THE CHIEF'S PREFACE

To my colleague police professionals:

Public confidence in the criminal justice system depends primarily on the trust the people have in their police. In a free and democratic society, the police are ultimately accountable to the people for their authority and decisions. The police are the instrument of the people to achieve and maintain peace, safety and order. Thus, as police officers and support staff, we are not separate from the citizens of Salinas. We draw our authority from the will and consent of the people. Canonized policies and procedures guide us in fulfilling this responsibility.

Keeping track of changing laws, court decisions and best practices in the world of municipal policing is a difficult and time-consuming task. The risk of not having current, legally sound policies and up-to-date training simply cannot be overstated. Hence, the Salinas Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual, developed in conjunction with the experts at Lexipol(tm), represents the most current, legally researched, professional set of police policies and procedures available today.

This Policy and Procedures Manual sets forth the requirements for police employee conduct. All members of the Department will be held accountable for their actions according to the provisions of this Manual. Clearly, in police work it is not possible to anticipate every situation that may arise or to prescribe a specific course of action in each scenario. Therefore, I expect all of us to exercise common sense and good judgment while guided by these policies and procedures as we serve the public.

It is an honor to work with so many fine police professionals as we have in the Salinas Police Department. Each of you provide valuable and meaningful service to the residents and visitors of the City of Salinas. This Policy and Procedures Manual will greatly assist us in our work.

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PREFACE TITLE

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SALINAS POLICE DEPARTMENT MISSION STATEMENT

Working in partnership with the people of Salinas to enhance the quality of life through the delivery of professional, superior and compassionate police services to the community.

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PREFACE TITLE

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Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority

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Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all peace officers are aware of their individual responsibilities to maintain their integrity and that of their department at all times.

100.2 POLICY

The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics shall be administered to all peace officer trainees during the Basic Academy course and to all other persons at the time of appointment (11 CCR 1013).

100.3 LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, my fundamental duty is to serve; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against abuse or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

I WILL keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I WILL never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before god to my chosen profession... law enforcement.

100.3.1 OBJECTION TO RELIGIOUS AFFIRMATION

Reference to religious affirmation in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics may be omitted where objected to by the officer.

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Law Enforcement Authority

101.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to affirm the authority of the members of the Salinas Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

101.2 PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Sworn members of this department are authorized to exercise peace officer powers pursuant to applicable state law (Penal Code § 830.1 et seq.).

101.2.1 ARREST AUTHORITY INSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE SALINAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.1; Penal Code § 836):

(a) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a felony, whether or not committed in the presence of the officer.

(b) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in this jurisdiction and in the presence of the officer.

(c) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a public offense outside this jurisdiction, in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is an immediate danger to person or property, or of escape.

(d) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized or required by statute even though the offense has not been committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses.

(e) In compliance with an arrest warrant.

101.2.2 TIME OF MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

Officers shall not arrest a person for a misdemeanor between the hours of 10:00 p.m. of any day and 6:00 a.m. of the next day unless (Penal Code § 840):

(a) The arrest is made without a warrant pursuant to Penal Code § 836 which includes:

1. A misdemeanor committed in the presence of the officer.
2. Misdemeanor domestic violence offenses (See the Domestic Violence Policy).

(b) The arrest is made in a public place.

(c) The arrest is made with the person in custody pursuant to another lawful arrest.

(d) The arrest is made pursuant to a warrant which, for good cause shown, directs that it may be served at any time of the day or night.

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101.2.3 OREGON AUTHORITY

Sworn members of this department who enter the state of Oregon in order to provide or attempt to provide law enforcement assistance have Oregon peace officer authority within 50 miles from the California-Oregon border (ORS 133.405). Such authority shall only apply when officers are acting:

(a) In response to a request for law enforcement assistance initiated by an Oregon sheriff, constable, marshal, municipal police officer or member of the Oregon State Police.

(b) In response to a reasonable belief that emergency law enforcement assistance is necessary to preserve life, and circumstances make it impractical for Oregon law enforcement officials to formally request assistance.

(c) For the purpose of assisting Oregon law enforcement officials with emergency assistance in response to criminal activity, traffic accidents, emergency incidents or other similar public safety situations, regardless of whether an Oregon law enforcement official is present at the scene of the incident.

Salinas Police Department officers have no authority to enforce Oregon traffic or motor vehicle laws.

Whenever practicable, officers should seek permission from a department supervisor before entering Oregon to provide law enforcement services. As soon as practicable, officers exercising law enforcement authority in Oregon shall submit any appropriate written reports concerning the incident to the Oregon agency having primary jurisdiction over the area in which the incident occurred.

101.3 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to limit its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law.

While this department recognizes the power of peace officers to make arrests and take other enforcement action, officers are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. This department does not tolerate the abuse of law enforcement authority.

101.4 INTERSTATE PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Peace officer powers may be extended to other states:

(a) As applicable under interstate compacts, memorandums of understanding or mutual aid agreements in compliance with the laws of each state.

(b) When an officer enters an adjoining state in close or fresh pursuit of a person believed to have committed a felony (ARS § 13-3832; NRS 171.158; ORS 133.430).

The person arrested out of state must be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate of the county in which the arrest was made (ARS § 13-3833; NRS 171.158; ORS 133.440).

101.5 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

All members shall observe and comply with every person's clearly established rights under the United States and California Constitutions.

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101.5.1 INTERVIEWS, INTERROGATIONS AND ACCESS TO COUNSEL

All employees shall assure compliance with all applicable constitutional requirements when conducting interviews and interrogations. Employees will also allow access to counsel when entitled to counsel, and when counsel is requested.

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Chief Executive Officer

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) has mandated that all sworn officers and dispatchers employed within the State of California shall receive certification by POST within prescribed time periods.

102.1.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REQUIREMENTS

Any chief executive officer of this department appointed after January 1, 1999, shall, as a condition of continued employment, complete the course of training prescribed by POST and obtain the Basic Certificate by POST within two years of appointment (Penal Code § 832.4).

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Oath of Office

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that oaths, when appropriate, are administered to department members.

103.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that, when appropriate, department members affirm the oath of their office as an expression of commitment to the constitutional rights of those served by the Department and the dedication of its members to their duties.

103.3 OATH OF OFFICE

All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions. All sworn members, prior to assuming sworn status, shall be required to affirm, and subsequently abide by, the oath of office expressing commitment and intent to respect constitutional rights in discharging the duties of a law enforcement officer (Cal. Const. Art. 20, § 3; Government Code § 3102). The oath shall be as follows:

“I, (employee name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.”

103.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The oath of office shall be filed as prescribed by law (Government Code § 3105).

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Policy Manual

104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The manual of the Salinas Police Department is hereby established and shall be referred to as the Policy Manual or the manual. The manual is a statement of the current policies, rules and guidelines of this department. All members are to conform to the provisions of this manual.

All prior and existing manuals, orders and regulations that are in conflict with this manual are rescinded, except to the extent that portions of existing manuals, procedures, orders and other regulations that have not been included herein shall remain in effect, provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this manual.

104.2 POLICY

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this manual shall be considered as guidelines. It is recognized that the work of law enforcement is not always predictable and circumstances may arise which warrant departure from these guidelines. It is the intent of this manual to be viewed from an objective standard, taking into consideration the sound discretion entrusted to members of this department under the circumstances reasonably available at the time of any incident.

104.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the Salinas Police Department and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the City, its officials or members. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for department administrative action, training or discipline. The Salinas Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

104.3 AUTHORITY

The Chief of Police shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is authorized to issue General Orders, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. General Orders shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

104.4 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings throughout the Policy Manual, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

CCR - California Code of Regulations (Example: 15 CCR 1151).

CHP- The California Highway Patrol.

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CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

City - The City of Salinas.

Civilian - Employees and volunteers who are not sworn peace officers.

Department/SPD - The Salinas Police Department.

DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

Employee - Any person employed by the Department.

Juvenile- Any person under the age of 18 years.

Manual - The Salinas Police Department Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Salinas Police Department, including:

- Full- and part-time employees
- Sworn peace officers
- Reserve, auxiliary officers
- Civilian employees
- Volunteers.

Officer - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officers of the Salinas Police Department.

On-duty - A member's status during the period when he/she is actually engaged in the performance of his/her assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

POST - The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Rank - The title of the classification held by an officer.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

Supervisor - A person in a position of authority that may include responsibility for hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward or discipline of other department members, directing the work of other members or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.

The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., officer-in-charge, lead or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank or compensation.

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When there is only one department member on-duty, that person may also be the supervisor, except when circumstances reasonably require the notification or involvement of the member's off-duty supervisor or an on-call supervisor.

USC - United States Code.

104.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

An electronic version of the Policy Manual will be made available to all members on the department network for viewing and printing. No changes shall be made to the manual without authorization from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Each member shall acknowledge that he/she has been provided access to, and has had the opportunity to review the Policy Manual and General Orders. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

104.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

104.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

All revisions to the Policy Manual will be provided to each member on or before the date the policy becomes effective. Each member will be required to acknowledge that he/she has reviewed the revisions and shall seek clarification from an appropriate supervisor as needed.

Members are responsible for keeping abreast of all Policy Manual revisions.

Each Division Chief will ensure that members under his/her command are aware of any Policy Manual revision.

All department members suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their written suggestions to their Division Chiefs, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.

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Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration

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Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The organizational structure of this Department is designed to create an efficient means to accomplish our mission and goals and to provide for the best possible service to the public.

200.2 DIVISIONS

The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Salinas Police Department. The office of the Chief of Police consists of the Professional Standards Unit, the Public Information Officer, and the Police Foundation.

There are two divisions in the Police Department as follows

- Field Operations Division
- Investigation Division

200.2.1 FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Field Operations Division is commanded by anAssistant Chief whose primary responsibility is to provide leadership and general management direction for that Division. The Field Operations Division consists of Patrol and Administration . In addition to uniformed patrol officers, Patrol consists of the K-9 Unit, the Homeless Outreach Team, and the Field Training Unit. Administration consists of the Special Operations/ Community Relations Unit, the Traffic Unit, School Resource Officers, Personnel and Training, Technical and Maintenance Services.

200.2.2 INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The Investigations Division is commanded by an Assistant Chief whose primary responsibility is to provide leadership and general management direction for that Division. The Investigation Division consists of the General Investigations Unit, the Violence Suppression Task Force (VSTF), Evidence, the Crime Lab, the Narcotics & Vice Unit,, SWAT, Police Records, Word Processing, Crime Analysis, Victim Services, and Animal Services.

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL

200.3.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

The Chief of Police exercises command over all personnel in the Department. During planned absences the Chief of Police will designate a Division Chief to serve as the acting Chief of Police.

Except when designated as above, the order of command authority in the absence or unavailability of the Chief of Police is as follows:

(a) Field Operations Division Chief

(b) Investigation Division Chief

(c) Watch Commander

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200.3.2 UNITY OF COMMAND

The principles of unity of command ensure efficient supervision and control within the Department. Generally, each employee shall be accountable to one supervisor at any time for a given assignment or responsibility. Except where specifically delegated authority may exist by policy or special assignment (e.g., K-9, SWAT), any supervisor may temporarily direct any subordinate if an operational necessity exists.

200.3.3 ORDERS

Members shall respond to and make a good faith and reasonable effort to comply with the lawful order of superior officers and other proper authority.

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Organizational Values

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The intent of this policy is to define the organizational values adopted by the Salinas Police Department.

201.1.1 POLICY

(a) The Salinas Police Department exists to serve the community. We do this by protecting life and property, preventing crime, enforcing the law, and maintaining order for all citizens.

(b) We consider service to our community to be our primary responsibility. We will always strive to professionally and enthusiastically respond to the community's needs.

(c) Our values are characteristics and qualities of worth. They are non-negotiable. We hold our values constantly before us to teach and remind the community and us of our ideals.

(d) In fulfilling our mission, we need the support of our citizens, elected representatives and city officials in order to provide the quality of service our values commit us to provide.

201.1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE STATEMENT

(a) We, the members of the Salinas Police Department, value:

1. Human Life
2. Integrity
3. The Law and Constitution
4. Excellence
5. Accountability
6. Cooperation
7. Problem Solving
8. Ourselves

201.1.3 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: HUMAN LIFE

We value human life and dignity above all else. We give first priority to situations that threaten life. We use force only when necessary. We treat all people with courtesy and respect. We are compassionate and caring.

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201.1.4 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: INTEGRITY

We believe integrity is the basis for community trust. We are honest and truthful. We are consistent in our beliefs and actions. We hold ourselves to high standards of moral and ethical conduct. We are role models for the community.

201.1.5 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION

We believe in the principles of our constitution. We recognize the authority of federal, state, and local laws. We respect and protect the rights of all citizens. We treat all persons fairly and without favoritism. We are knowledgeable of the law. We enforce the law. We obey the law.

201.1.6 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: EXCELLENCE

We strive for personal and professional excellence. We do our best. We have a vision for the future. We seek adequate resources: staffing, facilities, equipment, training, salaries and benefits. We recruit and hire the best people. We train and develop our employees to their highest potential. We are committed to fair and equitable personnel practices. We provide organizational mobility. We recognize and reward good performance. We support reasonable risk taking and are tolerant of honest mistakes. We are receptive to new ideas and to change. We lead by example.

201.1.7 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: ACCOUNTABILITY

We are accountable to each other and to the citizens we serve; they are the source of our authority. We communicate openly and honestly among ourselves and with the community. We understand the importance of community values and expectations. We acknowledge our mistakes and are open to constructive criticism. We manage our resources effectively. We thoroughly investigate complaints against our employees.

201.1.8 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: COOPERATION

We believe that cooperation and teamwork will enable us to combine our diverse backgrounds, skills, and styles to achieve common goals. We work as a team. We understand our role in achieving department and community goals and objectives. We share our responsibility to serve the citizens of Salinas with many other agencies and organizations. We strive to understand those who disagree with us. We seek the help and cooperation of others. We seek to resolve conflicts. We rely on community support and involvement. We work toward realistic, mutually agreed upon goals.

201.1.9 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: PROBLEM SOLVING

We are most efficient when we help identify and solve community problems. We work to anticipate and prevent problems. We give high priority to preventing crime and helping citizens feel safe. We actively seek opinions and ideas from others. We plan, analyze, and evaluate. We recognize that crime is a community problem. We listen to problems and complaints with empathy and sensitivity. We seek innovative solutions.

201.1.10 ORGANIZATIONAL VALUE: OURSELVES

We are capable, caring people who are doing important and satisfying work for the citizens of Salinas. We respect, trust, support, and care about each other. We enjoy our work and take

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pride in our accomplishments. We are disciplined and reliable. We keep our perspective and sense of humor. We balance our professional and personal lives. We consult the people who will be affected by our decisions. We have a positive, can do attitude. We cultivate our best characteristics: initiative, enthusiasm, creativity, patience, competence, judgment, compassion, and understanding.

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General Order

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

General Orders establish an interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Chief of Police to make immediate changes topolicy and procedure consistent with current Memoranda of Understanding and as permitted by Government Code § 3500 et seq. General Orders will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

202.1.1 GENERAL ORDER PROTOCOL

General Orders will be incorporated into the manual as required upon approval of Executive Staff. General Orders will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded upon incorporation into the manual.

All existing General Orders are incorporated in the updated Policy Manual as of the below revision date.

Any General Orders issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the last two digits of the year, followed by the number "01" For example, 11-01 signifies the first General Order for the year 2011.

202.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

202.2.1 STAFF

Executive Staff shall review and approve revisions of the Policy Manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by a General Order.

202.2.2 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police shall issue all General Orders.

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Emergency Management Plan

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The City has prepared an Emergency Management Plan for use by all employees in the event of a major disaster or other emergency event. The plan provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event that the plan is activated (Government Code § 8610).

203.2 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY PLAN

The Emergency Management Plan can be activated on the order of the official designated by local ordinance.

203.2.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL

In the event that the Emergency Management Plan is activated, all employees of the Salinas Police Department are subject to immediate recall. Employees may also be subject to recall during extraordinary circumstances as deemed necessary by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Failure to promptly respond to an order to report for duty may result in discipline.

203.3 LOCATION OF THE PLAN

The Emergency Management Plan is available in Administration and the Watch Commander's office. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Management Plan. The Administration supervisor should ensure that department personnel are familiar with the roles police personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

203.4 UPDATING OF MANUALS

The Chief of Police or designee shall review the Emergency Management Plan Manual at least once every two years to ensure that the manual conforms to any revisions made by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and should appropriately address any needed revisions.

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Training

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department to administer a training program that will provide for the professional growth and continued development of its personnel. By doing so, the Department will ensure its personnel possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide a professional level of service that meets the needs of the community.

204.2 POLICY

The Department shall administer a training program that will meet the standards of federal, state, local, and POST training requirements. It is a priority of this department to provide continuing education and training for the professional growth and development of its members.

204.3 PHILOSOPHY

The Department seeks to provide ongoing training and encourages all personnel to participate in advanced training and formal education on a continual basis. Training is provided within the confines of funding, requirements of a given assignment, staffing levels, and legal mandates. Whenever possible, the Department will use courses certified by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST).

204.4 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Training Program are to:

(a) Enhance the level of law enforcement service to the public.

(b) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of our personnel.

(c) Provide for continued professional development of department personnel.

(d) Ensure compliance with POST rules and regulations concerning law enforcement training.

204.5 TRAINING SERGEANT

The Chief of Police shall designate a Training Sergeant who is responsible for developing, reviewing, updating, and maintaining the department training plan so that required training is completed. The Training Sergeant should review the training plan annually.

204.5.1 TRAINING RESTRICTION

The Training Sergeant is responsible for establishing a process to identify officers who are restricted from training other officers for the time period specified by law because of a sustained use of force complaint (Government Code § 7286(b)).

204.6 TRAINING PLAN

A training plan will be developed and maintained by the Training Unit. It is the responsibility of the Training Unit to maintain, review, and update the training plan on an annual basis. The plan will address the following areas:

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- Legislative Changes
- State Mandated Training
- Critical Issues Training

204.7 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Personnel and Training Unit will conduct an annual training-needs assessment of the Department. The needs assessment will be reviewed by staff. Upon approval by the staff, the needs assessment will form the basis for the training plan for the fiscal year.

204.8 TRAINING SAFETY POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to comply with POST guidelines and to conduct all training in such a manner as to provide an environment of safety among instructors and students alike. Safety reference material will be obtained from:

(a) POST Guidelines for Safety in Certified Courses

204.9 TRAINING PROCEDURES

(a) All employees assigned to attend training shall attend as scheduled unless previously excused by their immediate supervisor. Excused absences from mandatory training shall be limited to the following:

1. Court appearances
2. Pre-approved vacation
3. Sick leave
4. Physical limitations preventing the employee's participation.
5. Emergency situations
6. As authorized by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

(b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, the employee shall:

1. Notify his/her supervisor as soon as possible but no later than one hour prior to the start of training.
2. Document his/her absence in a memorandum to his/her supervisor.
3. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Training Sergeant to attend the required training on an alternate date.

204.10 REMEDIAL TRAINING

Remedial training may be used to address unsatisfactory performance, that is either observed or discovered, during planned training or the course of duty.

If assigned training is not completed satisfactorily or practical/written tests not passed, remedial training will be provided as soon as practical. Remedial training should be provided until such

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a time that the employee can satisfactorily pass the required training or demonstrates a failure to respond to the training provided. If remedial training cannot be accomplished in the same day, inclusion in another scheduled training session or one specially designed or created for the circumstances should be considered. Failure to show proficiency or qualify during perishable skills training (i.e. firearms, defensive tactics, vehicle operations, control devices, etc.) requires immediate remediation before returning to an operational assignment. If an employee refuses or fails to respond to remedial training, he or she may be subject to discipline.

Any employee who acts in a grossly unsafe manner and/ or exercises extremely poor decision-making skills may be required to attend remedial training prior to returning to full duty status. If, in the opinion of the supervisor or primary instructor, the employee's actions or decision-making are so unsafe that if the employee were returned to full duty, the employee may be a safety hazard to him or herself, fellow employees, and/ or the public, the supervisor or primary instructor may contact the on duty-watch commander and recommend remedial training for the employee. If approved, the employee will be removed from any operational assignments until such a time the employee successfully completes remedial training. The involved Watch Commander will contact the employee's Division Chief to facilitate the employee's temporary reassignment to administrative duties.

Remedial training that extends beyond basic coaching and or additional attempts to improve performance or pass proficiency testing will be documented. Any documentation will be maintained by the supervisor or lead instructor coordinating the remedial training until complete. If remedial training is successful, documentation will be forwarded to the employee's supervisor to be placed in his or her division file. If the employee refuses or fails to respond to remedial training, the documentation will be included with any recommendation for discipline.

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Electronic Mail

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper use and application of the Department's electronic mail (email) system by employees of this department. Email is a communication tool available to employees to enhance efficiency in the performance of job duties and is to be used in accordance with generally accepted business practices and current law (e.g., California Public Records Act). Messages transmitted over the email system must only be those that involve official business activities or contain information essential to employees for the accomplishment of business-related tasks and/or communication directly related to the business, administration, or practices of the Department. Incidental or occasional use of email for personal reasons is permitted.

205.2 EMAIL RIGHT OF PRIVACY

All email messages, including any attachments, that are transmitted over department networks are considered department records and therefore are department property. The Department reserves the right to access, audit or disclose, for any lawful reason, any message including any attachment that is transmitted over its email system or that is stored on any department system.

The email system is not a confidential system since all communications transmitted on, to or from the system are the property of the Department. Therefore, the email system is not appropriate for confidential communications. If a communication must be private, an alternative method to communicate the message should be used instead of email. Employees using the Department's email system shall have no expectation of privacy concerning communications utilizing the system.

Employees should not use personal accounts to exchange email or other information that is related to the official business of the Department.

205.3 PROHIBITED USE OF EMAIL

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive and harassing or any other inappropriate messages on the email system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

Email messages addressed to the entire department are only to be used for official business related items that are of particular interest to all users or approved by the Chief of Police. Personal advertisements are not acceptable.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message under another user's name. Users are strongly encouraged to log off the network when their computer is unattended. This added security measure would minimize the misuse of an individual's email, name and/or password by others.

205.4 EMAIL RECORD MANAGEMENT

Email may, depending upon the individual content, be a public record under the California Public Records Act and must be managed in accordance with the established records retention schedule and in compliance with state law.

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The Custodian of Records shall ensure that email messages are retained and recoverable as outlined in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

205.5 DEPARTMENT WIDE EMAILS

Except for messages sent on behalf of a Division Commander (for example: press release, training notifications, newsletter, etc.), members shall not send mass email messages to large groups or the entire department unless approved in advance by a Commander. Informational Bulletins should be used via chain of command to disseminate messages by individual members to the entire department through METR.

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Administrative Communications

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Administrative communications of this Department are governed by the following policies.

206.1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMUNICATION DIRECTIVES FORMAT

General Orders, Special Orders, and Informational Bulletins will show the date of issuance and be numbered consecutively in separate series starting with the last two digits of the year followed by a sequential individual number starting with “01”. Each will bear a title indicating the classification to which it belongs. The original order or bulletin will be forwarded electronically to the Administrative Commander or his or her designee to be processed.

The limitations on authority to issue orders and bulletins are meant as a level of oversight. Nothing in this policy precludes the authoring and preparation by a department member of lower rank than the issuing authority.

206.2 PERSONNEL ORDER

A Personnel Order may be issued periodically by the Chief of Police, or designee, to announce and document promotions, transfers, hiring of new personnel, separations, etc.

206.3 CORRESPONDENCE

Members of the Department shall personally originate and respond to correspondence during the course of their official duties. If the correspondence relates to a crime or incident report, a copy will be filed with that report. In order to ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, all external correspondence shall be on Department letterhead. Personnel shall use Department letterhead only for official business and with approval of a supervisor.

206.3.1 INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

All incoming correspondence, except that specifically addressed to named individuals, will be screened by administrative personnel. Documents requiring action will be processed and forwarded to the unit or individual having responsibility for the requested action.

Personnel assigned to prepare answers to correspondence shall do so at their earliest convenience and comply with all appropriate procedures for answering the correspondence.

206.4 SURVEYS

All surveys made in the name of the Department shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Chief.

206.5 GENERAL ORDERS

Orders which are major amendments to Department policy, statements of newly established policy, or permanent or long-term modifications to Department-wide operating procedures shall be issued as General Orders and shall supersede all other written directives. All General Orders shall be dated and signed by the Chief of Police.

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206.6 SPECIAL ORDERS

Orders that are short term or temporary shall be issued as Special Orders. All Special Orders shall be dated and signed. All Special Orders shall have a cancellation date. Special Orders can be issued by staff level personnel and above.

206.7 INFORMATIONAL BULLETINS

Specific notices of operating procedures, case decisions, information updates and other items of Department-wide interest shall be issued as Information Bulletins. Information Bulletins may be issued by a Commander or staff level personnel. All Information Bulletins shall be dated.

206.8 CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

Some documents contain information of interest to members of the Department for their sole use and information. These documents are police information and are confidential for the use of Salinas Police Department personnel only. They shall not be furnished to the general public, nor shall their contents be conveyed to the public in any manner, except as directed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. Examples of these documents include, but are not limited to, daily watch commander logs, information on ongoing investigations or other confidential items as defined by Government Code §6250, et seq.

206.9 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORTING

Intelligence is defined as any verified or unverified information typically requiring further inquiry or resources beyond the scope of normal police activity. Intelligence data may be inconclusive in itself until placed in proper perspective. It is the responsibility of every employee of the department to report vice, narcotic or any other criminal or related activity occurring in the City of Salinas and its surrounding area. Any information concerning the above activities should be reported, either verbally or in writing as indicated by the circumstances, to the appropriate supervisor, Division Commander or Chief of Police.

206.10 CITY MANAGER NOTIFICATION OF MAJOR CRIMES AND DISASTERS

In the event of a major crime or disaster, the Chief of Police or designee will be notified. If both are unreachable, utilize the chain of command, e.g., Field Operations Commander, who will take the appropriate action in notification of the City Manager if such is warranted by magnitude or political importance. In the City Manager's absence, the same procedure will be followed to notify the Mayor. The City Manager will be notified in case the Chief of Police is not available. Following is a partial list of typical situations that would usually warrant these calls.

(a) Multiple murders

(b) Violent or accidental death of a city employee

(c) Major fire or explosion

(d) Child abduction or other kidnapping

(e) Severe earthquake damages

(f) Major flooding

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(g) Fire or major damage to a city facility

(h) Any incident of unusual public interest or sensitivity

206.11 NOTIFICATION TO OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Whenever a peace officer employed by another law enforcement agency is involved in a serious incident or is arrested, the watch commander is to immediately phone the agency at which the peace officer is employed and provide such information to the duty officer. California Department of Corrections Internal Affairs may be furnished information pertinent to the case.

206.12 BULLETIN BOARDS

(a) **Department Board** - There is an official Department Bulletin Board. Material placed on this board is restricted to official notices and information and will be maintained by the Administration Office. Only official or approved material will be posted. All posted material must be dated. After ten days, material will be removed unless it pertains to a pending situation, or some unusual circumstances are present. The Department also has an electronic message board on the Department Intranet site. Any member of the Department may post messages of general interest on this board. Criteria for the contents of the message are subject to change. On duty supervisors will monitor this site.

(b) **SPOA Board** - There is a Salinas Police Officers Association (SPOA) board in the Department accessible to all employees. Material posted on this board will be related to Association activities and items of interest to police personnel. The SPOA president or his/her designee will be responsible for the maintenance of this board. The Department reserves the right to review items for conformity to applicable laws and policies.

206.13 REVIEW OF MATERIAL / COMMUNICATIONS DEVICES

All employees are required to review information posted on the Department bulletin board as well as check their assigned METR including the "Videos/Resources" tab, voice-mail and e-mail accounts on each workday. All employees are also required to familiarize themselves with the information placed on the Department Intranet on a daily basis and take the appropriate action as the time or need permits.

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Staffing Levels

207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that proper supervision is available for all shifts. The Department intends to balance the employee's needs against the need to have flexibility and discretion in using personnel to meet operational needs. While balance is desirable, the paramount concerns are to insure officer safety and the need to meet operational requirements of the Department.

207.2 MINIMUM STAFFING LEVELS

Minimum staffing levels should result in the scheduling of at least two regular supervisors on duty whenever possible. Watch Commanders should ensure that at least two field supervisors are on duty, in addition to the Watch Commander.

207.2.1 SUPERVISION DEPLOYMENTS

In order to accommodate staffing demands, training, and other unforeseen circumstances, a Sergeant may be used as a Watch Commander.

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License to Carry a Firearm

208.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide a written process for the application, issuance, denial, appeal, and revocation of a license to carry a firearm (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

208.1.1 APPLICATION OF POLICY

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the Chief or other head of a municipal police agency from entering into an agreement with the Sheriff of the county or preclude the Sheriff of the county from entering into an agreement with the Chief of any municipal police agency to process all applications and license renewals for the carrying of concealed weapons (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

208.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will fairly and impartially consider all applications to carry firearms in accordance with applicable law and this policy.

208.3 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS

In order to qualify for a license to carry a firearm, the applicant must:

(a) Be deemed not to be a disqualified person as provided in Penal Code § 26202.

(b) Be deemed not to be prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm (Penal Code § 26185; Penal Code § 26195).

(c) Be a resident of the City of Salinas (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

1. Non-resident applicants may be eligible for a license if they are members of the California Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., Gun Owners of America, Inc., Gun Owners of California, Inc., the Second Amendment Foundation, or the Firearms Policy Coalition and are not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under federal or California law. Proof of membership is required.

(d) Be at least 21 years of age, and present clear evidence of identity and age as defined in Penal Code § 16400 (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

(e) Fully complete the California Department of Justice (DOJ) application (Penal Code § 26175).

(f) Submit fingerprints and a complete criminal background check (Penal Code § 26185).

(g) Pay all associated application fees (Penal Code § 26190).

(h) Be the recorded owner of the firearm, with the California DOJ, for which the license will be issued, as determined by the Salinas Police Department (Penal Code § 26162).

(i) Be free from any psychological conditions that might make the applicant unsuitable for carrying a firearm (Penal Code § 26190).

(j) Complete required training described in Penal Code § 26165.

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208.4 APPLICATION PROCESS

The application process for a license to carry a firearm shall consist of two phases. Upon the successful completion of each phase, the applicant will advance to the next phase until the process is completed and the license is either issued or denied.

208.4.1 PHASE ONE (TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS)

(a) Any individual applying for a license to carry a firearm shall first fully complete a California DOJ application to be signed under penalty of perjury. Any applicant who provides false information or statements on the application will be removed from further consideration and may be prosecuted for a criminal offense (Penal Code § 26180).

1. If an incomplete application package is received, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may do any of the following:

    (a) Require the applicant to complete the package before any further processing.

    (b) Advance the incomplete package to phase two for conditional processing pending completion of all mandatory conditions.

    (c) Issue a denial if the materials submitted at the time demonstrate that the applicant would not qualify for a license to carry a firearm even if the package was completed (e.g., not a resident, disqualifying criminal conviction).

(b) Applicant fees shall be submitted and processed according to department-established procedures and Penal Code § 26190.

1. Additional fees may be required for fingerprinting, training, or psychological testing, in addition to the application fee.

2. Full payment of the remainder of the application fee will be required upon issuance of a license.

3. Payment of related fees may be waived if the applicant is a duly appointed reserve peace officer as defined in Penal Code § 830.6 (a) or (b) (Penal Code § 26170).

(c) Additional documents may be requested of the applicant as required to complete the application process (e.g., photograph, proof of residency).

(d) The applicant shall submit proof of ownership or registration of each firearm to be licensed.

Within 90 days of receiving the completed application for a new license, the Department shall give written notice to the applicant of the Department's initial determination, based on its preliminary investigation, whether or not the applicant is a disqualified person (Penal Code § 26202).

If the determination is that the applicant is not a disqualified person, the notice shall inform the applicant to proceed with the training requirements as specified in Penal Code § 26165.

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208.4.2 PHASE TWO

This phase is to be completed only by those applicants successfully completing phase one.

(a) Fingerprints and related information required by the California DOJ shall be submitted to the California DOJ as provided in Penal Code § 26185.

(b) The Chief of Police may, based upon criteria established by the Chief of Police, require that the applicant be referred to an authorized psychologist used by the Department for psychological testing. The cost of such psychological testing shall be paid by the applicant but shall not exceed the reasonable costs to the Department (Penal Code § 26190).

(c) The applicant shall complete a course of training approved by the Department, which complies with Penal Code § 26165.

(d) The applicant shall submit any firearm to be considered for a license to the Rangemaster or other department authorized gunsmith, at no cost to the applicant, for a full safety inspection. The Chief of Police reserves the right to deny a license for any firearm that has been altered from the manufacturer's specifications or that is unsafe (Penal Code § 31910).

(e) The applicant shall successfully complete a firearms safety and proficiency examination with the firearm to be licensed, to be administered by the department Rangemaster, or provide proof of successful completion of another department-approved firearms safety and proficiency examination, including completion of all releases and other forms. The cost of any outside inspection/examination shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

Once the Chief of Police or authorized designee has verified the successful completion of phase two, the license to carry a firearm will either be granted or denied (Penal Code § 26170).

208.5 ISSUED FIREARMS PERMITS

In the event a license to carry a firearm is issued by the Chief of Police, the following shall apply:

(a) The license will be subject to any and all reasonable restrictions or conditions the Chief of Police has deemed warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which a person may carry the firearm (Penal Code § 26200(b)).

1. All such restrictions or conditions shall be conspicuously noted on any license issued (Penal Code § 26200(c)).

2. The licensee will be required to sign a Restrictions and Conditions Agreement. Any violation of any of the restrictions and conditions may result in the immediate revocation of the license.

(b) The license shall clearly identify the licensee, bear a photograph and fingerprints of the licensee with the expiration date, type of firearm, restrictions, and other pertinent information as described by Penal Code § 26175. The license may be laminated (Penal Code § 26175).

(c) The license will be valid for a period not to exceed two years from the date of issuance (Penal Code § 26220).

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1. A license issued to a state or federal magistrate, commissioner, or judge will be valid for a period not to exceed three years.
2. A license issued to any reserve peace officer as defined in Penal Code § 830.6(a) or (b), or a custodial officer employed by the Sheriff as provided in Penal Code § 831.5 will be valid for a period not to exceed four years, except that such license shall be invalid upon the individual's conclusion of service as a reserve officer.

(d) If the licensee's place of residence was the basis for issuance of a license and the licensee moves out of the county of issuance, the license shall expire 90 days after the licensee has moved (Penal Code § 26210).

(e) The licensee shall notify this department in writing within 10 days of any change of place of residency. Within 10 days of receiving such notice, the Department shall notify the California DOJ (Penal Code § 26210).

208.5.1 AMENDMENTS TO LICENSES

Any licensee may apply to amend a license at any time during the period of validity by completing and submitting a written Application for License Amendment along with the current processing fee to the Department in order to (Penal Code § 26215):

(a) Add or delete authority to carry a firearm listed on the license.

(b) Change restrictions or conditions previously placed on the license.

(c) Change the address or other personal information of the licensee (Penal Code § 26210).

In the event that any amendment to a valid license is approved by the Chief of Police, a new license will be issued reflecting the amendment. An amendment to any license will not serve to extend the original expiration date and an application for an amendment will not constitute an application for renewal of the license.

208.5.2 REVOCATION OF LICENSES

Any license issued pursuant to this policy shall be revoked by the Chief of Police for any of the following reasons (Penal Code § 26195):

(a) The licensee is prohibited by state or federal law from owning or purchasing a firearm.

(b) The licensee has become a disqualified person and cannot receive such a license in accordance with the standards set forth in Penal Code § 26202.

(c) The licensee has breached any of the conditions or restrictions described in Penal Code § 26200.

(d) Any information provided by a licensee in connection with an application for a new license or a license renewal is inaccurate or incomplete.

(e) If the license is one to carry "loaded and exposed," the license shall be revoked immediately upon a change of the licensee's place of residence to another county (Penal Code § 26210).

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The issuance of a license by the Chief of Police shall not entitle the holder to either a property or liberty interest as the issuance, amendment, or revocation of such license remains exclusively within the discretion of the Chief of Police as set forth herein.

If any license is revoked, the Department will immediately notify the licensee in writing and the California DOJ (Penal Code § 26225).

208.5.3 LICENSE RENEWAL

No later than 90 days prior to the expiration of any valid license to carry a firearm, the licensee may apply to the Chief of Police for a renewal by:

(a) Verifying all information submitted in the original application under penalty of perjury.

(b) Completing a training course pursuant to Penal Code § 26165.

(c) Submitting any firearm to be considered for a license renewal to the Rangemaster for a full safety inspection. The Chief of Police reserves the right to deny a license for any firearm that has been altered from the manufacturer's specifications or that is unsafe (Penal Code § 31910).

(d) Paying the applicable renewal application fee.

Within 90 days of receiving the completed application for a renewal license, the Department shall give written notice to the applicant of the department's initial determination whether or not the applicant is a disqualified person (Penal Code § 26202).

If the determination is that the applicant is not a disqualified person, the notice shall inform the applicant to proceed with the training requirements as specified in Penal Code § 26165. The Department shall then submit the renewal notification to the California DOJ as provided in Penal Code § 26185.

Once the Chief of Police or the authorized designee has verified the successful completion of the renewal process, the renewal of the license to carry a firearm will either be granted or denied.

208.6 DEPARTMENT REPORTING AND RECORDS

The Department shall maintain a record of the following and immediately provide copies of each to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 26225):

(a) The denial of a license

(b) The denial of an amendment to a license

(c) The issuance of a license

(d) The amendment of a license

(e) The revocation of a license

The Chief of Police shall annually submit to the State Attorney General the total number of licenses to carry firearms issued to reserve peace officers and judges.

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208.7 CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

The home address and telephone numbers of any peace officer, public defender, prosecutor, magistrate, court commissioner, or judge contained in an application shall not be considered a public record (Government Code § 7923.805).

208.8 LIMITED BUSINESS LICENSE TO CARRY A CONCEALED FIREARM

The authority to issue a limited business license to carry a concealed firearm to a non-resident applicant is granted only to the Sheriff of the county in which the applicant works. A chief of a municipal police department may not issue limited licenses and these applicants should be referred to the Sheriff's Office (Penal Code § 26150).

An individual who is not a resident of the county but who otherwise successfully completes all portions of phases one and two above, may apply for and be issued a limited license subject to approval by the Sheriff and subject to the following:

(a) The applicant physically spends a substantial period of working hours in the applicant's principal place of employment or business within the City of Salinas (Penal Code § 26150).

(b) Such a license will be valid for a period not to exceed 90 days from the date of issuance (Penal Code § 26220).

(c) The applicant shall provide a copy of the license to the licensing authority of the city or county in which the applicant resides (Penal Code § 26220).

(d) Any application for renewal or reissuance of such a license may be granted only upon concurrence of the original issuing authority and the licensing authority of the city or county in which the applicant resides (Penal Code § 26220).

208.9 WRITTEN NOTICE FOR DENIAL OF LICENSE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall give written notice to the applicant for a new license that the license is approved or denied within 120 days of the initial application or within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the California DOJ, whichever is later (Penal Code § 26205).

Written notice to an applicant for a renewal license that is approved or denied shall be given within 120 days of receiving the completed application (Penal Code § 26205).

Additionally, regardless of the type of license, if the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code § 26205).

208.9.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

If an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or revocation is denied based on a determination that the person is a disqualified person as provided by Penal Code § 26202, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide the person with the notice of determination as provided by Penal Code § 26202(d), Penal Code § 26205, or Penal Code § 26195(b)(3). The notice shall state the reason why the determination was made and inform the applicant that they

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may request a hearing from a court. The Department shall also provide the most recent California DOJ hearing request form to the applicant (Penal Code § 26206).

If an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or revocation is denied for any other reason as described in Penal Code § 26206(i), the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide the person with the notice required under Penal Code § 26205 or Penal Code § 26195(b)(3), as applicable, and inform the applicant they may apply to the county Superior Court for a writ of mandate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1085 (Penal Code § 26206).

208.10 POLICY AVAILABILITY

This policy shall be made accessible to the public as provided by Penal Code § 26160.

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Retiree Concealed Firearms

209.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of Salinas Police Department identification cards under the Law Enforcement Officers' Safety Act (LEOSA) and California law (18 USC § 926C; Penal Code § 25455).

209.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to provide identification cards to qualified former or retired officers as provided in this policy.

209.3 LEOSA

The Chief of Police may issue an identification card for LEOSA purposes to any qualified former officer of this department who (18 USC § 926C(c)):

(a) Separated from service in good standing from this department as an officer.

(b) Before such separation, had regular employment as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more or, if employed as a law enforcement officer for less than 10 years, separated from service after completing any applicable probationary period due to a service-connected disability as determined by this department.

(c) Has not been disqualified for reasons related to mental health.

(d) Has not entered into an agreement with this department where the officer acknowledges that he/she is not qualified to receive a firearm qualification certificate for reasons related to mental health.

(e) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

209.3.1 LEOSA IDENTIFICATION CARD FORMAT

The LEOSA identification card should contain a photograph of the former officer and identify him/her as having been employed as an officer.

If the Salinas Police Department qualifies the former officer, the LEOSA identification card or separate certification should indicate the date the former officer was tested or otherwise found by the Department to meet the active duty standards for qualification to carry a firearm.

209.3.2 AUTHORIZATION

Any qualified former law enforcement officer, including a former officer of this department, may carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC § 926C when he/she is:

(a) In possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer, and one of the following:

1. An indication from the person's former law enforcement agency that he/she has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement agency to meet agency-established active duty standards for qualification in firearms training to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

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2. A certification, issued by either the state in which the person resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty law enforcement officers within that state, indicating that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by the state or, if not applicable, the standards of any agency in that state.

(b) Not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.

(c) Not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) Not in a location prohibited by California law or by a private person or entity on his/her property if such prohibition is permitted by California law.

209.4 CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD ISSUANCE

Any full-time sworn officer of this department who was authorized to, and did, carry a concealed firearm during the course and scope of his/her employment shall be issued an identification card with a Carrying Concealed Weapon endorsement, "CCW Approved," upon honorable retirement (Penal Code § 25455).

(a) For the purpose of this policy, honorably retired includes all peace officers who have qualified for, and accepted, a service or disability retirement. It shall not include any officer who retires in lieu of termination.

(b) No CCW Approved endorsement shall be issued to any officer retiring because of a psychological disability (Penal Code § 26305).

209.4.1 CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD FORMAT

The identification card issued to any qualified and honorably retired officer shall be 2 inches by 3 inches, and minimally contain (Penal Code § 25460):

(a) A photograph of the retiree.

(b) The retiree’s name and date of birth.

(c) The date of retirement.

(d) The name and address of this department.

(e) A stamped CCW Approved endorsement along with the date by which the endorsement must be renewed (not more than one year). If a CCW endorsement has been denied or revoked, the identification card shall be stamped “No CCW Privilege.”

209.5 FORMER OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

A former officer with a card issued under this policy shall immediately notify the Watch Commander of his/her arrest or conviction in any jurisdiction, or that he/she is the subject of a court order, in accordance with the Reporting of Employee Convictions policy.

209.5.1 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER LEOSA

In order to obtain or retain a LEOSA identification card, the former officer shall:

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(a) Sign a waiver of liability of the Department for all acts taken related to carrying a concealed firearm, acknowledging both his/her personal responsibility as a private person for all acts taken when carrying a concealed firearm as permitted by LEOSA and also that these acts were not taken as an employee or former employee of the Department.

(b) Remain subject to all applicable department policies and federal, state and local laws.

(c) Demonstrate good judgment and character commensurate with carrying a loaded and concealed firearm.

(d) Successfully pass an annual criminal history background check indicating that he/she is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

209.5.2 MAINTAINING A CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD CCW ENDORSEMENT

In order to maintain a CCW Approved endorsement on an identification card issued under California law, the retired officer shall (Penal Code § 26305):

(a) Qualify annually with the authorized firearm at a course approved by this department at the retired officer's expense.

(b) Remain subject to all applicable department policies and federal, state and local laws.

(c) Not engage in conduct that compromises public safety.

(d) Only be authorized to carry a concealed firearm inspected and approved by the Department.

209.6 DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF A CALIFORNIA CCW ENDORSEMENT CARD

A CCW endorsement for any officer retired from this department may be denied or revoked only upon a showing of good cause. The CCW endorsement may be immediately and temporarily revoked by the Watch Commander when the conduct of a retired peace officer compromises public safety (Penal Code § 25470).

(a) In the event that a CCW endorsement is initially denied, the retired officer shall have 15 days from the date of denial to request a formal hearing. The failure to submit a timely written request for a hearing shall be deemed a waiver of such right. The hearing, absent written agreement between the parties, shall be held no later than 120 days after the request is received.

(b) Prior to revocation of any CCW endorsement, the Department shall provide the affected retiree with written notice of a hearing by either personal service or first class mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the retiree's last known address (Penal Code § 26315).

1. The retiree shall have 15 days from the date of service to file a written request for a hearing.

2. The hearing, absent written agreement between the parties, shall be held no later than 120 days after the request is received (Penal Code § 26315).

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3. The failure to submit a timely written request for a hearing shall be deemed a waiver of such right.

(c) A hearing for the denial or revocation of any CCW endorsement shall be conducted before a hearing board composed of three members, one selected by the Department, one selected by the retiree or his/her employee organization, and one selected jointly (Penal Code § 26320).

1. The decision of such hearing board shall be binding on the Department and the retiree.

2. Any retiree who waives the right to a hearing or whose CCW endorsement has been revoked at a hearing shall immediately surrender his/her identification card. The Department will then reissue a new identification card which shall be stamped “No CCW Privilege.”

(d) Members who have reason to suspect the conduct of a retiree has compromised public safety shall notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. The Watch Commander should promptly take appropriate steps to look into the matter and, if warranted, contact the retiree in person and advise him/her of the temporary suspension and hearing information listed below.

1. Notification of the temporary suspension should also be promptly mailed to the retiree via first class mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested (Penal Code § 26312).

2. The Watch Commander should document the investigation, the actions taken and, if applicable, any notification made to the retiree. The memo should be forwarded to the Chief of Police.

3. The personal and written notification should be as follows:

(a) The retiree’s CCW endorsement is immediately and temporarily suspended.

(b) The retiree has 15 days to request a hearing to determine whether the temporary suspension should become permanent revocation.

(c) The retiree will forfeit his/her right to a hearing and the CCW endorsement will be permanently revoked if the retiree fails to respond to the notice of hearing within the 15-day period.

4. In the event that personal contact with the retiree cannot be reasonably achieved in a timely manner, the Watch Commander should attempt to make the above notice of temporary suspension through another law enforcement officer. For example, if a retiree was arrested or detained by a distant agency, the Watch Commander may request that a law enforcement officer from that agency act as the agent of the Department to deliver the written notification.

209.7 FIREARM QUALIFICATIONS

The Rangemaster may provide former officers from this department an opportunity to qualify. Written evidence of the qualification and the weapons used will be provided and will contain the

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date of the qualification. The Rangemaster will maintain a record of the qualifications and weapons used.

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Chapter 3 - General Operations

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Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner (Government Code § 7286).

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Techniques and Conducted Energy Device policies.

Retaliation prohibitions for reporting suspected violations are addressed in the Anti-Retaliation Policy.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm (Penal Code § 835a).

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person (Government Code § 7286(a)).

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Serious bodily injury - A serious impairment of physical condition, including but not limited to the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement (Penal Code § 243(f)(4)).

Totality of the circumstances - All facts known to the officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force (Penal Code § 835a).

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation and a careful balancing of all interests.

300.2.1 FAIR AND UNBIASED USE OF FORCE
Officers are expected to carry out their duties, including the use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased (Government Code § 7286(b)). See the Bias-Based Policing Policy for additional guidance.

300.2.2 DUTY TO INTERCEDE
Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or an employee using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, shall, when in a position to do so, intercede (as defined by Government Code § 7286) to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

When observing force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.2.3 FAILURE TO INTERCEDE
An officer who has received the required training on the duty to intercede and then fails to act to intercede when required by law, may be disciplined in the same manner as the officer who used force beyond that which is necessary (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.2.4 DUTY TO REPORT EXCESSIVE FORCE
Any officer who observes a law enforcement officer or an employee use force that potentially exceeds what the officer reasonably believes to be necessary shall immediately report these observations to a supervisor (Government Code § 7286(b)).

As used in this subsection, "immediately" means as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so.

300.3 USE OF FORCE
Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose (Penal Code § 835a).

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to

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the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance (Government Code § 7286(b)).

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the approved or authorized tools, weapons, or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be objectively reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

As time and circumstances reasonably permit, and when community and officer safety would not be compromised, officers should consider actions that may increase officer safety and may decrease the need for using force:

(a) Summoning additional resources that are able to respond in a reasonably timely manner.

(b) Formulating a plan with responding officers before entering an unstable situation that does not reasonably appear to require immediate intervention.

(c) Employing other tactics that do not unreasonably increase officer jeopardy.

In addition, when reasonable, officers should evaluate the totality of circumstances presented at the time in each situation and, when feasible, consider and utilize reasonably available alternative tactics and techniques that may persuade an individual to voluntarily comply or may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation before applying force (Government Code § 7286(b)). Such alternatives may include but are not limited to:

(a) Attempts to de-escalate a situation.

(b) If reasonably available, the use of crisis intervention techniques by properly trained personnel.

300.3.2 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Any peace officer may use objectively reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance on the part of the person being arrested; nor shall an officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest, prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. Retreat does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation techniques (Penal Code § 835a).

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300.3.3 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit (Government Code § 7286(b)). These factors include but are not limited to:

(a) The apparent immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others (Penal Code § 835a).

(b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time (Penal Code § 835a).

(c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).

(d) The conduct of the involved officer leading up to the use of force (Penal Code § 835a).

(e) The effects of suspected drugs or alcohol.

(f) The individual's apparent mental state or capacity (Penal Code § 835a).

(g) The individual’s apparent ability to understand and comply with officer commands (Penal Code § 835a).

(h) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.

(i) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.

(j) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness (Penal Code § 835a).

(k) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual prior to and at the time force is used.

(l) Training and experience of the officer.

(m) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, bystanders, and others.

(n) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.

(o) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.

(p) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.

(q) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.

(r) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.

(s) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.4 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have

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successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

(a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.

(b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.

(c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.5 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

Officers of this department are not authorized to use a carotid restraint hold. A carotid restraint means a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic in which pressure is applied to the sides of a person’s neck that involves a substantial risk of restricting blood flow and may render the person unconscious in order to subdue or control the person (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.3.6 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF A CHOKE HOLD

Officers of this department are not authorized to use a choke hold. A choke hold means any defensive tactic or force option in which direct pressure is applied to a person’s trachea or windpipe (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.3.7 ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Terms such as "positional asphyxia," "restraint asphyxia," and "excited delirium" continue to remain the subject of debate among experts and medical professionals, are not universally recognized medical conditions, and frequently involve other collateral or controlling factors such as narcotics or alcohol influence or pre-existing medical conditions. While it is impractical to restrict an officer's use of reasonable control methods when attempting to restrain a combative individual, officers are not authorized to use any restraint or transportation method which might unreasonably impair an individual's breathing or respiratory capacity for a period beyond the point when the individual has been adequately and safely controlled. Once the individual is safely secured, officers should promptly check and continuously monitor the individual's condition for signs of medical distress (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.3.8 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Officers are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Salinas Police Department for this specific purpose.

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300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify themself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts (Penal Code § 835a).

If an objectively reasonable officer would consider it safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances, officers shall evaluate and use other reasonably available resources and techniques when determining whether to use deadly force. To the extent that it is reasonably practical, officers should consider their surroundings and any potential risks to bystanders prior to discharging a firearm (Government Code § 7286(b)).

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code § 835a):

(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect themself or others from what the officer reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

(b) An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

Officers shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themself, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person (Penal Code § 835a).

Additionally, an officer shall not use deadly force against a person whose actions are a threat solely to property unless the person poses an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others in close proximity.

An "imminent" threat of death or serious bodily injury exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. An officer's subjective fear of future harm alone is insufficient as an imminent threat. An imminent threat is one that from appearances is reasonably believed to require instant attention (Penal Code § 835a).

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective and involve considerations and risks in addition to the justification for the use of deadly force. When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others (Government Code § 7286(b)).

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

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300.4.2 DISPLAYING OF FIREARMS

Given that individuals might perceive the display of a firearm as a potential application of force, officers should carefully evaluate each tactical situation and use sound discretion when drawing a firearm in public by considering the following guidelines (Government Code § 7286(b)):

(a) If the officer does not initially perceive a threat but reasonably believes that the potential for such threat exists, firearms should generally be kept in the low-ready or other position not directed toward an individual.

(b) If the officer reasonably believes that a threat exists based on the totality of circumstances presented at the time (e.g., high-risk stop, tactical entry, armed encounter), firearms may be directed toward such threat until the officer no longer perceives such threat.

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, officers should carefully secure all firearms.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Any use of force by an officer shall be reported immediately to a supervisor, including but not limited to the following circumstances (Penal Code § 832.13):

(a) The application caused a visible injury.

(b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.

(c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.

(d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.

(e) Any application of a conducted energy device or control device.

(f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.

(g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.

(h) An individual was struck or kicked.

(i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

As used in this subsection, "immediately" means as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so.

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300.5.2 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Statistical data regarding all officer-involved shootings and incidents involving use of force resulting in serious bodily injury is to be reported to the California Department of Justice as required by Government Code § 12525.2. See the Records Unit Policy.

300.5.3 REPORT RESTRICTIONS
Officers shall not use the term "excited delirium" to describe an individual in an incident report. Officers may describe the characteristics of an individual's conduct, but shall not generally describe the individual's demeanor, conduct, or physical and mental condition at issue as "excited delirium" (Health and Safety Code § 24402).

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, properly trained officers should promptly provide or procure medical assistance for any person injured or claiming to have been injured in a use of force incident (Government Code § 7286(b)).

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff, or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

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300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

A supervisor should respond to any reported use of force, if reasonably available. The responding supervisor is expected to (Government Code § 7286(b)):

(a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.

(b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.

(c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:

1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.

(f) Review and approve all related reports.

(g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation.

1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.

(h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Watch Commander shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy.

300.7.2 ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

The purpose of this section is to insure each reportable use of force is evaluated by a member of Executive Staff to insure sworn members of the Salinas Police Department are following the law, department policy, and best practice. Each reportable use of force will be investigated by

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a supervisor. Once the initial investigation is complete, the supervisor will document it on the appropriate form and route it to the involved employee's Division Commander or other Police Commander as determined by the Assistant Chief. The reviewing Commander will determine whether the incident should be referred to any Subject Matter Experts (SME) prior to submitting it for Executive review. SMEs include but are not limited to:

- Lead Firearms instructor or designee.
- Lead Defensive Tactics instructor or designee.
- Lead Officer Safety instructor or designee.
- K-9 supervisor if a canine was involved in the application of force.
-
-
-
-

Each reviewer will consider the totality of circumstances and reasonable officer standard when determining if the force used was appropriate, within policy, and lawful. Any application of force that does not meet this standard, or other circumstances surrounding the use of force involving a department member, that contributed to, or increased the likelihood of an undesirable outcome, should be identified by reviewing personnel and brought to the attention of the reviewing Executive Staff member with a recommendation for corrective action. Examples of corrective action include, training, remedial training, and/ or discipline.

300.8 USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

The receipt, processing, and investigation of civilian complaints involving use of force incidents should be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.9 TRAINING

Officers, investigators, and supervisors will receive annual training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.9.1 STATE-SPECIFIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Required state-specific training shall include guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly persons, pregnant individuals, and individuals with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.10 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the Field Operations Division Chief should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers, and should include:

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(a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.

(b) Training needs recommendations.

(c) Equipment needs recommendations.

(d) Policy revision recommendations.

300.11 POLICY REVIEW

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should regularly review and update this policy to reflect developing practices and procedures (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.12 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure this policy is accessible to the public (Government Code § 7286(c)).

300.13 PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

Requests for public records involving an officer's personnel records shall be processed in accordance with Penal Code § 832.7 and the Personnel Records and Records Maintenance and Release policies (Government Code § 7286(b)).

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Handcuffing and Restraints

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

301.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy, and department training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority, or as a show of force.

301.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Salinas Police Department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

301.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain a person who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to ensure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

301.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure self or others, or damage property.

No person who is in labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized

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determination that such restraints are necessary for the safety of the arrestee, officers, or others (Penal Code § 3407; Penal Code § 6030).

301.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES
A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer, or damage property.

301.3.4 NOTIFICATIONS
Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation to the jail.

301.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations, handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the person or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

301.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS

Spit hoods are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others.

Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the spit hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and so that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should provide assistance during the movement of a restrained person due to the potential for impairing

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or distorting that person's vision. Officers should avoid comingling those wearing spit hoods with other detainees.

Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated, including hair, head, and clothing, prior to application of a spit hood.

Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use.

301.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons, and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort, and mobility.

Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

301.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest, or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Department shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

(a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a person.

(b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the person from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol vehicle, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).

(c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol vehicle).

301.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints, the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.

(b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.

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(c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.

(d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.

(e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.

(f) When transported by emergency medical services, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

301.7.2 IMMOBILIZATION PROCEDURES

(a) Partial Immobilization - A person is considered partially immobilized when they are handcuffed, their legs are held together with a RIPP Hobble restraint device, and the clip end of the hobble device is not connected to the handcuffs.

(b) Full Immobilization - A person is considered fully immobilized when they are handcuffed, their legs are held together with a RIPP Hobble restraint device, and the clip end of the hobble device is connected to either the chain of the handcuffs or a RIPP Sit Belt. There must be adequate strap length between the handcuffs and the ankles to allow the restrained person to sit in an upright position.

301.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The application of the RIPP Hobble when fully immobilizing a person is considered a reportable use of force. The following information should be included in the supervisory review of the incident:

(a) The original reason for applying the RIPP Hobble.

(b) How long the subject was restrained and in what position(s).

(c) The emergency medical agency, if any, that responded.

(d) How the person was transported and in what body position they were placed during the transport.

(e) The observations of the subject's psychological/physical condition while restrained and during the transport phase.

(f) Any recent drug usage by the subject (alleged or sustained) or any indications that the subject may suffer from cardiac or respiratory diseases.

301.9 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If a person is restrained and released without an arrest, the officermay document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.

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If a person is arrested, the use of handcuffs or other restraints shall be documented in the related report.

Officers should document the following information in reports, as appropriate, when restraints other than handcuffs are used on a person:

(a) The factors that led to the decision to use restraints.

(b) Supervisor notification and approval of restraint use.

(c) The types of restraint used.

(d) The amount of time the person was restrained.

(e) How the person was transported and the position of the person during transport.

(f) Observations of the person's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.

(g) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

301.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure that officers receive training annually on the proper use of handcuffs and other restraints, including:

(a) Proper placement and fit of handcuffs and other restraint devices approved for use by the Department.

(b) Response to complaints of pain by restrained persons.

(c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.

(d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.

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Control Devices and Techniques

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of control devices that are described in this policy.

302.2 POLICY

In order to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy.

302.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Only officers who have successfully completed department-approved training in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain or arrest a subject who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

When using control devices, officers should carefully consider potential impact areas in order to minimize injuries and unintentional targets.

302.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

302.4.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Watch Commander may authorize the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

302.4.2 LEAD DEFENSIVE TACTICS INSTRUCTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

All control devices to be considered for use will be reviewed by the Lead Defensive Tactics Instructor and submitted for approval to the Chief of Police. Prior to issuing any control devices, the Lead Defensive Tactics Instructor or their designee will inspect the device for proper function. The Lead Defensive Tactics Instructor and Personnel and Training Sergeant shall keep record of and control the inventory and issuance of all control devices, and shall ensure that all damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions are properly disposed of, repaired or replaced.

Every control device will be periodically inspected by the Lead Defensive Tactics Instructor or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

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302.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES
All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Lead Defensive Tactics Instructor for disposition. A memorandum shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

302.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

Uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

Department Issued/Approved Batons

(a) ASP Baton

1. The Department shall provide all sworn officers with a collapsible baton (ASP), which measures 10 inches closed and 26 inches expanded. The ASP collapsible baton is currently the standard issued impact weapon. Plainclothes personnel may utilize the collapsible baton, which measures 8 inches closed and 21 inches expanded.

2. The baton shall be carried in an approved belt holder attached to the duty belt of uniformed personnel, and carried securely on the person of plainclothes officers/ detectives. Any officer may choose to purchase his/her own alternative baton at his/her own expense, which conforms to the batons listed under "Optional Styles of Batons."

(b) Optional Styles of Batons

1. Collapsible Baton

   (a) Any officer wishing to carry a collapsible baton other than the ASP brand may utilize a similar baton of good quality manufacture, subject to approval by the Personnel and Training Sergeant, after a favorable recommendation from the defensive tactics instruction staff and which has the same closed and expanded dimensions listed in the section above regarding Department issued batons.

2. Straight Baton

   (a) Any officer wishing to carry a straight baton may utilize a baton that does not exceed 29 inches in length or 1-1/4 inches in diameter.

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(b) The straight baton may be made from any hard wood. The entire baton must be constructed of wood. No other material may be inserted or attached, other than a rubber grommet.

(c) The straight baton shall be a natural wood grain finish or black in color.

3. Side Handle Baton

(a) Any officer wishing to carry a side handle baton may utilize either:

1. Monadnock PR-24 (non-expandable)

2. Monadnock Expandable PR-24

3. Any side handle baton of good quality manufacture, subject to approval by the Personnel and Training sergeant, after a favorable recommendation from the defensive tactics instruction staff. Purchase, maintenance, repair, and replacement of the Monadnock PR-24/Monadnock Expandable PR-24 or other approved side handle baton is strictly the officer's personal responsibility.

4. Any sworn officer wishing to carry the Monadnock Expandable PR-24 should take caution. The company that manufactures the baton does NOT guarantee the joint of the baton against breakage.

4. Mounted Police Baton

(a) The Mounted Police Baton shall be the standard issue impact weapon for the Salinas Police Mounted Unit while working on horseback.

(b) The Mounted Police Baton specifications:

(a) Material: Wood and shall be a natural wood grain finish or black in color.

(b) Length: 40 inches

(c) Width: 1 x inches (oval shaped)

(d) Handle: Wooden, approximately 10 inches

(e) Weight: Approximately 24 ounces (varies with wood used)

(c) The baton must be carried in the approved ring attached to the mounted saddle.

(d) Mounted Officers must have received training from the P.O.S.T. approved mounted school in addition to any ordered supplemental Department training.

(e) Authorization to carry the Mounted Police Baton is granted only to officers assigned to the Mounted Unit, and then only while deployed on horseback duty.

5. Riot Baton

(a) Members of the Mobile Field Force (MFF) shall be issued and utilize a riot baton with the specifications listed below:

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(b) The riot baton specifications

1. Material: Wood
2. Length: 35 1/2 inches
3. Width: 1 1/4" (circular shape)
4. Handle: Wooden, 8 - 12 inches
5. Weight: Approximately 1 - 3 lbs

(c) The baton must be carried in the approved ring attached to the officer's belt

(d) Sworn members must have received training from a POST approved instructor in addition to any supplemental Department training

(e) Authorization to carry the riot baton may be granted to sworn members responding to incidents of civil unrest when approved by the Incident Commander or the on-duty Salinas Police Department Watch Commander.

302.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

302.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

As with other control devices, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray and pepper projectiles may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or groups of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in violent behavior. Pepper projectiles and OC spray should not, however, be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

302.7.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel are required to carry OC spray unless approved by the Chief of Police or his/her representative.Personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the 3oz or 1.47oz canister device in its holster on the equipment belt. Uniform personnel can also carry the .68 oz canister with a clip in the flashlight pocket of the uniform trousers. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

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302.7.2 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE
Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas. Those persons who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

302.8 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE

Whenever tear gas or OC has been introduced into a residence, building interior, vehicle or other enclosed area, officers should provide the owners or available occupants with notice of the possible presence of residue that could result in irritation or injury if the area is not properly cleaned. Such notice should include advisement that clean up will be at the owner's expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

302.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

302.9.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE
Only department-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.

(b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.

(c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.

(d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

302.9.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Before discharging projectiles, the officer should consider such factors as:

(a) Distance and angle to target.

(b) Type of munitions employed.

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(c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.

(d) The subject's proximity to others.

(e) The location of the subject.

(f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other officers and individuals that the device is being deployed.

Officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances and target areas. However, officers are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

302.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Kinetic energy projectile launchers specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

Officers will inspect the launcher and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the launcher is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not deployed, the launcher will be properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile launcher, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that no other ammunition is being loaded into the launcher.

Absent compelling circumstances, officers who must transition from other ammunition to kinetic energy projectiles will employ the two-person rule for loading. The two-person rule is a safety measure in which a second officer watches the unloading and loading process to ensure that the weapon is completely emptied of other ammunition.

302.10 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Training Sergeant shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device before doing so, and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

(a) Training for control devices shall occur annually. Proficiency training shall be conducted annually for kinetic energy devices and biennially for baton and OC spray,

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and shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control device weapons or tactics instructor.

(b) All required training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the officer's training file.

(c) Officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If an officer cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the officer will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

302.11 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES

Any application of a control device or technique listed in this policy shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.

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Conducted Energy Device

303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of the conducted energy device (CED).

303.2 POLICY

The CED is used in an attempt to control a violent or potentially violent individual. The appropriate use of such a device may result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

303.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS

Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and may carry the CED.

The Rangemaster should keep a log of issued CED devices and the serial numbers of cartridges/magazines issued to members.

CEDs are issued for use during a member's current assignment. Those leaving a particular assignment may be required to return the device to the department inventory.

Officers shall only use the CED and cartridges/magazines that have been issued by the Department. Cartridges/magazines should not be used after the manufacturer's expiration date.

Uniformed officers who have been issued the CED shall wear the device in an approved holster.

Officers who carry the CED while in uniform shall carry it in a holster on the side opposite the duty weapon (Penal Code § 13660).

(a) All CEDs shall be clearly distinguishable to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.

(b) For single-shot devices, whenever practicable, officers should carry an additional cartridge on their person when carrying the CED.

(c) Officers should not hold a firearm and the CED at the same time.

Non-uniformed officers may secure the CED in a concealed, secure location in the driver's compartment of their vehicles.

303.3.1 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that the issued CED is properly maintained and in good working order. This includes a function test and battery life monitoring, as required by the manufacturer, and should be completed prior to the beginning of the officer's shift.

CEDs that are damaged or inoperative, or cartridges/magazines that are expired or damaged, shall be returned to the CED supervisor for disposition. Officers shall submit documentation stating the reason for the return and how the CED or cartridge/magazine was damaged or became inoperative, if known.

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303.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the CED should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

(a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.

(b) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the CED may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual fails to voluntarily comply with an officer's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the officer may, but is not required to, activate any warning on the device, which may include display of the electrical arc, an audible warning, or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CED. The laser should not be intentionally directed into anyone's eyes.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the officer deploying the CED in the related report.

303.5 USE OF THE CED

The CED has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The CED should only be used when its operator can safely deploy the device within its operational range. Although the CED may be effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

If sufficient personnel are available and can be safely assigned, an officer designated as lethal cover for any officer deploying a CED may be considered for officer safety.

303.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE CED

The CED may be used, when the circumstances reasonably perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person who:

(a) Is violent or is physically resisting.

(b) Has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themself, or others.

Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without additional circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the CED to apprehend an individual.

The CED shall not be used to psychologically torment, to elicit statements, or to punish any individual.

303.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the CED on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potential risk of using the device. This includes:

(a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.

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(b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.

(c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.

(d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(e) Individuals known to have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise known to be in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.

(f) Individuals whose position or activity is likely to result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, located in water, operating vehicles).

Any CED capable of being applied in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes as a primary form of pain compliance) should be limited to supplementing the probe-mode to complete the circuit, or as a distraction technique to gain separation between officers and the subject, thereby giving officers time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

303.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that the dynamics of a situation and movement of the subject may affect target placement of probes, when practicable, officers should attempt to target the back, lower center mass, and upper legs of the subject, and avoid intentionally targeting the head, neck, area of the heart, or genitals. If circumstances result in one or more probes inadvertently striking an area outside of the preferred target zones, the individual should be closely monitored until examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

303.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CED

Once an officer has successfully deployed two probes on the subject, the officer should continually assess the subject to determine if additional probe deployments or cycles reasonably appear necessary. Additional factors officers may consider include but are not limited to:

(a) Whether it is reasonable to believe that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

(b) Whether the probes are making proper contact.

(c) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.

(d) Whether verbal commands or other options or tactics may be more effective.

Given that on certain devices (e.g., TASER 10™) each trigger pull deploys a single probe, the officer must pull the trigger twice to deploy two probes to create the possibility of neuro-muscular incapacitation.

303.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Officers should take appropriate actions to control and restrain the individual as soon as reasonably practicable to minimize the need for longer or multiple exposures to the CED. As soon as practicable, officers shall notify a supervisor any time the CED has been discharged. If needed for evidentiary purposes, the expended cartridge, along with any probes and wire, should

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be submitted into evidence (including confetti tags, when equipped on the device). The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin.

303.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
The CED may be deployed against an animal if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

303.5.7 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS
Officers are not authorized to carry department CEDs while off-duty.

Officers shall ensure that CEDs are secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their control, in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

303.6 DOCUMENTATION
Officers shall document all CED discharges in the related arrest/crime reports and the CED report forms. Photographs should be taken of any obvious probe impact or drive-stun application sites and attached to the CED report form. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, audible warning, laser activation, and arcing the device, other than for testing purposes, will also be documented on the report form. Data downloads from the CED after use on a subject should be done as soon as practicable using a department-approved process to preserve the data.

303.6.1 CED REPORT FORM
As applicable based on the device type, items that shall be included in the CED report form are:

(a) The brand, model, and serial number of the CED and any cartridge/magazine.

(b) Date, time, and location of the incident.

(c) Whether any warning, display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.

(d) The number of probes deployed, CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.

(e) The range at which the CED was used.

(f) The type of mode used (e.g., probe deployment, drive-stun).

(g) Location of any probe impact.

(h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.

(i) Description of where missed probes went.

(j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.

(k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.

(l) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

The IA supervisor should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The IA supervisor should also conduct audits of CED device data

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downloaded to an approved location and reconcile CED report forms with recorded activations. CED information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

303.6.2 REPORTS
The officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

(a) Identification of all personnel firing CEDs

(b) Identification of all witnesses

(c) Medical care provided to the subject

(d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions

(e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication, or other medical problems

303.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel or officers trained in probe removal and handling should remove CED probes from a person's body. Used CED probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

All persons who have been struck by CED probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device, or who sustained direct exposure of the laser to the eyes shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

(a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.

(b) The person may be pregnant.

(c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.

(d) The CED probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).

(e) The person requests medical treatment.

Any individual exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or prolonged applications shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio/video recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

The transporting officer shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the CED (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy).

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303.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the CED may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the CED was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to a CED. The device's internal logs should be downloaded by a supervisor and saved with the related arrest/crime report. The supervisor should arrange for photographs of probe sites to be taken and witnesses to be interviewed.

303.9 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the CED shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial department-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried the CED as a part of their assignments for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by a qualified CED instructor prior to again carrying or using the device.

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued CEDs should occur every year. A reassessment of an officer's knowledge and/or practical skills may be required at any time, if deemed appropriate by the CED supervisor. All training and proficiency for CEDs will be documented in the officer's training files.

Command staff, supervisors, and investigators should receive CED training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Officers who do not carry CEDs should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with officers who use the device.

The CED supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry CEDs have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of CEDs during training could result in injuries and should not be mandatory for certification.

The CED supervisor should include the following training:

(a) A review of this policy.

(b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.

(c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws until proficient to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.

(d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes to the head, neck, area of the heart, and groin.

(e) Scenario-based training, including virtual reality training when available.

(f) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CED and transitioning to other force options.

(g) De-escalation techniques.

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(h) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the CED.

(i) Proper use of cover and concealment during deployment of the CED for purposes of officer safety.

(j) Proper tactics and techniques related to multiple applications of CEDs.

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Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured or dies as the result of an officer-involved shooting or dies as a result of another action of an officer.

In other incidents not covered by this policy, the Chief of Police may decide that the investigation will follow the process provided in this policy.

304.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Administrative Investigation – The internal investigation into whether the Involved Officer's(s') conduct surrounding the Officer Involved Incident was in conformance with department policy.

Employing Agency – The agency which employs the Involved Officer.

Incident Investigation – The criminal investigation of an Officer Involved Incident.

Incident Investigators – The person(s) assigned by the Primary Agency(ies) and the District Attorney's Office to conduct the Incident Investigation.

Involved Officer - The Officer whose act may be a "proximate cause" of the injury to another person and/or the Officer who may intend that his/her act be a proximate cause of the injury to another person.

Officer Involved Incident – Any incident in which a peace officer, acting under color of authority, is directly involved in the following:

(a) Any discharge of a firearm by an Officer which proximately causes the death of, or injury to another.

(b) An intentional use of any other deadly or dangerous weapon by an Officer which proximately causes the death of, or injury likely to produce death to another.

(c) An intentional act on the part of an officer which proximately causes the death or, or injury likely to produce death to another.

(d) Any death of person while in custody, or under Officer control.

Participating Officer – An officer who is not identified as an Involved Officer but participated in, or was present for the Officer Involved Incident.

Primary Agency – The agency or agencies with geographic jurisdiction over the incident.

Proximate Cause – A cause which, in a natural and continuous sequence, produces the injury, and without which, the injury would not have occurred.

Uninvolved Officer – An Officer who arrives after the Officer Involved Incident occurred

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304.2 INVESTIGATION RESPONSIBILITY

(a) The Chief of Police has determined the lead agency in the Incident Investigation will be the Monterey County District Attorney's Office. A team of Incident Investigators from the Monterey County District Attorney's Office Bureau of Investigations will be called to conduct the investigation as soon as possible following the incident. They will be in charge of all aspects of the case except for administrative responsibilities that will remain under the purview of the Chief of Police. The Salinas Police Department has the ultimate responsibility for preservation and security of the scene(s), collection of evidence at the scene(s) and from Involved Officer(s), including their equipment and/or vehicles, when appropriate.

(b) All investigations of shootings involving Salinas Police Department personnel, that result in the death or injury of any person, shall be submitted to the District Attorney's Office for determination as to whether criminal liability exists, and if prosecution is appropriate.

(c) Shootings by Salinas Police personnel occurring outside our jurisdiction, but in Monterey County, are normally monitored by the Administration Division. The Monterey County District Attorney’s Office shall conduct the Incident Investigation. For incidents occurring outside Monterey County, we will follow the Primary Agency's procedures with our Administration Division monitoring the investigation.

(d) If the Primary Agency requests our assistance in an officer involved shooting occurring outside our jurisdiction, immediate notification is to be made to the Chief of Police. A determination will be made as to our role, depending upon the nature of the request.

(e) If an officer from any outside agency is involved in a shooting within our jurisdiction, the incident will be investigated by the Monterey County District Attorney's Office.The Involved Officer's Employing Agency may assign a member of their Department to monitor the investigation.

304.3 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Officer-involved incidents involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

- A criminal investigation of thesuspect's actions
- A criminal investigation of the involved officer's actions
- An administrative investigation as to policy compliance by involved officers.
- A civil investigation to determine potential liability.

304.4 INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting or death.

304.4.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting, the first uninvolved SPD officer will be the officer-in-charge and will assume the responsibilities of a supervisor until properly relieved. This officer should, as appropriate:

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(a) Secure the scene and identify and eliminate hazards for all those involved.

(b) Take reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for injured individuals.

(c) Request additional resources from the Department or other agencies.

(d) Coordinate a perimeter or pursuit of suspects.

(e) Check for injured persons and evacuate as needed.

(f) Brief the supervisor upon arrival.

304.4.2 WATCH COMMANDER DUTIES

Upon learning of an Officer-Involved Incident, the Watch Commander shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the incident until he/she is relieved by the Chief of Police or a I Division Chief.

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the Watch Commander.

304.4.3 NOTIFICATIONS

The following person(s) shall be notified as soon as practicable:

- Chief of Police
- Monterey County District Attorney's Office
- Assistant Chief
- Professional Standards and Conduct Unit Supervisor
- City Manager
- City Attorney
- Psychological/Peer support personnel (if requested)
- Chaplain
- Involved Officer's agency representative (if requested)
- Press Information Officer

304.4.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved SPD supervisor should ensure completion of the duties as outlined above, plus:

(a) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any Participating Officers.

  (a) In the event that there are no Participating Officers who can supply adequate overview, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief voluntary overview from one Involved Officer.

(b) If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any SPD officer to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene, identify injured parties and pursue suspects.

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(a) Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of any shots fired, location from which any shots were fired by the suspect and/or Involved Officer(s), perimeter of the incident scene, identity of known or potential witnesses and any other pertinent information.

(b) The initial on-scene supervisor should not attempt to order any Involved Officer to provide any information other than public safety information.

(c) Provide all available information to the Watch Commander and County Communications. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.

(d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional SPD members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or Incident Investigator(s).

(e) As soon as practicable, ensure that Involved Officer(s) are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.

(a) Each InvolvedSPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other SPD members pending further direction from a supervisor.

(b) When an Involved Officer's weapon is taken or left at the scene for other than officer-safety reasons (e.g., evidence), ensure that he/she is provided with a comparable replacement weapon or transported by other officers.

304.4.5 NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to investigate an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian. The Watch Commander should promptly notify the DOJ in all incidents involving an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian, including where it is undetermined if the civilian was unarmed.

For purposes of notification, “unarmed civilian” means anyone who is not in possession of a deadly weapon (Government Code § 12525.3).

304.4.6 INVOLVED OFFICERS

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.

1. Involved SPD officers shall not be permitted to meet collectively or in a group with an attorney or any representative prior to providing a formal interview or report.

2. Requests from involved non-SPD officers should be referred to their employing agency.

(b) Discussions with licensed attorneys will be considered privileged as attorney-client communications.

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(c) Discussions with agency representatives/employee groups will be privileged only as to the discussion of non-criminal information (Government Code § 3303(i)).

(d) A licensed psychotherapist shall be provided by the Department to each involved SPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected SPD members, upon request.

1. Interviews with a licensed psychotherapist will be considered privileged.
2. An interview or session with a licensed psychotherapist may take place prior to the member providing a formal interview or report. However, involved members shall not be permitted to consult or meet collectively or in a group with a licensed psychotherapist prior to providing a formal interview or report.
3. A separate fitness-for-duty exam may also be required (see the Fitness for Duty Policy).

(e) Communications between the involved officer and a peer support member are addressed in the Wellness Program Policy.

Care should be taken to preserve the integrity of any physical evidence present on the involved officer's equipment or clothing, such as blood or fingerprints, until investigators or lab personnel can properly retrieve it.

Each involved SPD officer shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave following an officer-involved shooting or death. It shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

304.5 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The District Attorney's Office is responsible for the criminal investigation into the circumstances of any officer-involved shooting or death.

If available, investigative personnel from this department may be assigned to partner with investigators from outside agencies or the District Attorney's Office to avoid duplicating efforts in related criminal investigations.

Once public safety issues have been addressed, criminal investigators should be given the opportunity to obtain a voluntary statement from involved officers and to complete their interviews. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) SPD supervisors and Professional Standards and Conduct Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of SPD officers. This will not prohibit such personnel from monitoring interviews or providing the criminal investigators with topics for inquiry.

(b) If requested, any involved officer will be afforded the opportunity to consult individually with a representative of the officer's choosing or an attorney prior to speaking with criminal investigators. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each involved officer's statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or an attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

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(c) If any involved officer is physically, emotionally, or otherwise not in a position to provide a voluntary statement when interviewed by criminal investigators, consideration should be given to allowing a reasonable period for the officer to schedule an alternate time for the interview.

(d) Any voluntary statement provided by an involved officer will be made available for inclusion in any related investigation, including administrative investigations. However, no administratively coerced statement will be provided to any criminal investigators unless the officer consents.

304.5.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED SPD OFFICERS

In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this department shall retain the authority to require involved SPD officers to provide sufficient information for related criminal reports to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of those individuals (Government Code § 3304(a)).

While the involved SPD officer may write the report, it is generally recommended that such reports be completed by assigned investigators, who should interview all involved officers as victims/ witnesses. Since the purpose of these reports will be to facilitate criminal prosecution, statements of involved officers should focus on evidence to establish the elements of criminal activities by suspects. Care should be taken not to duplicate information provided by involved officers in other reports.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive an involved SPD officer of the right to consult with legal counsel prior to completing any such criminal report.

Reports related to the prosecution of criminal suspects will be processed according to normal procedures but should also be included for reference in the investigation of the officer-involved shooting or death.

304.5.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an Officer-Involved Incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, a supervisor should take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with Incident Investigators to utilize available personnel for the following:

(a) Identification of all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.

1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those persons who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.

2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.

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(b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where Incident Investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by a member of the Department.

1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.

(c) Promptly contacting the suspect's known family and associates to obtain any available and untainted background information about the suspect's activities and state of mind prior to the incident.

304.5.3 MISCELLANEOUS LINE PROCEDURE

(a) Department members other than the Involved Officer(s) should attempt to locate and identify any witnesses to the incident. Officers shall refrain from discussing the incident until the arrival of the first supervisor. The involved personnel will brief the supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident as it pertains to public safety, i.e., number and description of outstanding suspects, location of evidence, and number and direction of the shots that were fired.

(b) Except under exigent circumstances, an Officer-Involved Incident scene shall be kept intact and protected until released by the Incident Investigation team.

(c) Expended brass, cartridges, speed loaders, magazines, etc., shall be left undisturbed. Fired weapons should be holstered or secured, consistent with acceptable evidence retrieval and preservation methods. Once secured, they should not be handled or examined, except by investigative team personnel.

(d) Should a weapon be discarded during an incident, it shall be left undisturbed if at all possible.

304.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this department will conduct an internal administrative investigation of SPD officers to determine conformance with department policy. The investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit and will be considered a confidential officer personnel file.

Interviews of members shall be subject to department policies and applicable laws (see the Personnel Complaints Policy).

(a) Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be requested or administratively compelled to provide a blood sample for alcohol/drug screening. Absent consent from the officer, such compelled samples and the results of any such testing shall not be disclosed to any criminal investigative agency.

(b) If any officer has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved officer.

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1. If a further interview of the officer is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved officer shall be provided with a copy of his/her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.

(c) In the event that an involved officer has elected to not provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.

1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the officer's physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.
2. If requested, the officer shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer's statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed (Government Code § 3303(i)).
3. Administrative interviews should be recorded by the administrative investigator. The officer may also record the interview (Government Code § 3303(g)).
4. The officer shall be informed of the nature of the investigation. If an officer refuses to answer questions, he/she should be given his/her *Lybarger* or *Garrity* rights and ordered to provide full and truthful answers to all questions. The officer shall be informed that the interview will be for administrative purposes only and that the statement cannot be used criminally.
5. The Professional Standards and Conduct Unit shall compile all relevant information and reports necessary for the Department to determine compliance with applicable policies.
6. Regardless of whether the use of force is an issue in the case, the completed administrative investigation shall be administratively reviewed as outlined in the Use of Force policy, for the sole purpose of a finding as to whether there was coompliance with the Use of Force Policy.
7. Any other indications of potential policy violations shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

304.7 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS

1. In the event of a critical incident, media captured from audio/video recordings shall be uploaded as soon as practical. Depending on the circumstances and/or exigency, it may be necessary for personnel other than the Involved Officer to upload the audio/video data. This will be determined by the supervising officer on scene.

A. Personnel actively assigned to investigate the incident (such as members of the investigation team) may, with supervisory authorization from the lead investigatory agency, review the involved personnel's audio/video data as part of the ongoing investigation.

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B. During the Incident Investigation, the initial interview of an Involved Officer should occur before the officer has reviewed any audio/video recordings of the incident. An Involved Officer will have the opportunity to review recordings in private (or with legal counsel if so requested) after the initial statement has been taken and provide a follow-up statement if needed.

C. Members of the investigation team should be mindful that audio/video recordings have limitations and may depict events differently than the events recalled by an Involved Officer. If the Investigator shows any audio/video recordings to an Involved Officer after the initial interview, the Investigator should advise the Involved Officer about the scope of audio/video recordings.

D. The following is an example of an appropriate advisement in a case involving video evidence:

“In this case, there is video evidence that you will have an opportunity to view after you have given your initial statement. Video evidence has limitations and may depict the event differently than you recall, and may not depict all of the events as seen or heard by you. Video has a limited field of view and may not capture events normally seen by the human eye. The frame rate of video may limit the camera’s ability to capture movements normally seen by the human eye. Videos are a two-dimensional medium and may not capture depth, distance or positional orientation as well as the human eye.”

2. Upon request, non-law enforcement witnesses who are able to verify their presence and their ability to contemporaneously perceive events at the scene of an incident may also be permitted to review available MAV or other video or audio recordings with approval of assigned investigators or a supervisor.

3. Any MAV and other known video or audio recordings of an incident should not be publicly released during an ongoing investigation without consulting the District Attorney or City Attorney’s Office as appropriate

304.8 MEDIA RELATIONS

Any media release shall be prepared with input and concurrence from the supervisor and department representative responsible for each phase of the investigation. Releases will be available to the Watch Commander, Investigation Division Chief and Press Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

The Department shall not subject any involved SPD officer to visits by the media (Government Code § 3303(e)). No involved SPD officer shall make any comment to the media unless he/she is authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Chief. Department members receiving inquiries regarding officer-involved shootings or deaths occurring in other jurisdictions shall refrain from public comment and will direct those inquiries to the agency having jurisdiction and primary responsibility for the investigation.

304.9 DEBRIEFING

Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Salinas Police Department should conduct both a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and a tactical debriefing. See the Wellness Program Policy for guidance on Critical Incident Stress Debriefings.

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304.9.1 TACTICAL DEBRIEFING

A tactical debriefing should take place to identify any training or areas of policy that need improvement. The Chief of Police should identify the appropriate participants. This debriefing should not be conducted until all Involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to criminal and/or administrative investigators.

304.10 CIVIL LIABILITY RESPONSE

A member of this department may be assigned to work exclusively under the direction of the legal counsel for the Department to assist in the preparation of materials deemed necessary in anticipation of potential civil litigation.

All materials generated in this capacity shall be considered attorney work product and may not be used for any other purpose. The civil liability response is not intended to interfere with any other investigation but shall be given reasonable access to all other investigations.

304.11 REPORTING

If the death of an individual occurs in the Salinas Police Department jurisdiction and qualifies to be reported to the state as a justifiable homicide, the Field Operations Division Chief will ensure that the Records Coordinator is provided with enough information to meet the reporting requirements (Penal Code § 196; Penal Code § 13022).

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Firearms

305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for issuing firearms, the safe and legal carrying of firearms, firearms maintenance and firearms training.

This policy does not apply to issues related to the use of firearms that are addressed in the Use of Force or Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths policies.

This policy only applies to those members who are authorized to carry firearms.

305.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will equip its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. The Department will ensure firearms are appropriate and in good working order and that relevant training is provided as resources allow.

305.2.1 DUTY WEAPONS

The authorized Department issued handgun is the Sig Sauer, P320, in.45 Cal. or 9mm.

The following additional handguns are approved for on-duty use:

(a) The weapon must be capable of double action, manufactured by Glock, Beretta, Heckler & Koch, Sig Sauer, Smith & Wesson, or Springfield Armory. Officers off probation, and who have attended an approved training course, may elect to carry 1911 style weapons. 1911 style weapons must be of good quality manufacture, subject to approval by the Range Master Supervisor.

(b) The barrel length for uniformed officers will be 3.5 inches to 5.0 inches; for plainclothes officers, 2.0 inches to 5.0 inches.

(c) Compensated/ported barrels are not allowed.

(d) Trigger pulls apply to on-duty and off-duty weapons. In all cases, trigger pulls will be consistent with the specifications and conditions defined by the manufacturer. Firearms must be maintained to factory specifications. The minimum trigger pull for the Glock pistol will be the 5-pound factory trigger. All 1911 style weapons will measure at least 4.5 pounds.

(e) The weapon's ammunition will be 9 mm, or.45-caliber.

(f) Primary carry weapons must be blued, black, silver or any combination thereof.

(g) The Chief of Police or his/her designee must approve exceptions to the above specifications in writing and a record will be kept in the officer's training file located in the Personnel and Training office.

(h) Officers electing to carry privately owned weapons may do so at any time, however, once opting to do so may only make subsequent changes as to make, model and caliber with the approval of Personnel and Training and the Division Commander.

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305.2.2 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY WEAPONS (BACK-UP WEAPON)

Officers desiring to carry a secondary weapon are subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The weapon shall be of good quality and workmanship and must be capable of double action, manufactured by Beretta, Glock, Kahr, Kel-Tec, Heckler & Koch, North American Arms, Rossi, Ruger, Sig Sauer, Smith & Wesson, or Springfield Armory, or Walther.

(b) The weapon's caliber will be a minimum of.22-caliber and a maximum of.45-caliber.

(c) The weapons must have a minimum of a five shot capacity.

(d) The purchase of the weapon and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the officer

(e) The weapon shall be carried out of sight at all times and in such a manner as to prevent accidental cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.

(f) The weapon shall be subject to inspection whenever deemed necessary.

(g) Ammunition shall be the same as Department issue. If the caliber of the weapon is other than Department issue, the Chief of Police shall approve ammunition.

(h) Personnel shall qualify with the secondary weapon under range supervision. Officers must demonstrate their proficiency, safe handling and serviceability of the weapon.

(i) Personnel shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number, and caliber of a second weapon to the Range Master.

305.2.3 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY WEAPONS

The carrying of firearms by sworn officers while off-duty is permitted by the Chief of Police, but may be rescinded should circumstances dictate (e.g., administrative leave). Sworn officers who choose to carry a firearm while off-duty will be required to meet the following guidelines:

(a) Any approved on duty weapon may be carried off duty.

(b) The weapon shall be of good quality and workmanship Beretta, Glock, Kahr, Kel-Tec, Heckler & Koch, North American Arms, Rossi, Ruger, Sig Sauer, Smith & Wesson, or Springfield Armory, Walther, or 1911 style weapons.

(c) The weapon's caliber will be a minimum of.22-caliber and a maximum of.45-caliber.

(d) The weapons must have a minimum of a five shot capacity.

(e) The purchase of the weapon and ammunition, along with any maintenance or repair shall be the responsibility of the officer.

(f) The Officer shall carry the weapon in a safe manner. The weapon shall be carried out of sight at all times and in such a manner as to prevent accidental cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.

(g) It will be the responsibility of the officer to submit the weapon to the Range Master for inspection prior to being carried off-duty. The weapon shall be subject to inspection whenever deemed necessary. The officer will successfully qualify with the weapon prior to it being carried and yearly thereafter. The range qualification dates will be specified by the Range Master.

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(h) A complete description of the weapon(s) shall be contained on the qualification record approved by the Range Master.

(i) If any member desires to own more than one weapon utilized while off-duty, he/she may do so, as long as the officer meets all the requirements set forth in this policy for each weapon used.

(j) Ammunition should be of good quality and manufactured by a Department-approved company as suggested by the Range Master.

(k) When armed, whether on or off-duty, officers shall carry their badge and Department identification.

305.2.4 LASER SIGHTS

Laser sights may only be installed on authorized weapons carried by members of the SWAT Team.

(a) Any approved laser sight shall only be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer specifications.

(b) If laser sights have been approved and properly installed on any weapon, the officer shall qualify with the weapon to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the weapon prior to carrying it.

Except in an approved training situation, an officer may only activate a laser sight when the officer would otherwise be justified in pointing a weapon at an individual or other authorized target.

305.2.5 HOLSTERS

All on-duty, primary firearms will be carried in a good quality belt holster. All uniform duty belt holsters shall have an external snap device to secure the weapon. The on-duty uniform holster must be a black basket weave pattern and must be suited for the weapon. Currently authorized holsters for uniformed duty use are as follows: Safariland Models 070 and 0705, Safariland Raptor Models 6070 and 6075, Safariland Model 6360, Blackhawk EPOCH, and Blackhawk Level 3 SERPA series. Only those officers previously authorized to carry holsters not specifically named under this section prior to March 1, 2009 will be authorized to continue to carry such holsters. Cross draw holsters are not authorized. Proficiency must be demonstrated to a range master prior to approval and use of any on-duty holster. Second weapons shall be carried on the officer's person, in a manner approved by the Range Masters and the Personnel and Training sergeant (as prescribed in the Department firearms training program). Range staff may approve additional holsters for uniformed use, not specified in this policy on a case by case basis after the holster is examined for security of the weapon and a uniformed appearance. The use of any holster not specified in this policy must be documented in writing by the Lead Rangemaster and maintained in the officer's training file in the Personnel and Training Office.

All off-duty weapons will be carried in a good quality holster. Ankle holsters are approved for use by plain clothes personnel. There are specialty holsters currently available, which provide thorough concealment while maintaining good security of the weapon. The Chief of Police or his/her designee reserves the right to approve all holsters.

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305.3 AUTHORIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER WEAPONS

Members shall only use firearms that are issued or approved by the Department and have been thoroughly inspected by the Rangemaster. Except in an emergency or as directed by a supervisor, no firearm shall be carried by a member who has not qualified with that firearm at an authorized department range.

All other weapons not provided by the Department, including but not limited to edged weapons, chemical or electronic weapons, impact weapons or any weapon prohibited or restricted by law or that is not covered elsewhere by department policy, may not be carried by members in the performance of their official duties without the express written authorization of the member's Division Chief. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single knife with a blade four inches or less that is not otherwise prohibited by law. SWAT members performing related duties may carry a fixed blade knife with a blade longer than four inches so long as the knife and its carrier are pre-approved by the SWAT Commander and the Defensive Tactics lead instructor.

305.3.1 SHOTGUNS

The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Remington Model 870.

When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle with the magazine loaded, the action closed on an empty chamber, the trigger pulled to release the hammer and the safety in the safe position.

305.3.2 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all approved firearms during the member's firearms qualification. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Department shall be dispensed by the Rangemaster when needed, in accordance with established policy.

Members carrying personally owned authorized firearms of a caliber differing from department-issued firearms shall be responsible for obtaining fresh duty ammunition in accordance with the above, at their own expense.

305.4 EQUIPMENT

Firearms carried on- or off-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition. Maintenance and repair of authorized personally owned firearms are the responsibility of the individual member.

305.4.1 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS

Each member shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned firearm to a supervisor or the Rangemaster.

Firearms that are the property of the Department or personally owned firearms that are approved for department use may be repaired or modified only by a person who is department-approved and certified as an armorer or gunsmith in the repair of the specific firearm. Such modification or repair must be authorized in advance by the Rangemaster.

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Any repairs or modifications to the member's personally owned firearm shall be done at his/her expense and must be approved by the Rangemaster.

305.4.2 TACTICAL LIGHTS

Tactical lights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Rangemaster. Once the approved tactical lights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

305.5 SAFE HANDLING, INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Members shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

(a) Members shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.

(b) Members shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Rangemaster. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Rangemaster or other firearms training staff.

(c) Members shall not clean, repair, load or unload a firearm anywhere in the Department, except where clearing barrels are present.

(d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.

(e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on department premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.

(f) Members shall not use any automatic firearm, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon or firearm from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.

(g) Any firearm authorized by the Department to be carried on- or off-duty that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the Department or a Rangemaster approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the Rangemaster will be immediately removed from service. If the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

305.5.1 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Firearms shall not be carried by any member, either on- or off-duty, who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage, taken any drugs or medication, or has taken any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the member's senses or judgment.

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305.5.2 STORAGE AT HOME

Members shall ensure that all firearms and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control, and in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to children and others who should not have access. Members shall not permit department-issued firearms to be handled by anyone not authorized by the Department to do so. Members should be aware that negligent storage of a firearm could result in civil and criminal liability (Penal Code § 25100).

305.5.3 INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected at the beginning of the shift by the member to whom the weapon is issued. The member shall ensure that the firearm is carried in the proper condition and loaded with approved ammunition. Inspection of the shotgun and rifle shall be done while standing outside of the patrol vehicle. All firearms shall be pointed in a safe direction or into clearing barrels.

Personally owned firearms may be safely stored in lockers at the end of the shift. Department-owned firearms issued to individual officers shall be stored in lockers or the appropriate equipment storage room at the end of shift unless carried off-duty or for training. Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be unloaded in a safe manner outside the building. Shotguns shall then be stored in their assigned vehicle's locking weapon's rack or the appropriate equipment storage room.

305.5.4 STORAGE IN VEHICLES

When leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, members shall ensure that it is locked in the trunk, or in a locked container that is placed out of view, or in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view, or in a locked toolbox or utility box permanently affixed to the vehicle (Penal Code § 25140; Penal Code § 25452).

If the vehicle does not have a trunk or a locked container, then the firearm should be locked within the center utility console that can be locked with a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or other similar locking device (Penal Code § 25140).

Officers are exempt from these requirements during circumstances requiring immediate aid or action in the course of official duties (Penal Code § 25140).

305.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete quarterly training with their duty firearms. In addition to quarterly training, all members will qualify quarterly with their duty firearms. Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms annually. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course.

At least annually, all members carrying a firearm should receive practical training designed to simulate field situations including low-light shooting and training on the Department Use of Force policy.

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The Rangemaster shall keep accurate records of quarterly qualifications, repairs, maintenance, and training or as directed by the Personnel and Training Sergeant.

305.6.1 NON-CERTIFICATION OR NON-QUALIFICATION
If any member fails to meet minimum standards for firearms training or qualification for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status or scheduling conflict, that member shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor prior to the end of the required training or qualification period.

Those who fail to meet minimum standards or qualify on their first shooting attempt shall be provided remedial training and will be subject to the following requirements:

(a) Additional range assignments may be scheduled to assist the member in demonstrating consistent firearm proficiency.

(b) Members shall be given credit for a range training or qualification when obtaining a qualifying score or meeting standards after remedial training.

(c) No range credit will be given for the following:

1. Unauthorized range make-up
2. Failure to meet minimum standards or qualify after remedial training

Members who repeatedly fail to meet minimum standards will be removed from field assignment and may be subject to disciplinary action.

305.6.2 REPAIR OR MODIFICATION OF SECONDARY OR OFF DUTY WEAPONS
No officer shall modify or alter the factory specifications of any secondary or off-duty weapon without the approval of an inspection by a Department Range Master.

305.7 FIREARM DISCHARGE

Except during training or recreational use, any member who discharges a firearm intentionally or unintentionally, on- or off-duty, shall make a verbal report to his/her supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. If the discharge results in injury or death to another person, additional statements and reports shall be made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy. If a firearm was discharged as a use of force, the involved member shall adhere to the additional reporting requirements set forth in the Use of Force Policy.

In all other cases, written reports shall be made as follows:

(a) If on-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report with his/her Division Chief or provide a recorded statement to investigators prior to the end of shift, unless otherwise directed.

(b) If off-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report or provide a recorded statement no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

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305.7.1 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

Generally, shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid are discouraged and may not be discharged unless the member reasonably believes that they appear necessary, effective, and reasonably safe.

Warning shots shall not be used.

305.7.2 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

Members are authorized to use firearms to stop an animal in circumstances where the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, department members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, conducted energy device, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any member from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed, becomes impractical, or if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

305.7.3 INJURED ANIMALS

With the approval of a supervisor, a member may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical.

Stray or abandoned injured animals that may be moved or taken to an available veterinarian should not be euthanized. With supervisor approval, abandoned injured animals (with the exception of dogs and cats) may only be euthanized after a reasonable search to locate the owner has been made. Injured dogs and cats found without their owners shall be taken to an appropriate veterinarian for determination of whether they should be treated or humanely destroyed (Penal Code § 597.1).

305.8 RANGEMASTER DUTIES

The range will be under the exclusive control of the Rangemaster. All members attending will follow the directions of the Rangemaster. The Rangemaster will maintain a roster of all members attending the range and will submit the roster to the Training Sergeant after each range date. Failure of any member to sign in and out with the Rangemaster may result in non-qualification.

The range shall remain operational and accessible to department members during hours established by the Department.

The Rangemaster has the responsibility of making periodic inspection, at least once a year, of all duty firearms carried by members of this department to verify proper operation. The Rangemaster has the authority to deem any department-issued or personally owned firearm unfit for service. The member will be responsible for all repairs to his/her personally owned firearm and it will not be returned to service until inspected by the Rangemaster.

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The Rangemaster has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and, on at least a yearly basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry.

The Rangemaster shall complete and submit to the Training Sergeant documentation of the training courses provided. Documentation shall include the qualifications of each instructor who provides the training, a description of the training provided and, on a form that has been approved by the Department, a list of each member who completes the training. The Rangemaster should keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance or other records as directed by the Training Sergeant.

305.9 FLYING WHILE ARMED

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has imposed rules governing law enforcement officers flying armed on commercial aircraft. The following requirements apply to officers who intend to be armed while flying on a commercial air carrier or flights where screening is conducted (49 CFR 1544.219):

(a) Officers wishing to fly while armed must be flying in an official capacity, not for vacation or pleasure, and must have a need to have the firearm accessible, as determined by the Department based on the law and published TSA rules.

(b) Officers must carry their Salinas Police Department identification card, bearing the officer's name, a full-face photograph, identification number, the officer's signature and the signature of the Chief of Police or the official seal of the Department and must present this identification to airline officials when requested. The officer should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver license, passport).

(c) The Salinas Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Salinas Police Department an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The officer must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.

(d) An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel may also accompany the officer. The letter should outline the officer's need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and include that the officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.

(e) Officers must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering officers flying while armed. The training shall be given by the department-appointed instructor.

(f) It is the officer's responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.

(g) Any officer flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of his/her assigned seat.

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(h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The officer must keep the firearm concealed on his/her person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.

(i) Officers should try to resolve any problems associated with flying armed through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative or other management representative of the air carrier.

(j) Officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

305.10 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

Qualified, active, full-time officers of this department are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 USC § 926B):

(a) The officer shall carry his/her Salinas Police Department identification card whenever carrying such firearm.

(b) The officer is not the subject of any current disciplinary action.

(c) The officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.

(d) The officer will remain subject to this and all other department policies (including qualifying and training).

Officers are cautioned that individual states may enact local regulations that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property, or that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base or park. Federal authority may not shield an officer from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas.

Active law enforcement officers from other states are subject to all requirements set forth in 18 USC § 926B.

305.11 NON-CITIZEN OFFICERS

Pursuant to Department policy and California law, all on-duty and off-duty peace officers in California have the authority to make an arrest anywhere in the state, either obedient to a warrant or when one of the following circumstances occurs:

- The officer has probable cause to believe a person has committed a public offense in the officer's presence.
- The person has committed a felony, even if not in the officer's presence.
- The officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a felony, regardless of whether a felony was, in fact, committed.

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305.11.1 FIREARM AUTHORIZATION AND RESTRICTIONS

California law authorizes all active peace officers to carry a loaded firearm, either concealed or not concealed, both while on-duty and off-duty. This authorization extends to every active sworn Salinas Police officer, including those who have not obtained United States citizenship.

However, non-citizen officers who are federally authorized to work are subject to specific restrictions concerning firearms and ammunition:

(a) **Department-Issued Firearms:** Non-citizen officers in good standing are authorized to carry only a departmentally issued handgun and ammunition. These firearms and ammunition remain the property of the department and may not be used for any unofficial, unauthorized, or personal purpose.

(b) **Prohibited Purchases:** Non-citizen officers are not authorized to purchase or carry any firearm or ammunition not issued by the department.

(c) **Return of Property:** Upon separation from the department or lawful order from a supervisor, all departmentally issued firearms and ammunition must be returned to the department before the resignation date.

General Provisions:

Nothing in this policy authorizes an officer to possess a department-issued firearm if they have restrictions that prohibit them from doing so. This policy also does not create an exception to any other Department policy concerning firearms. Officers should take into consideration policy 386 Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions.

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Vehicle Pursuits

306.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for vehicle pursuits in order to protect the safety of involved officers, the public, and fleeing suspects (Vehicle Code § 17004.7).

306.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Blocking - A preventive maneuver where emergency vehicles are strategically positioned to prevent a suspect from moving their vehicle, usually before a pursuit starts or at low speeds.

Boxing-in - A low-speed tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by surrounding it with emergency vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed tactic designed to apply lateral pressure to the rear quarter panel of a fleeing vehicle, causing it to spin out, stall, and come to a stop (also known as a Precision Immobilization Technique).

Ramming - The deliberate act of impacting a fleeing vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the fleeing vehicle to stop.

Roadblock - A tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by intentionally placing an emergency vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the fleeing vehicle.

Tire deflation device - A device designed to be placed on the roadway and puncture the tires of a fleeing vehicle, sometimes referred to as spike strips.

Vehicle pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics, such as driving off a highway, turning suddenly, or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop.

306.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to balance the need to apprehend a fleeing suspect with the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

306.3 INITIATING A PURSUIT

Officers who have received appropriate training are authorized to initiate a vehicle pursuit when the need to apprehend a fleeing suspect clearly outweighs the risks a vehicle pursuit poses for officers and the public.

When balancing the risk of a pursuit with the need to apprehend the suspect, officers shall consider:

(a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime committed by the suspect and the threat to the safety of the public if the suspect remains at large.

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(b) Whether the identity of the suspect is known with enough certainty to enable apprehension at a later time.

(c) The speed of the vehicles relative to the conditions of the area, such as the population density, amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones), time of day, road conditions, environmental conditions (e.g., hills, curves, mountains), and weather conditions.

(d) The pursuing officer's driving capabilities, familiarity with the area, and quality of radio communications with the dispatcher/supervisor.

(e) The nature of the pursuing unit (e.g., marked vs. unmarked) and its speed and performance capabilities in relation to the fleeing vehicle (e.g., performance motorcycle).

(f) Whether there are other persons in or on the fleeing vehicle and their relationship to the situation (e.g., passengers, co-offenders, hostages).

(g) Whether the pursuing unit is carrying passengers other than on-duty policeofficers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with an arrestee in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist.

(h) The availability of other resources such as air support or vehicle locator/deactivation technology.

306.4 PURSUIT UNITS

Vehicle pursuits should be limited to three policedepartment emergency vehicles (two pursuit units and the supervisor vehicle). However, an officer or supervisor may request that additional units join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it reasonably appears that the number of officers involved may be insufficient to safely arrest the number of suspects.

306.4.1 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Vehicle pursuits shall only be conducted using authorized policedepartment vehicles that are equipped with emergency lighting and sirens as required by Vehicle Code § 21055. Each pursuit unit's emergency lights and sirens should remain activated throughout the unit's participation in the pursuit.

Officers operating vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from pursuing a fleeing vehicle or joining a pursuit. Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing units when needed, but should operate the vehicle in compliance with all traffic laws and should discontinue such support immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of authorized emergency vehicles or any air support.

306.4.2 MOTORCYCLES AND UNMARKED UNITS

When involved in a pursuit, policedepartment motorcycles and unmarked vehicles should be replaced by marked four-wheel emergency vehicles as soon as practicable.

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306.4.3 PRIMARY UNIT

The initial pursuing officer should be designated as the primary unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless that unit is unable to remain reasonably close to the suspect's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect without unreasonable danger to themself or others.

As soon as practicable, the primary unit should notify County Communications of the pursuit, request priority radio traffic, and provide appropriate information including:

(a) The location, direction of travel, and estimated speed of the pursuit.

(b) The description of the fleeing vehicle, including the license plate number, if known.

(c) The reason for the pursuit.

(d) A description of the fleeing vehicle's evasive driving behavior (e.g., rapid lane changes, no headlights, driving on the wrong side of the road).

(e) Known or suspected weapons, threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages, or other unusual hazards.

(f) The suspected number of occupants and their identities or descriptions.

(g) The weather, road, and traffic conditions.

(h) The need for any additional resources or equipment.

(i) The identities of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

The primary unit is responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit until a secondary or air unit joins the pursuit. Once an additional unit joins the pursuit, the primary unit should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress to the secondary or air unit unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise.

306.4.4 SECONDARY UNIT

The second officer in the pursuit should be designated as the secondary unit and is responsible for:

(a) Notifying County Communications of their entry into the pursuit.

(b) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit, updating known or critical information, and providing changes in the pursuit, unless the situation indicates otherwise.

(c) Identifying the need for and requesting additional resources or equipment as appropriate.

(d) Serving as backup to the primary unit once the fleeing vehicle has been stopped.

306.4.5 AIR UNITS

When available, air unit assistance should be requested. The air unit should assume responsibility of broadcasting the pursuit once they have established visual content with the fleeing vehicle. Ground units should maintain operational control and consider whether the continued close proximity and/or involvement in the pursuit is warranted.

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The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit, and provide pursuing units with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards, or other information pertinent to evaluating whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact of the fleeing vehicle and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit should recommend termination.

306.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires consideration of the same factors as initiating a pursuit. In addition, officers involved in the pursuit should adhere to the following:

(a) Pursuing units should space themselves far enough from other involved vehicles to be able to see and avoid hazards and react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.

(b) Pursuing units should exercise caution and slow down as necessary when proceeding through intersections.

(c) Pursuing units should not follow a fleeing vehicle driving against traffic (wrong way) and should instead:

1. Request assistance from available air support.
2. Maintain visual contact with the fleeing vehicle by paralleling it on the correct side of the roadway.
3. Request other units to observe exits available to the fleeing vehicle.

(d) Pursuing units should request that County Communications notify the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and/or another law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.

(e) Pursuing units should not attempt to pass other pursuit units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so. Passing another pursuit unit should only be attempted with a clear understanding of the maneuver.

306.5.1 RULES OF THE ROAD

The speed of a vehicle pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds should take into consideration public safety, officer safety, and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.

Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, officers and supervisors should also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit:

(a) Pursuit speeds have become unreasonably unsafe for the surrounding conditions.

(b) Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the officer.

(c) Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle, thus making its operation unsafe.

306.5.2 OFFICERS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Officers not directly involved in the pursuit should stay alert to its progress and location and may proceed safely to intersections ahead of the pursuit to warn cross traffic. When clearing

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intersections along the pursuit path, officers are authorized to use emergency equipment and should attempt to place their vehicles in locations that provide some safety or an escape route in the event of an unintended collision or a suspect intentionally trying to ram the policedepartment vehicle.

Other than clearing intersections along the pursuit path, uninvolved officers should avoid operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) and should remain in their assigned areas unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

When needed, non-pursuing officers and officers who have dropped out of the pursuit should respond to the pursuit termination point in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road. Officers should not parallel the pursuit route.

306.6 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The field supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor, will be responsible for:

(a) Immediately notifying the involved units and the dispatcher of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information in order to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit.

(b) Exercising management and control of the pursuit and, when appropriate, engaging in the pursuit to provide on-scene supervision.

(c) Confirming that no more pursuing units than required are involved in the pursuit.

(d) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in the supervisor's judgment, continuing the pursuit is not justified under the guidelines of this policy.

(e) Assessing the emotional state of the officers involved and directing an officer to disengage from the pursuit if it appears they are unable to control their emotions.

(f) Requesting additional assistance from air support, canines, or other resources, if available and appropriate.

(g) Verifying that the proper radio channel is being used.

(h) Confirming the Watch Commander has been notified of the pursuit.

(i) Overseeing the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this department.

(j) Continuing the management and control of Salinas Police Department units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.

(k) Preparing documentation of the pursuit and conducting a post-pursuit review, as required.

306.6.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the Watch Commander should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and

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requirements of this policy. The Watch Commander has the final responsibility for the coordination, control, and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

306.7 COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS

Radio communications during a pursuit should be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to a tactical or emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies.

306.7.1 COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the dispatcher is responsible for:

(a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.

(b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved units and personnel.

(c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

(d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the pursuit.

(e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.

(f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.

(g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

306.8 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, the primary unit or supervisor should ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether such jurisdiction is expected to assist.

306.8.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary unit or the supervisor should determine whether to request the other agency assume the pursuit, taking into consideration the distance traveled, familiarity with the area, and other pertinent facts.

Once another agency has agreed to assume the pursuit, pursuing units should relinquish control and discontinue participation unless the continued assistance of the Salinas Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon relinquishing control of the pursuit, the involved officers may, with supervisory approval, proceed to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect and reporting of the incident. The supervisor should coordinate such assistance with the assuming agency and obtain any information that is necessary for department reports.

306.8.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

Officers from this department should not join a pursuit being conducted by another agency unless specifically requested to do so by that agency and with approval from a supervisor.

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When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department, the Watch Commander or supervisor should review the request as soon as practicable, taking into consideration:

(a) Whether the need to apprehend the fleeing suspect outweighs the risks of the pursuit to officers and the public.

(b) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.

(c) The available units' capabilities to maintain the pursuit.

(d) The number of available units and other resources of the pursuing agency.

Assistance to a pursuing agency by officers of this department should terminate at the City limits, provided that the pursuing agency has sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department should continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

In the event that a pursuit from another agency terminates within this jurisdiction, officers should provide appropriate assistance to the pursuing agency such as scene control, inter-agency coordination, completion of supplemental reports, and any other reasonable assistance requested or needed.

306.9 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit interventions should only be used when it reasonably appears that using the intervention will contain or prevent the pursuit, and the need to immediately stop the fleeing vehicle outweighs the risks of injury or death to officers and others.

Pursuit interventions may be construed as a use of force, including deadly force, and are subject to the policies guiding such use. Officers should consider the guidelines for the use of force when deciding how, when, where, and if a pursuit intervention should be employed. Refer to the Use of Force Policy for additional guidance.

Whenever practicable, an officer should seek approval from a supervisor before employing any pursuit intervention to stop a fleeing vehicle. Officers should not attempt a pursuit intervention unless they have received the appropriate training for the intervention being used.

306.9.1 TIRE DEFLATION DEVICE

Before deploying a tire deflation device, officers should consider factors such as:

(a) Speed of the fleeing vehicle - Traveling at high speeds increases the risk the suspect will lose control of the vehicle after driving over or swerving to avoid a tire deflation device.

(b) Weather and visibility - Tire deflation devices should only be deployed when the location, weather, and other conditions allow the deploying officer to clearly see the fleeing vehicle, pursuit units, and other approaching traffic.

(c) Cover - Deployment should occur in a location that provides the deploying officer adequate cover and escape from intentional or unintentional exposure to the approaching vehicles.

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(d) Road conditions - Soft or loose material such as dirt or gravel may prevent a tire deflation device from puncturing the vehicle's tire. Deploying the device on loose pavement or icy or wet roads increases the risk of the suspect losing control of the vehicle.

(e) Characteristics of the deployment area - A tire deflation device should not be deployed in areas that are heavily populated with pedestrians, at times of heavy traffic, or at a location where there is a heightened chance of striking a fixed object.

(f) Characteristics of the fleeing vehicle - Except in extraordinary circumstances, a tire deflation device should not be used when the fleeing vehicle is a motorcycle or other vehicle with fewer than four wheels, an ATV, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children.

Because of the risks to deploying officers, the intent to deploy a tire deflation device and its location should be clearly communicated to the dispatcher and all involved units.

306.9.2 PIT

A PIT should only be attempted in a vehicle with a reinforced bumper.

Before conducting a PIT, officers should consider factors such as:

(a) Speed of the fleeing vehicle - Conducting a PIT while traveling at high speeds increases the risk of the suspect or officer losing control of their vehicle. A PIT should not be conducted at speeds greater than the speed at which the officer has received training.

(b) Road conditions - Because the intention of a PIT is to cause the fleeing vehicle to spin out by reducing the friction between the tires and the roadway, the material of the roadway (e.g., pavement, gravel, dirt) should be considered and a PIT should not be attempted when road conditions are wet or icy.

(c) Characteristics of the deployment area - A PIT should not be attempted in areas that are heavily populated with pedestrians, at times of heavy traffic, or at a location where there is a heightened chance of striking a fixed object.

(d) Characteristics of the fleeing vehicle - A PIT should not be used when the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle or other vehicle with fewer than four wheels, an ATV, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children. The increased risk of rolling over should be evaluated on vehicles with a high center of gravity.

(e) Number of pursuit units - A PIT should not be used unless there is a sufficient number of pursuit units available to prevent further movement of the fleeing vehicle after spinning out.

306.9.3 BOXING-IN OR BLOCKING

Boxing-in or blocking should only be used when the suspect's vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.

Boxing-in requires the participation of multiple units and therefore must be carefully coordinated with all involved.

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306.9.4 RAMMING AND ROADBLOCKS
Ramming and roadblocks shall only be used when deadly force is warranted and all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or reasonably appear ineffective.

306.9.5 FIREARMS
Specific guidance on the use of a firearm during a vehicle pursuit is addressed in the Use of Force Policy.

306.10 TERMINATING A PURSUIT

The factors considered when initiating a pursuit should be continually reevaluated by pursuing units during the pursuit, as the circumstances and conditions change, and as new information becomes available. If at any time the risk of continuing the pursuit outweighs the need to immediately apprehend the suspect, the pursuit should be terminated.

In addition, a pursuit should be terminated when:

(a) A supervisor directs the pursuit to be terminated.

(b) The location of the fleeing vehicle is no longer known.

(c) The distance between the pursuing units and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or would continue for an unreasonable time and/or distance.

(d) The pursuing unit sustains damage or a mechanical failure that makes it unsafe to drive or renders the emergency lighting and sirens partially or completely inoperable and there are no additional units readily available to take over the pursuit.

When a pursuit terminates for any reason, all pursuit units should verbally acknowledge termination, turn off emergency lights and sirens, reduce their speed, and obey all traffic laws. The primary unit should communicate the location of pursuit termination to the dispatcher.

306.10.1 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE
When a pursuit is terminated because the location of the fleeing vehicle is no longer known, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information for other units to assist in locating the suspect. The primary unit or supervisor will be responsible for coordinating any further search for the pursued vehicle.

306.10.2 APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTS
Officers should exercise proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment at the conclusion of a pursuit and while apprehending the suspect.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, an officer other than the primary unit should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect following the pursuit.

Any use of force necessary to apprehend the suspect shall be consistent with the Use of Force Policy.

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306.11 DEBRIEFING

Participating officers should return to the Department as soon as practical following a pursuit to debrief with a supervisor.

306.12 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Appropriate reports should be completed as required by applicable laws, policies, and procedures.

(a) Pursuing officers should complete appropriate crime/arrest and pursuit reports.

(b) The involved supervisor, or if unavailable, the on-duty field supervisor, shall obtain available information and promptly complete appropriate written notification to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The notification should briefly summarize the pursuit and include, at a minimum:

1. Date and time of the pursuit.
2. Reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit (e.g., seriousness of the crime, road and traffic conditions, speed and driving behavior of the fleeing vehicle) that warranted initiation and continuation of the pursuit.
3. Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.
4. Involved vehicles and officers.
5. Alleged offenses.
6. Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.
7. Arrestee information, if applicable.
8. Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
9. Any property or equipment damage.
10. Name of supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

After receiving copies of the written notification, reports, and other pertinent information, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall conduct or assign a post-pursuit review, as appropriate.

The Chief of Police should direct an annual documented review and analysis of department vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance, and training or equipment needs. The review should not contain the names of officers, suspects, or case numbers.

306.12.1 STATE-SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Watch Commander shall ensure that an Allied Agency Vehicle Pursuit Report (form CHP 187A) is filed with the CHP not later than 30 days following the pursuit (Vehicle Code § 14602.1). The primary officer should complete as much of the required information on the form as is known and forward the report to the Watch Commander for review and distribution.

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306.13 PURSUIT TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that members of this department receive initial and annual training on this policy and vehicle pursuits relevant to their role (e.g., officers, supervisors, air units, dispatchers).

Officer training should address decision-making involved in initiating, continuing, and terminating a pursuit by balancing the need to apprehend the suspect with the risk of a pursuit. Subject to available resources, training on pursuit driving and the deployment of pursuit intervention tactics should include scenario-based training and behind-the-wheel practice, in addition to classroom instruction.

306.13.1 STATE-SPECIFIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The Training Sergeant shall make available to all officers initial and supplementary POST training on pursuits required by Penal Code § 13519.8, Vehicle Code § 17004.7(d), and 11 CCR 1081, and no less than annual training addressing:

(a) This policy.

(b) The importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public.

(c) The need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to officers and others.

306.14 POLICY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Officers of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read, and understand this policy initially, upon any amendments, and whenever training on this policy is provided. The POST attestation form, or an equivalent form, may be used to document the compliance and should be retained in the member's training file.

306.15 APPLICATION OF VEHICLE PURSUIT POLICY

This policy is expressly written and adopted pursuant to the provisions of Vehicle Code § 17004.7, with additional input from the POST Vehicle Pursuit Guidelines.

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Officer Response to Calls

307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to emergency and non-emergency situations whether dispatched or self-initiated.

307.1.1 DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

(a) **Emergency** - by definition, is the unforeseen combination of circumstances, which calls for immediate action. It is difficult to formulate this definition narrowly in terms of its application by peace officers because one set of circumstances may constitute an emergency under certain circumstances, whereas under different, though similar circumstances, there may not be an emergency. Therefore, to determine an emergency, the officer must rely on good professional judgment based on broad experience.

(b) **Authorized Emergency Vehicle** - is any publicly owned vehicle operated by any police department, sheriff's department/office, or California Highway Patrol personnel. (For a complete list, refer to CVC Section 165.)

(c) **Discontinue/Terminate -** Discontinue means to stop or cease code 3 operations. Terminate is used interchangeably with discontinue.

(d) **Code 1** - Non- Immediate Responses - Calls where immediate service is not necessary shall be handled Code 1. All rules of the road will be obeyed. Examples: delivery of documents, subpoena service details and barking dog calls where there is no known reporting party.

(e) **Code 2** - Immediate Responses - Response to these calls will be direct and immediate. All rules of the road will be obeyed. No emergency equipment will be used. Examples: past tense calls for service, non-injury accidents, non-life-threatening crimes in progress, routine backup assignments, and alarms.

(f) **Code 3** - Code 3 responses to calls shall be made in accordance with Chapter 3, Policy 314 of this manual.

307.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Officers dispatched "Code-3" shall consider the call an emergency response and proceed immediately. Officers responding Code-3 shall continuously operate emergency lighting equipment, including at minimum a steady forward facing red light, and shall sound the siren as reasonably necessary pursuant to Vehicle Code § 21055.

Responding with emergency light(s) and siren does not relieve the officer of the duty to continue to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons. The use of any other warning equipment without a red light and siren does not provide any exemption from the Vehicle Code.

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Officers should only respond Code-3 when so dispatched or when circumstances reasonably indicate an emergency response is required. Officers not authorized to respond Code-3 shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

307.3 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Requests for emergency assistance should be limited to those situations where the involved personnel reasonably believe that there is an immediate threat to the safety of officers, or assistance is needed to prevent imminent serious harm to a citizen. In any event, where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting officer shall immediately notify County Communications.

If circumstances permit, the requesting officer should give the following information:

- The unit number
- The location
- The reason for the request and type of emergency
- The number of units required

307.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED

Normally, only two units should respond to an emergency call Code-3 unless the Watch Commander or the field supervisor authorizes an additional unit(s).

307.4 INITIATING CODE 3 RESPONSE

If an officer believes a Code-3 response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall immediately notify County Communications. Generally, two units should respond Code-3 to any situation. Should another officer believe a Code-3 response is appropriate, County Communications shall be notified and the Watch Commander or field supervisor will make a determination as to whether one or more officers driving Code-3 is appropriate.

A Code-3 response may be initiated under the following conditions:

(a) **Life Threatening Medical Emergencies** - Examples: heart attacks, serious bleeding, drowning, gunshot and stabbing wounds, unconscious persons, and suicides in progress. Officers will reduce their response to Code 2 if they are advised adequate medical assistance is on the scene; i.e., doctor, ambulance, paramedics.

(b) **Serious Injury Accidents** - This response is for known serious injuries. Officers may use their discretion responding Code 3 to unknown injury accidents however, officers will reduce their response to Code 2 if they are made aware the accident does not involve injuries or are advised adequate medical assistance is on the scene; i.e., doctor, ambulance, paramedics. Officers will respond Code 2 to non-injury accidents.

(c) **Emergency Assistance to Officer or Citizen** - When an officer or citizen's safety is in immediate danger or seriously threatened, officers may respond Code 3.

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(d) **In accordance with the Pursuit Policy** - An officer may drive Code 3 in accordance with the Department's pursuit policy.

307.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICER(S)

Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. Officers shall reduce speed at all street intersections to such a degree that they shall have complete control of the vehicle.

The decision to continue a Code-3 response is at the discretion of the officer. If, in the officer's judgment, the roadway conditions or traffic congestion does not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of red lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify County Communications. An officer shall also discontinue the Code-3 response when directed by a supervisor.

Upon receiving authorization or determining a Code-3 response is appropriate, an officer shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

307.5.1 RESPONSE TACTICS

(a) **Speed**

1. While driving Code 3, officers must take into consideration traffic, road, and weather conditions. Although 21055 CVC, exempts emergency vehicles from the normal rules of the road during an emergency response, officers must still be mindful of 21056 CVC, and drive with regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. Extreme caution shall be used when approaching:

    (a) An intersection or railroad crossing where the officer's direction of travel is controlled by any device or sign i.e., red light, flashing red light, flashing yellow light, stop sign, yield sign, or hazard sign.

    (b) Obstructed intersection or railroad crossing: An obstructed intersection or railroad crossing is defined as an intersection where passage is hindered or sight impeded. Examples: Roadwork or construction areas and large obstacles or vehicles that block the view of oncoming or cross traffic.

(b) **Lane of Travel**

(a) Officers shall drive Code 3 as close as practical in the lane closest to the centerline of the roadway.

(b) Passing other vehicles to the left- When responding Code 3, officers should pass vehicles on the left whenever practical. Traveling Code 3 the wrong way on a one-way street or in oncoming lanes is prohibited except for situations where the officer believes there is imminent danger of death or great bodily harm; and after considering the traffic and roadway conditions, weather, time of day, and distance to be traveled.

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(c) Passing other vehicles to the right- If an officer must enter an intersection by passing on the right of traffic that is stopped, the officer shall proceed with extreme caution when crossing the intersection and return to the lane closest to the center line of the roadway as soon as practical. In view of the requirement of 21806 CVC, extreme caution must be exercised when utilizing red lights and siren while passing vehicle to the right.

307.6 COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

A dispatcher shall assign a Code-3 response when an officer requests emergency assistance or available information reasonably indicates that the public is threatened with serious injury or death and immediate police response is needed. In all other circumstances, the dispatcher shall obtain authorization from the Watch Commander or a field supervisor prior to assigning units Code-3 . The dispatcher shall:

(a) Attempt to assign the closest available unit to the location requiring assistance

(b) Immediately notify the Watch Commander or Field Supervisor

(c) Confirm the location from which the unit is responding

(d) Notify and coordinate allied emergency services (e.g., fire and ambulance)

(e) Continue to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitor the situation until it is stabilized or terminated

(f) Control all radio communications during the emergency and coordinate assistance under the direction of the Watch Commander or field supervisor

307.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor shall verify the following:

(a) The proper response has been initiated

(b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response

(c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practical

The field supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing units into or out of the response if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional units to be assigned a Code-3 response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate a Code-3 response that, in his/her judgment is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize a Code-3 response, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor should consider the following:

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- The type of call
- The necessity of a timely response
- Traffic and roadway conditions
- The location of the responding units

307.8 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the Code-3 response and respond accordingly. In all cases, the officer shall notify the Watch Commander, field supervisor, or County Communications of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.

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Canines

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of canines to augment police services in the community, including but not limited to locating individuals and contraband and apprehending criminal offenders.

308.1.1 DEFINITION

A Salinas Police Department canine team will consist of an officer handler and his or her assigned police canine. The Department will utilize officer-owned dogs that have been transferred to the ownership of the Salinas Police Department for the duration of their service to the City of Salinas.

308.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to effectively and reasonably carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives.

308.3 ASSIGNMENT

Canine teams should be assigned to assist and supplement the Field Operations Division to function primarily in assist or cover assignments. However, they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions, such as routine calls for service, based on the current operational needs.

Canine teams should generally not be assigned to handle routine matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time. If such assignment is necessary, it should only be made with the approval of the Watch Commander.

308.4 CANINE COORDINATOR

The canine coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Field Operations Division or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing all canine use reports to ensure compliance with policy and to identify training issues and other needs of the program.

(b) Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.

(c) Maintaining a liaison with command staff and functional supervisors.

(d) Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine coordinators.

(e) Maintaining accurate records to document canine activities.

(f) Recommending and overseeing the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.

(g) Scheduling all canine-related activities.

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(h) Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.

308.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS

Field Operations Division members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from department units outside of the Field Operations Division shall be reviewed by the Watch Commander.

308.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST

All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Watch Commander and are subject to the following:

(a) Canine teams shall not be used for any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.

(b) The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any specific assignment that he/she deems unsuitable.

(c) Calling out off-duty canine teams is discouraged.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

(e) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

308.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

All public requests for a canine team shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the canine coordinator prior to making any resource commitment. The canine coordinator is responsible for obtaining resources and coordinating involvement in the demonstration to include proper safety protocols. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the canine coordinator.

308.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exist:

(a) There is a reasonable belief the suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.

(b) The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.

(c) The suspect is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. Such events require consideration of the totality of the circumstances and the use of an objective reasonableness standard applied to the decision to use a canine.

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Absent a reasonable belief that a suspect has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit a serious offense, mere flight from a pursuing officer, without any of the above conditions, shall not serve as the basis for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

Use of a canine to locate and apprehend a suspect wanted for a lesser criminal offense than those identified above requires approval from the Watch Commander. Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to officers, the canine or the public, such canine use should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

In all applications, once the suspect has been located and no longer reasonably appears to present a threat or risk of escape, the handler should secure the canine as soon as it becomes reasonably practicable.

If the canine has apprehended the suspect with a secure bite, and the handler believes that the suspect no longer poses a threat, the handler should promptly command the canine to release the suspect.

308.6.1 PREPARATION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any suspect, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on-scene should carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. The information should include but is not limited to:

(a) The nature and seriousness of the suspected offense.

(b) Whether violence or weapons were used or are anticipated.

(c) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the suspect has shown.

(d) The suspect's known or perceived age.

(e) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized.

(f) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released.

(g) The potential for the suspect to escape or flee if the canine is not utilized.

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved members to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

It is the canine handler's responsibility to evaluate each situation and determine whether the use of a canine is appropriate and reasonable. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever he/she deems deployment is unsuitable.

A supervisor who is sufficiently apprised of the situation may prohibit deploying the canine.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

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308.6.2 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unless it would increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender should be made prior to releasing a canine. The handler should allow a reasonable time for a suspect to surrender and should quiet the canine momentarily to listen for any verbal response to the warning. If feasible, other members should be in a location opposite the warning to verify that the announcement could be heard. If available, warnings given in other languages should be used as necessary.

If a warning is not to be given, the canine handler, when practicable, should first advise the supervisor of his/her decision before releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler shall document in any related report how the warning was given and, if none was given, the reasons why.

308.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES, AND INJURIES

Handlers should document canine deployments in a canine use report. Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor should be promptly notified and the injuries documented in the canine use report. The injured person shall be promptly treated by Emergency Medical Services personnel and, if appropriate, transported to an appropriate medical facility for further treatment. The deployment and injuries should also be included in any related incident or arrest report.

Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator. Unintended bites or injuries caused by a canine should be documented in an administrative report, not in a canine use report.

If an individual alleges an injury, either visible or not visible, a supervisor shall be notified and both the individual's injured and uninjured areas shall be photographed as soon as practicable after first tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs shall be retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. The photographs shall be retained until the criminal proceeding is completed and the time for any related civil proceeding has expired.

Canines used by law enforcement agencies are generally exempt from impoundment and reporting requirements. However, the canine shall be made available for examination at any reasonable time if requested by the local health department. The canine handler shall also notify the local health department if the canine exhibits any abnormal behavior after a bite (Health and Safety Code § 121685).

308.7 NON-APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

Properly trained canines may be used to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention). The canine handler is responsible for determining the canine's suitability for such assignments based on the conditions and the particular abilities of the canine. When the canine is deployed in a search or other non-apprehension operation, the following guidelines apply:

(a) Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on-leash or under

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conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual, if located.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

(c) Throughout the deployment, the handler should periodically give verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the individual and encourage the individual to make him/herself known.

(d) Once the individual has been located, the handler should place the canine in a down-stay or otherwise secure it as soon as reasonably practicable.

308.7.1 ARTICLE DETECTION

A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles. A canine search should be conducted in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of unintended bites or injuries.

308.7.2 NARCOTICS DETECTION

A canine trained in narcotics detection may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) The search of vehicles, buildings, bags, and other articles.

(b) Assisting in the search for narcotics during a search warrant service.

(c) Obtaining a search warrant by using the narcotics-detection trained canine in support of probable cause.

A narcotics-detection trained canine will not be used to search a person for narcotics unless the canine is trained to passively indicate the presence of narcotics.

308.7.3 BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION

Because of the high risk of danger to the public and officers when a bomb or other explosive device is suspected, the use of a canine team trained in explosive detection may be considered. When available, an explosive-detection canine team may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle, or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.

(b) Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).

(c) Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings, and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals should remain minimally intrusive and shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.

(d) Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.

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At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

308.8 HANDLER SELECTION

The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

(a) An officer who is currently off probation with at least two years of service with the Salinas Police Department.

(b) Residing in an adequately fenced single-family residence (minimum 5-foot-high fence with locking gates).

(c) A garage that can be secured and can accommodate a canine vehicle.

(d) Living within 60 minutes travel time from the Salinas City limits.

(e) Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years.

308.9 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

The canine handler shall ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and shall ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions.

The canine handler will be responsible for the following:

(a) Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.

(b) The handler shall maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition.

(c) When not in service, the handler shall maintain the canine vehicle in a locked garage, away from public view.

(d) When a handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, the assigned canine vehicle should be stored at the Salinas Police Department facility.

(e) Handlers shall permit the canine coordinator to conduct spontaneous on-site inspections of affected areas of their homes as well as their canine vehicles to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.

(f) Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as possible.

(g) When off-duty, the canine shall be in a kennel provided by the City at the home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled at the handler’s home, the gate shall be secured with a lock. When off-duty, the canine may be let out of the kennel while under the direct control of the handler.

(h) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler’s family for short periods of time and under the direct supervision of the handler.

(i) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

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(j) When off-duty, the handler shall not involve the canine in any law enforcement activity or official conduct unless approved in advance by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

(k) Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give reasonable notice to the canine coordinator so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

308.9.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS

The canine should be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions to this rule would include specific law enforcement operations for which the canine is trained.

(a) A canine shall not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.

(b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the canine. The handler shall also ensure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

308.10 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND RIOT CONTROL SITUATIONS

(a) Canine teams shall not be used for crowd control at peaceful demonstrations.

(b) Canine teams may be deployed, at the discretion of the on-scene supervisor or watch commander, as a deterrent at the scene of an unlawful assembly or riot after an announcement has been made that the gathering is unlawful. The canine team will be kept at such a distance from the crowd as to avoid contact between the canine and others.

(c) The canine will be kept on a short (six feet) leash at all times, unless no other means are available to protect an individual from serious injury. In these situations, the canine team may only be used as a physical force in order to protect the safety of the citizens or officers present against imminent loss of life or serious bodily injury.

308.11 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

In the event that a canine is injured, or there is an indication that the canine is not in good physical condition, the injury or condition will be reported to the canine coordinator or Watch Commander as soon as practicable and appropriately documented.

All medical attention shall be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency where treatment should be obtained from the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment shall be maintained in the handler's personnel file.

308.12 TRAINING

Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current POST guidelines or other recognized and approved certification standards. Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of narcotics and/or explosives

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also shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their particular skills.

The canine coordinator shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all department members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of department canines. Because canines may be exposed to dangerous substances such as opioids, as resources are available, the canine coordinator should also schedule periodic training for the canine handlers about the risks of exposure and treatment for it.

All canine training shall be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

308.12.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to meet POST standards and a current nationally recognized standard or other recognized and approved certification standards on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

(a) Canine teams should receive training as defined in the current contract with the Salinas Police Department canine training provider.

(b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the canine coordinator.

(c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by the Department.

308.12.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE TRAINING

Any canine team failing to graduate or obtain certification shall not be deployed in the field for tasks the team is not certified to perform until graduation or certification is achieved. When reasonably practicable, pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

308.12.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's and the canine's training file.

308.12.4 TRAINING AIDS

Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Officers possessing, using or transporting controlled substances or explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements. Alternatively, the Salinas Police Department may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

308.12.5 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAINING AIDS

Officers acting in the performance of their official duties may possess or transfer controlled substances for the purpose of narcotics-detection canine training in compliance with state and federal laws (Health & Safety Code § 11367.5; 21 USC § 823(g)).

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The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize a member to seek a court order to allow controlled substances seized by the Salinas Police Department to be possessed by the member or a narcotics-detection canine trainer who is working under the direction of this department for training purposes, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence.

As an alternative, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may request narcotics training aids from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

These procedures are not required if the canine handler uses commercially available synthetic substances that are not controlled narcotics.

308.12.6 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES

Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of the canine's accidental ingestion of these controlled substances, the following procedures shall be strictly followed:

(a) All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested prior to dispensing to the individual canine handler or trainer.

(b) The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by this department.

(c) Any person possessing controlled substance training samples pursuant to court order or DEA registration shall maintain custody and control of the controlled substances and shall keep records regarding any loss of, or damage to, those controlled substances.

(d) All controlled substance training samples will be inspected, weighed, and tested quarterly. The results of the quarterly testing shall be recorded and maintained by the canine coordinator with a copy forwarded to the dispensing agency.

(e) All controlled substance training samples will be stored in locked, airtight, and watertight cases at all times, except during training. The locked cases shall be secured in the trunk of the canine handler's assigned patrol vehicle during transport and stored in an appropriate locked container. There are no exceptions to this procedure.

(f) The canine coordinator shall periodically inspect every controlled substance training sample for damage or tampering and take any appropriate action.

(g) Any unusable controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the Property and Evidence Unit or to the dispensing agency.

(h) All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.

308.12.7 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS

Officers may possess, transport, store, or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (Penal Code § 18800; 18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41).

Explosive training aids designed specifically for canine teams should be used whenever feasible. Due to the safety concerns in the handling and transportation of explosives, inert or non-hazardous

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training aids should be employed whenever feasible. The use of explosives or destructive devices for training aids by canine teams is subject to the following:

(a) All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.

(b) An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.

(c) The canine coordinator shall be responsible for verifying the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.

(d) Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.

(e) A primary and secondary custodian will be designated to minimize the possibility of loss of explosive training aids during and after the training. Generally, the handler will be designated as the primary custodian while the trainer or authorized second person on-scene will be designated as the secondary custodian.

(f) Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).

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Domestic Violence

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic violence through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic violence as a serious crime against society. The policy specifically addresses the commitment of this department to take enforcement action when appropriate, to provide assistance to victims and to guide officers in the investigation of domestic violence.

309.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Court order - All forms of orders related to domestic violence that have been issued by a court of this state or another, whether civil or criminal, regardless of whether service has been made.

309.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department's response to incidents of domestic violence and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic violence is criminal behavior. It is also the policy of this department to facilitate victims' and offenders' access to appropriate civil remedies and community resources whenever feasible.

309.3 OFFICER SAFETY

The investigation of domestic violence cases often places officers in emotionally charged and sometimes highly dangerous environments. No provision of this policy is intended to supersede the responsibility of all officers to exercise due caution and reasonable care in providing for the safety of any officers and parties involved.

309.4 INVESTIGATIONS

The following guidelines should be followed by officers when investigating domestic violence cases:

(a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic violence and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls.

(b) When practicable, officers should obtain and document statements from the victim, the suspect, and any witnesses, including children, in or around the household or location of occurrence.

(c) Officers should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.

(d) When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.

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(e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigation Division in the event that the injuries later become visible.

(f) Officers should request that the victim complete and sign an authorization for release of medical records related to the incident when applicable.

(g) If the suspect is no longer at the scene, officers should make reasonable efforts to locate the suspect to further the investigation, provide the suspect with an opportunity to make a statement, and make an arrest or seek an arrest warrant if appropriate.

(h) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence. If the domestic violence involved threats of bodily harm, any firearm discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search must be taken into temporary custody (Penal Code § 18250).

(i) When completing an incident or arrest report for violation of a court order, officers should include specific information that establishes that the offender has been served, including the date the offender was served, the name of the agency that served the order, and the provision of the order that the subject is alleged to have violated. When reasonably available, the arresting officer should attach a copy of the order to the incident or arrest report.

(j) Officers should take appropriate enforcement action when there is probable cause to believe an offense has occurred. Factors that should not be used as sole justification for declining to take enforcement action include:

1. Whether the suspect lives on the premises with the victim.
2. Claims by the suspect that the victim provoked or perpetuated the violence.
3. The potential financial or child custody consequences of arrest.
4. The physical or emotional state of either party.
5. Use of drugs or alcohol by either party.
6. Denial that the abuse occurred where evidence indicates otherwise.
7. A request by the victim not to arrest the suspect.
8. Location of the incident (public/private).
9. Speculation that the complainant may not follow through with the prosecution.
10. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or marital status of the victim or suspect.
11. The social status, community status, or professional position of the victim or suspect.

309.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

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(a) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.

(b) Provide the victim's contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect's release from jail.

(c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

309.4.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE
If no arrest is made, the officer should:

(a) Advise the parties of any options, including but not limited to:

1. Voluntary separation of the parties.

2. Appropriate resource referrals (e.g., counselors, friends, relatives, shelter homes, victim witness unit).

(b) Document the resolution in a report.

309.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Victims may be traumatized or confused. Officers should:

(a) Recognize that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected.

(b) Provide the victim with the department's domestic violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.

(c) Alert the victim to any available victim advocates, shelters and community resources.

(d) Stand by for a reasonable amount of time when an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property.

(e) Seek medical assistance as soon as practicable for the victim if he/she has sustained injury or complains of pain.

(f) Ask the victim whether he/she has a safe place to stay. Assist in arranging to transport the victim to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for his/her safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.

(g) Make reasonable efforts to ensure that children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.

(h) Seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order if appropriate.

309.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

All calls of domestic violence, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.

Dispatchers are not required to verify the validity of a court order before responding to a request for assistance. Officers should request that dispatchers check whether any of the involved persons are subject to the terms of a court order.

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309.7 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS

Various types of orders may be issued in domestic violence cases. Any foreign court order properly issued by a court of another state, Indian tribe, or territory shall be enforced by officers as if it were the order of a court in this state. An order should be considered properly issued when it reasonably appears that the issuing court has jurisdiction over the parties and reasonable notice and opportunity to respond was given to the party against whom the order was issued (18 USC § 2265). An otherwise valid out-of-state court or foreign order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state (Family Code § 6403).

Canadian domestic violence protection orders shall also be enforced in the same manner as if issued in this state (Family Code § 6452).

309.8 VERIFICATION OF COURT ORDERS

Determining the validity of a court order, particularly an order from another jurisdiction, can be challenging. Therefore, in determining whether there is probable cause to make an arrest for a violation of any court order, officers should carefully review the actual order when available, and where appropriate and practicable:

(a) Ask the subject of the order about his/her notice or receipt of the order, his/her knowledge of its terms and efforts to respond to the order.

  1. If a determination is made that a valid foreign order cannot be enforced because the subject has not been notified or served the order, the officer shall inform the subject of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the subject, and allow the subject a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order. Verbal notice of the terms of the order is sufficient notice (Family Code § 6403).

(b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.

  1. Registration or filing of an order in California is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign order (Family Code § 6403).

(c) Contact the issuing court to verify the validity of the order.

(d) Contact a law enforcement official from the jurisdiction where the order was issued to verify information.

Officers should document in an appropriate report their efforts to verify the validity of an order, regardless of whether an arrest is made. Officers should contact a supervisor for clarification when needed.

309.9 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

California law provides for the following:

309.9.1 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

Officers investigating a domestic violence report should consider the following:

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(a) An arrest should be made when there is probable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor domestic violence offense has been committed (Penal Code § 13701). Any decision to not arrest an adult when there is probable cause to do so requires supervisor approval.

1. Officers are only authorized to make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense if the officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises (Penal Code § 836).

(b) An officer responding to a domestic violence call who cannot make an arrest will advise the victim of his/her right to make a private person's arrest. The advisement should be made out of the presence of the suspect and shall include advising the victim how to safely execute the arrest. Officers shall not dissuade victims from making a lawful private person's arrest. Officers should refer to the provisions in the Private Persons Arrests Policy for options regarding the disposition of private person's arrests (Penal Code § 836(b)).

(c) Officers shall not cite and release a person for the following offenses (Penal Code § 853.6(a)(3)):

1. Penal Code § 243(e)(1) (battery against spouse, cohabitant)
2. Penal Code § 273.5 (corporal injury on spouse, cohabitant, fiancé/fiancée, person of a previous dating or engagement relationship, mother/father of the offender's child)
3. Penal Code § 273.6 (violation of protective order) if violence or threats of violence have occurred or the suspect has gone to the workplace or residence of the protected party
4. Penal Code § 646.9 (stalking)
5. Other serious or violent felonies specified in Penal Code § 1270.1

(d) In responding to domestic violence incidents, including mutual protective order violations, officers should generally be reluctant to make dual arrests. Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the dominant aggressor in any incident. The dominant aggressor is the person who has been determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor (Penal Code § 13701). In identifying the dominant aggressor, an officer shall consider:

1. The intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse.
2. The threats creating fear of physical injury.
3. The history of domestic violence between the persons involved.
4. Whether either person acted in self-defense.

(e) An arrest shall be made when there is probable cause to believe that a violation of a domestic violence court order has been committed (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 836), regardless of whether the offense was committed in the officer's presence. After arrest, the officer shall confirm that a copy of the order has been registered, unless the victim provides a copy (Penal Code § 836).

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309.9.2 COURT ORDERS

(a) An officer who obtains an emergency protective order from the court shall serve it on the restrained person if the person can be reasonably located and shall provide the person protected or the person's parent/guardian with a copy of the order. The officer shall file a copy with the court as soon as practicable and shall have the order entered into the computer database system for protective and restraining orders maintained by the Department of Justice (Family Code § 6271; Penal Code § 646.91).

(b) At the request of the petitioner, an officer at the scene of a reported domestic violence incident shall serve a court order on a restrained person (Family Code § 6383; Penal Code § 13710).

(c) Any officer serving a protective order that indicates that the respondent possesses weapons or ammunition shall request that the firearm/ammunition be immediately surrendered (Family Code § 6389(c)).

(d) During the service of a protective order any firearm discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search shall be taken into temporary custody (Penal Code § 18250).

(e) If a valid Canadian order cannot be enforced because the person subject to the order has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall notify the protected individual that reasonable efforts shall be made to contact the person subject to the order. The officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform the person subject to the order of the existence and terms of the order and provide the person with a record of the order, if available, and shall allow the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before taking enforcement action (Family Code § 6452).

309.9.3 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

A copy of this domestic violence policy will be provided to members of the public upon request (Penal Code § 13701).

309.9.4 INCIDENTS INVOLVING SALINAS POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

The investigation of a report of domestic violence involving Salinas Police Department personnel will not vary from the responsibilities outlined in this policy.

(a) Officer Responsibility: An officer responding to a report of domestic violence shall notify a supervisor of their response at the time of dispatch if the officer is aware another employee of the police department may be involved. If upon arrival on scene, or during any investigation, it becomes apparent another employee is involved, as either victim or suspect, a supervisor will immediately be summoned to the scene. An officer's initial response to an emergency call involving another member of the department shall not be modified in any manner from an emergency response to any other report of domestic violence.

(b) Supervisor Responsibility: Any on-duty supervisor who becomes aware of a report of a domestic violence incident involving a Salinas Police employee shall immediately respond to the scene. The supervisor will conduct the investigation of the incident, to

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include all interviews of victim(s), witness or witnesses and suspect. The supervisor shall direct other facets of the investigation, which may include photographs of injuries, photographs of scene or damaged property, transportation of injured parties, transportation and processing of suspect, collection of evidence, and other tasks. The supervisor shall prepare the police report of the incident. The Watch Commander will be notified of any incident of domestic violence involving police department personnel at the earliest opportunity.

(c) Watch Commander Responsibilities:

1. The Watch Commander will review the investigation and ensure the final disposition is in accordance with this policy. The watch commander will notify the Division Commander of any domestic violence incident involving employees at the earliest opportunity. The investigation and all other procedures relating to arrest, cite, or release decisions shall rest with the facts derived from the investigation, and not from any consideration of the person's employment with the police department.

2. If a sworn member of the Salinas Police Department is arrested for an incident of domestic violence, any firearms in his/her possession will be seized. If any employee of the police department is involved in a domestic violence situation that does not result in arrest, the investigating supervisor will make a determination of the need to seize any weapons for safekeeping, in accordance with the criteria described in section 12028.5 of the Penal Code.

(d) Salinas Police Department Employee Responsibilities:

1. Any employee who is detained, questioned, issued a citation, or arrested by a law enforcement agency, as the result of a domestic disturbance or incident involving domestic violence, shall as soon as possible, notify his/her supervisor or any on duty supervisor of such incident.

309.9.5 REPORTS AND RECORDS

(a) A written report shall be completed on all incidents of domestic violence. All such reports should be documented on the appropriate form, which includes information and notations specific to domestic violence incidents as required by Penal Code § 13730.

(b) Reporting officers should provide the victim with the case number of the report. The case number may be placed in the space provided on the domestic violence victim information handout provided to the victim. If the case number is not immediately available, an explanation should be given regarding how the victim can obtain the information at a later time.

(c) Officers who seize any firearm, ammunition, or other deadly weapon in a domestic violence incident shall issue the individual possessing such weapon a receipt that includes the name and residential mailing address of the owner or person who

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possessed the weapon and notice of where the weapon may be recovered, along with the applicable time limit for recovery (Penal Code § 18250; Penal Code § 18255; Penal Code § 33800; Family Code § 6389(c)).

309.9.6 RECORD-KEEPING AND DATA COLLECTION

This department shall maintain records of court orders related to domestic violence and the service status of each (Penal Code § 13710), as well as records on the number of domestic violence related calls reported to the Department, including whether weapons were used in the incident or whether the incident involved strangulation or suffocation (Penal Code § 13730). This information is to be reported to the Attorney General monthly. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Coordinator to maintain and report this information as required.

309.9.7 DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF BAIL INCREASE

Any officer who makes a warrantless arrest for a felony or misdemeanor violation of a domestic violence restraining order shall evaluate the totality of the circumstances to determine whether reasonable cause exists to seek an increased bail amount. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the scheduled bail amount is insufficient to assure the arrestee's appearance or to protect the victim or family member of a victim, the officer shall prepare a declaration in support of increased bail (Penal Code § 1269c).

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Search and Seizure

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Both the federal and state Constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for Salinas Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

310.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals. Members of this department will conduct searches in strict observance of the constitutional rights of persons being searched. All seizures by this department will comply with relevant federal and state law governing the seizure of persons and property.

The Department will provide relevant and current training to officers as guidance for the application of current law, local community standards and prosecutorial considerations regarding specific search and seizure situations, as appropriate.

310.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include, but are not limited to, searches pursuant to the following:

- Valid consent
- Incident to a lawful arrest
- Legitimate community caretaking interests
- Vehicle searches under certain circumstances
- Exigent circumstances

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property, and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this department is expected to act in each situation according to current training and his/her familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, officers are encouraged to contact a supervisor to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

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310.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

Although conditions will vary and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation, the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

(a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.

(b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.

(c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.

(d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.

(e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:

1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

310.5 DOCUMENTATION

Officers are responsible to document any search and to ensure that any required reports are sufficient including, at minimum, documentation of the following:

- Reason for the search
- Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys)
- What, if any, injuries or damage occurred
- All steps taken to secure property
- The results of the search, including a description of any property or contraband seized
- If the person searched is the opposite sex, any efforts to summon an officer of the same sex as the person being searched and the identification of any witness officer

Supervisors shall review reports to ensure the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented and that current legal requirements and department policy have been met.

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Temporary Custody of Juveniles

311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines consistent with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for juveniles taken into temporary custody by members of the Salinas Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

Guidance regarding contacting juveniles at schools or who may be victims is provided in the Child Abuse Policy.

311.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Administrative cuffing station – An immovable fixture within the temporary detention area with a ring to secure handcuffs where the detainee is not left unattended.

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent, or alien juvenile who may be legally held for the jevenile's own safety or welfare. This also includes any juvenile who may have initially been contacted for an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense) but was taken into custody for the juvenile's protection or for purposes of reuniting the juvenile with a parent, guardian, or other responsible person. Juveniles 11 years of age or younger are considered juvenile non-offenders even if they have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest.

Juvenile offender - A juvenile 12 to 17 years of age who is alleged to have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (a non-status offense) (Welfare and Institutions Code § 602). It also includes an offense under Penal Code § 29610 for underage possession of a handgun or concealable firearm (28 CFR 31.303).

Non-secure custody - When a juvenile is held in the presence of an officer or other custody employee at all times and is not placed in a locked room, cell, or behind any locked doors. Juveniles in non-secure custody may be handcuffed but not to a stationary or secure object. Personal supervision, through direct visual monitoring and audio two-way communication is maintained. Monitoring through electronic devices, such as video, does not replace direct visual observation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1; 15 CCR 1150).

Safety checks - Direct, visual observation personally by a member of this department performed at random intervals within time frames prescribed in this policy to provide for the health and welfare of juveniles in temporary custody.

Secure custody - When a juvenile offender is held in a locked room, a set of rooms, or a cell. Secure custody also includes being physically secured to a stationary object (15 CCR 1146).

Examples of secure custody include:

(a) A juvenile left alone in an unlocked room within the secure perimeter of the adult temporary holding area.

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(b) A juvenile handcuffed to a rail or other fixed object.

(c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.

(d) A juvenile being processed in a secure booking area when a non-secure booking area is available.

(e) A juvenile left alone in a secure booking area after being photographed and fingerprinted.

(f) A juvenile placed in a cell within the adult temporary holding area, whether or not the cell door is locked.

(g) A juvenile placed in a room that is capable of being locked or contains a fixed object designed for cuffing or restricting movement.

Sight and sound separation - Located or arranged to prevent physical, visual, or auditory contact that is more than brief or inadvertent.

Status offender - A juvenile suspected of committing a criminal violation of the law that would not be a criminal violation but for the age of the offender. Examples may include running away, underage possession of tobacco, curfew violation, and truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender. This includes the habitually disobedient or truant juvenile under Welfare and Institutions Code § 601 and any juvenile suspected of an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense).

Temporary Detention Area – The secure area of the police facility designated for the processing, testing, and temporary detention of a person.

311.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to releasing juveniles from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable and keeping juveniles safe while they are in temporary custody at the Salinas Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer, or release.

311.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD

Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the Salinas Police Department:

(a) Unconscious

(b) Seriously injured

(c) A known suicide risk or obviously severely emotionally disturbed

(d) Significantly intoxicated except when approved by the Watch Commander. A medical clearance shall be obtained for minors who are under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or any other intoxicating substance to the extent that they are unable to care for themselves (15 CCR 1151).

(e) Extremely violent or continuously violent

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Officers taking custody of a juvenile who exhibits any of the above conditions should take reasonable steps to provide medical attention or mental health assistance and notify a supervisor of the situation (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1151).

These juveniles should not be held at the Salinas Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional (15 CCR 1142).

If the officer taking custody of the juvenile believes the juvenile may be a suicide risk, the juvenile shall be under continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release, or a transfer is completed (15 CCR 1142).

311.3.1 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

When emergency medical attention is required for a juvenile, medical assistance will be called immediately. The Watch Commander shall be notified of the need for medical attention for the juvenile. Department members should administer first aid as applicable (15 CCR 1142).

311.3.2 SUICIDE PREVENTION OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

Department members should be alert to potential symptoms based upon exhibited behavior that may indicate the juvenile is a suicide risk. These symptoms may include depression, refusal to communicate, verbally threatening to kill themself, or any unusual behavior which may indicate the juvenile may harm themself while in either secure or non-secure custody (15 CCR 1142).

311.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Salinas Police Department when there is no other lawful and practicable alternative to temporary custody. Refer to the Child Abuse Policy for additional information regarding detaining a juvenile that is suspected of being a victim.

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the Salinas Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor or the Watch Commander. Juveniles taken into custody shall be held in non-secure custody unless otherwise authorized by this policy.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parent or other responsible adult or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as practicable and in no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of the juvenile's entry into the Salinas Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

311.4.1 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE NON-OFFENDERS

Non-offenders taken into protective custody in compliance with the Child Abuse Policy should generally not be held at the Salinas Police Department. Custodial arrangements should be made for non-offenders as soon as reasonably possible. Juvenile non-offenders shall not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 206).

Juveniles 11 years of age or younger who have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest may be held in non-secure custody for the offenses listed in Welfare and Institutions

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Code § 602(b) (murder and the sexual assault offenses) and should be referred to a probation officer for a placement determination (Welfare and Institutions Code § 602.1).

311.4.2 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS

Status offenders should generally be released by citation or with a warning rather than taken into temporary custody. However, officers may take custody of a status offender if requested to do so by a parent or legal guardian in order to facilitate reunification (e.g., transported home or to the station to await a parent). Juvenile status offenders shall not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

311.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Salinas Police Department unless another form of custody is authorized by this policy or is necessary due to exigent circumstances. While in non-secure custody, juveniles shall receive constant direct visual supervision.

Generally, a juvenile offender may be taken into custody when authorized by a court order or when there is probable cause to believe the juvenile has committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625).

A juvenile offender who is 14 years of age or older and taken into custody for committing or attempting to commit a felony with a firearm shall not be released and be transported to a juvenile facility (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.3).

A juvenile offender suspected of committing murder, a sex offense described in Welfare and Institutions Code § 602(b) that may subject the juvenile to criminal jurisdiction under Welfare and Institutions Code § 707, or a serious or violent felony should be referred to a probation officer for a decision on further detention.

In all other cases the juvenile offender may be:

(a) Released upon warning or citation.

(b) Released to a parent or other responsible adult after processing at the Department.

(c) Referred to a probation officer for a decision regarding whether to transport the juvenile offender to a juvenile facility.

(d) Transported to the juvenile offender's home or to the place where the juvenile offender was taken into custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.2).

In determining which disposition is appropriate, the investigating officer or supervisor shall prefer the alternative that least restricts the juvenile's freedom of movement, provided that alternative is compatible with the best interests of the juvenile and the community (Welfare and Institutions Code § 626).

Whenever a juvenile offender under the age of 14 is taken into custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to verify and document the child's ability to differentiate between right and wrong, particularly in relation to the alleged offense (Penal Code § 26).

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311.5 ADVISEMENTS

Officers shall take immediate steps to notify the juvenile's parent, guardian, or a responsible relative that the juvenile is in custody, the location where the juvenile is being held, and the intended disposition (Welfare and Institutions Code § 627).

Whenever a juvenile is taken into temporary custody, the juvenile shall be given the *Miranda* rights advisement regardless of whether questioning is intended. This does not apply to juvenile non-offenders taken into temporary custody for their safety or welfare (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625).

Anytime a juvenile offender is placed in secure custody, the juvenile offender shall be informed of the purpose of the secure custody, the length of time the secure custody is expected to last, and of the maximum six-hour limitation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

Juveniles taken into custody for an offense shall immediately be advised (or at least within one hour from being taken into custody, if possible) that they may make three telephone calls: one call completed to their parent or guardian; one to a responsible relative or their employer; and another call completed to an attorney. The calls shall be at no expense to the juvenile when completed to telephone numbers within the local calling area. Juveniles should be asked whether they are a caregiver and provided two more phone calls in the same manner as provided to adults in the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy (Welfare and Institutions Code § 627; Penal Code § 851.5).

311.6 JUVENILE CUSTODY LOGS

Any time a juvenile is held in custody at the Department, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in the juvenile custody log, including:

(a) Identifying information about the juvenile.

(b) Date and time of arrival and release from the Salinas Police Department (15 CCR 1150).

(c) Watch Commander notification and approval to temporarily hold the juvenile.

(d) Any charges for which the juvenile is being held and classification of the juvenile as a juvenile offender, status offender, or non-offender.

(e) Any changes in status (e.g., emergency situations, unusual incidents).

(f) Time of all safety checks.

(g) Any medical and other screening requested and completed (15 CCR 1142).

(h) Circumstances that justify any secure custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1; 15 CCR 1145).

(i) Any other information that may be required by other authorities, such as compliance inspectors or a local juvenile court authority.

The Watch Commander shallbe advised and approve the custody, including any secure custody, and shall also initial the log when the juvenile is released.

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311.7 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1; Welfare and Institutions Code § 208; 15 CCR 1144). There should also be sight and sound separation between non-offenders and juvenile and status offenders.

In situations where brief or accidental contact may occur (e.g., during the brief time a juvenile is being fingerprinted and/or photographed in booking), a member of the Salinas Police Department (trained in the supervision of persons in custody) shall maintain a constant, immediate, side-by-side presence with the juvenile or the adult to minimize any contact. If inadvertent or accidental contact does occur, reasonable efforts shall be taken to end the contact (15 CCR 1144).

311.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Salinas Police Department shall ensure the following:

(a) The Watch Commander should be notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the Salinas Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Salinas Police Department more than six hours.

(b) A staff member of the same sex shall supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.

(c) Personal safety checks and significant incidents/activities shall be noted on the log.

(d) Juveniles in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.

    1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware.

    2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.

(e) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to toilets and wash basins (15 CCR 1143).

(f) Juveniles shall be provided sanitary napkins, panty liners, and tampons as requested (15 CCR 1143).

(g) Food shall be provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile (15 CCR 1143).

(h) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water (15 CCR 1143).

(i) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.

(j) Juveniles shall have privacy during family, guardian, and/or lawyer visits (15 CCR 1143).

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(k) Juveniles shall be permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless the clothing is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody (15 CCR 1143).

(l) Blankets shall be provided as reasonably necessary (15 CCR 1143).

1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.

(m) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.

(n) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.

(o) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in temporary custody.

(p) Juveniles shall have access to language services (15 CCR 1143).

(q) Juveniles shall have access to disability services (15 CCR 1143).

(r) No discipline may be administered to any juvenile, nor may juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation, or mental abuse (15 CCR 1142).

While held in temporary custody, juveniles shall be informed in writing of what is available to them pursuant to 15 CCR 1143 and it shall be posted in at least one conspicuous place to which they have access (15 CCR 1143).

311.9 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Juvenile offenders may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. A juvenile offender may be handcuffed and/ or leg irons may be used at the Salinas Police Department when the juvenile presents a heightened risk. However, non-offenders and status offenders should not be handcuffed unless they are combative or threatening (15 CCR 1142). Juveniles in restraints shall be kept away from unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse. In the event more restrictive means of restraint is necessary, the juvenile should be immediately transported to juvenile hall or a medical facility.

Pregnant Juveniles are subject to the provisions for pregnant detainees located in the Temporary Custody of Adults policy.

Other restraints shall only be used after less restrictive measures have failed and with the approval of the Watch Commander. Restraints shall only be used so long as it reasonably appears necessary for the juvenile's protection or the protection of others (15 CCR 1142).

Juveniles in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained juveniles or monitored in such a way as to protect the juvenile from abuse (15 CCR 1142).

311.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Salinas Police Department shall ensure a thorough search of the juvenile’s property is made and all property is removed from the juvenile, especially those items that could compromise safety, such as pens, pencils, and belts.

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The personal property of a juvenile should be placed in a property bag. The property should be inventoried in the juvenile's presence and sealed into the bag. The property should be kept in a monitored or secure location until the juvenile is released from the custody of the Salinas Police Department.

311.11 SECURE CUSTODY

Only juvenile offenders 14 years of age or older may be placed in secure custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207; 15 CCR 1145). Watch Commander approval is required before placing a juvenile offender in secure custody.

Secure custody should only be used for juvenile offenders when there is a reasonable belief that the juvenile is a serious risk of harm to themselves or others. Factors to be considered when determining if the juvenile offender presents a serious security risk to themselves or others include the following (15 CCR 1145):

(a) Age, maturity, and delinquent history

(b) Severity of offense for which the juvenile was taken into custody

(c) The juvenile offender's behavior

(d) Availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection of the juvenile offender

(e) Age, type, and number of other individuals in custody at the facility

Members of this department shall not use secure custody for convenience when non-secure custody is, or later becomes, a reasonable option (15 CCR 1145).

When practicable and when no locked enclosure is available, handcuffing one hand of a juvenile offender to a fixed object while otherwise maintaining the juvenile in non-secure custody should be considered as the method of secure custody. An employee must be present at all times to ensure the juvenile's safety while secured to a stationary object (15 CCR 1148).

Juveniles shall not be secured to a stationary object for more than 60 minutes. Supervisor approval is required to secure a juvenile to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter (15 CCR 1148). Supervisor approval should be documented.

The decision for securing a minor to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter shall be based upon the best interests of the juvenile offender (15 CCR 1148).

311.11.1 TEMPORARY DETENTION AREA AND LOCKED ENCLOSURES

If authorized by this policy and approved by the Watch Commander for secure custody, personnel will ensure any adult detainees in the temporary Detention Area are sight and sound segregated from the juvenile before permitting a juvenile to enter. The employee responsible for the care and safety of a juvenile will take appropriate precautions to ensure sight and sound segregation between adults and juveniles continues until the juvenile leaves the Temporary Detention Area. If there are no adults in the Temporary Detention Area, the responsible employee will ensure no adults enter the area until sight and sound segregation can be achieved. In situations where brief

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or accidental contact may occur, the supervising employee shall maintain a constant, side-by-side presence with the minor or adult to prevent sustained contact. The same provisions for the Use of the Temporary Detention Area, contained within the Temporary Custody of Adults policy, apply to juveniles when occupying this area.

A thorough inspection of the area shall be conducted before placing a juvenile into the enclosure. A second inspection shall be conducted after removing the juvenile. Any damage noted to the room should be photographed and documented in the crime report.

The following requirements shall apply to a juvenile offender who is held inside a locked enclosure:

(a) The juvenile shall constantly be monitored by an audio/video system during the entire custody.

(b) Juveniles shall have constant auditory access to department members (15 CCR 1147).

(c) Initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

(d) Unscheduled safety checks to provide for the health and welfare of the juvenile by a staff member, no less than once every 30 minutes. If a juvenile displays outward signs of drug or alcohol influence, safety checks no less than once every 15 minutes, shall occur (15 CCR 1147; 15 CCR 1151).

    1. All safety checks shall be logged.

    2. The safety check should involve questioning the juvenile as to the juvenile's well-being (sleeping juveniles or apparently sleeping juveniles should be awakened).

    3. Requests or concerns of the juvenile should be logged.

(e) Juvenile's of different genders shall not be placed in the same locked room (15 CCR 1147).

(f) Juvenile offenders should be separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).

(g) Restrained juveniles shall not be mixed in a cell or room with unrestrained juveniles.

311.12 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, SERIOUS ILLNESS< OR SERIOUS INJURY OF A JUVENILE

The Watch Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address the suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any juvenile held at the Salinas Police Department (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1047). The procedures will address:

(a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police, and Investigation Division Supervisor.

(b) Notification of the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of the juvenile.

(c) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor.

(d) Notification of the City attorney.

(e) Notification to the coroner.

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(f) Notification of the juvenile court.

(g) In the case of a death, providing a report to the Attorney General under Government Code § 12525 within 10 calendar days of the death, and forwarding the same report to the Board of State and Community Corrections within the same time frame (15 CCR 1046). Upon receipt of a death report of a minor from the facility administrator, the Board may within 30 calendar days inspect and evaluate the Temporary Detention Area.

(h) A medical and operational review of deaths and suicide attempts pursuant to 15 CCR 1046 within 30 days of occurrence by a Review Team. The team will minimally include the Facility Administrator and/or Facility Manager, the Professional Standards supervisor, and any other personnel deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police including supervision staff and a physician or health administrator. The review will determine the appropriateness of care, whether changes to policies, procedures, or practices are warranted, and to identify issues that require further investigation.

(i) Evidence preservation.

311.13 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING JUVENILE SUSPECTS

No interview or interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless the juvenile has the apparent capacity to consent, and does consent, to an interview or interrogation.

Prior to conducting a custodial interrogation, including the waiver of *Miranda* rights, an officer shall permit a juvenile 17 years of age or younger to consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The consultation may not be waived by the juvenile (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6).

Threats, physical harm, deception, or psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics shall not be used by an officer during a custodial interrogation of a juvenile (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.7).

The requirements to consult with legal counsel or to refrain from the use of prohibited interrogation techniques do not apply when (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6; Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.7):

(a) Information is necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat.

1. The questions are limited to what is reasonably necessary to obtain the information relating to the threat.

311.13.1 MANDATORY RECORDINGS OF JUVENILES

Any interrogation of an individual under 18 years of age who is in custody and suspected of committing murder shall be audio and video recorded when the interview takes place at a department facility, jail, detention facility, or other fixed place of detention. The recording shall include the entire interview and a *Miranda* advisement preceding the interrogation (Penal Code § 859.5).

This recording is not mandatory when (Penal Code § 859.5):

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(a) Recording is not feasible because of exigent circumstances that are later documented in a report.

(b) The individual refuses to have the interrogation recorded, including a refusal any time during the interrogation, and the refusal is documented in a report. If feasible, the refusal shall be electronically recorded.

(c) The custodial interrogation occurred in another state by law enforcement officers of that state, unless the interrogation was conducted with the intent to avoid the requirements of Penal Code § 859.5.

(d) The interrogation occurs when no member conducting the interrogation has a reason to believe that the individual may have committed murder. Continued custodial interrogation concerning that offense shall be electronically recorded if the interrogating member develops a reason to believe the individual committed murder.

(e) The interrogation would disclose the identity of a confidential informant or would jeopardize the safety of an officer, the individual being interrogated, or another individual. Such circumstances shall be documented in a report.

(f) A recording device fails despite reasonable maintenance and the timely repair or replacement is not feasible.

(g) The questions are part of a routine processing or booking, and are not an interrogation.

(h) The suspect is in custody for murder and the interrogation is unrelated to a murder. However, if any information concerning a murder is mentioned during the interrogation, the remainder of the interrogation shall be recorded.

These recordings shall be retained until a conviction is final and all direct and habeas corpus appeals are exhausted, a court no longer has any jurisdiction over the individual, or the prosecution for that offense is barred (Penal Code § 859.5; Welfare and Institutions Code § 626.8).

311.14 FORMAL BOOKING

No juvenile offender shall be formally booked without the authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor, or in the supervisor's absence, the Watch Commander.

Any juvenile 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody for a felony, or any juvenile whose acts amount to a sex crime, shall be booked, fingerprinted, and photographed.

For all other acts defined as crimes, juveniles may be booked, fingerprinted, or photographed upon the approval from the Watch Commander or the Investigation Division supervisor, giving due consideration to the following:

(a) The gravity of the offense

(b) The past record of the offender

(c) The age of the offender

311.15 RELEASE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING JUVENILES

Court decisions and legislation have combined to carefully specify situations in which information may be given out or exchanged when a case involves a juvenile. Members of this department

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shall not divulge any information regarding juveniles unless they are certain of the legal authority to do so.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 828 authorizes the release of certain information to other agencies. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Coordinator and the appropriate Investigation Division supervisors to ensure that personnel of those bureaus act within legal guidelines.

311.16 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CERTIFICATION

The Field Operations Division Chief shall coordinate the procedures related to the custody of juveniles held at the Salinas Police Department and ensure any required certification is maintained (Welfare and Institution Code § 210.2).

311.17 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

311.18 TRAINING

Department members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

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Senior and Disability Victimization

312.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation and reporting of suspected abuse of certain adults who may be more vulnerable than others. This policy also addresses mandatory notification for Salinas Police Department members as required by law (Penal Code § 368.6).

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing equal protection and demonstrating respect for all persons regardless of age or disabilities, and to conscientiously enforcing all criminal laws protecting elders, and adults and children with disabilities, regardless of whether these crimes also carry civil penalties (Penal Code § 368.6) (see Child Abuse Policy for child abuse investigations and reporting).

312.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Abuse of an elder (age 65 or older) or dependent adult - Physical abuse, neglect, financial abuse, abandonment, isolation, abduction, or other treatment with resulting physical harm or pain or mental suffering; or the deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering. Neglect includes self-neglect (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.05 et seq.; Penal Code § 368.5).

Department protocols (or protocols) - A procedure adopted by a local law enforcement agency consistent with the agency's organizational structure and stated in a policy adopted pursuant to this section, to effectively and accountably carry out a particular agency responsibility.

Dependent adult - An individual, regardless of whether the individual lives independently, between 18 and 64 years of age who has physical or mental limitations that restrict his/her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his/her rights, including but not limited to persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age. This also includes those admitted as inpatients to a 24-hour health facility, as defined in state law (Penal Code § 368; Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.23).

Elder and dependent adult abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect of an adult victim when committed by a person responsible for the adult's care, or any other act that would mandate reporting or notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (Penal Code § 368).

Senior and disability victimization - Means any of the following (Penal Code § 368.6):

(a) Elder and dependent adult abuse

(b) Unlawful interference with a mandated report

(c) Homicide of an elder, dependent adult, or other adult or child with a disability

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(d) Sex crimes against elders, dependent adults, or other adults and children with disabilities

(e) Child abuse of children with disabilities

(f) Violation of relevant protective orders

(g) Hate crimes against persons with actual or perceived disabilities, including but not limited to disabilities caused by advanced age, or those associated with them

(h) Domestic violence against elders, dependent adults, and adults and children with disabilities, including disabilities caused by advanced age

312.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged elder and dependent adult abuse and ensure proper reporting and notification as required by law.

312.2.1 ARREST POLICY

It is the department policy to make arrests or to seek arrest warrants for elder and dependent adult abuse in accordance with Penal Code § 836 and, in the case of domestic violence, as allowed by Penal Code § 13701 (Penal Code § 368.6) (see Law Enforcement Authority and Domestic Violence policies for additional guidance).

312.2.2 ADHERENCE TO POLICY

All officers are required to be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times, except in the case of an unusual compelling circumstance as determined and approved by a supervisor (Penal Code § 368.6).

Any supervisor who determines and approves an officer's deviation from this policy shall provide a written report to the Chief of Police that states the unusual compelling circumstances regarding the deviation. A copy of this report will be made available to the alleged victim and reporting party pursuant to department protocols (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(27)).

The Chief of Police shall retain the report for a minimum of five years and shall make it available to the state protection and advocacy agency upon request (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(27)).

312.3 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee responsibilities include but are not limited to (Penal Code § 368.6):

(a) Taking leadership within the Department and in the community, including by speaking out publicly in major cases of senior and disability victimization, to assure the community of department support for the victims and their families and for others in the community who are terrorized and traumatized by the crimes, and to encourage victims and witnesses to the crimes or similar past or future crimes to report those crimes to help bring the perpetrators to justice and prevent further crimes.

(b) Developing and including department protocols in this policy, including but not limited to the following:

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1. Protocols for seeking emergency protective orders by phone from a court at any time of day or night pursuant to Family Code § 6250(d).
2. Protocols for arrest warrants and arrests for senior and disability victimization for matters other than domestic violence and consistent with the requirements of Penal Code § 368.6(c)(9)(B) that include the following:
   (a) In the case of a senior and disability victimization committed in an officer's presence, including but not limited to a violation of a relevant protective order, the officer shall make a warrantless arrest based on probable cause when necessary or advisable to protect the safety of the victim or others.
   (b) In the case of a felony not committed in an officer's presence, the officer shall make a warrantless arrest based on probable cause when necessary or advisable to protect the safety of the victim or others.
   (c) In the case of a misdemeanor not committed in the officer's presence, including but not limited to misdemeanor unlawful interference with a mandated report or a misdemeanor violation of a relevant protective order, or when necessary or advisable to protect the safety of the victim or others, the agency shall seek an arrest warrant based on probable cause.
   (d) Protocol for seeking arrest warrants based on probable cause for crimes for which no arrest has been made.
3. Procedures for first responding officers to follow when interviewing persons with cognitive and communication disabilities until officers, or staff of other responsible agencies with more advanced training, are available. The procedure shall include an instruction to avoid repeated interviews whenever possible.

(c) For each department protocol, include either a specific title-by-title list of officer responsibilities or a specific office or unit in the Department responsible for implementing the protocol.

(d) Ensure an appendix is created and attached to this policy that describes requirements for elder and dependent adult abuse investigations consistent with Penal Code § 368.6(c)(8)(B).

(e) Ensure a detailed checklist is created and attached to this policy regarding first responding responsibilities that includes but is not limited to the requirements of Penal Code § 368.6(c)(23).

(f) Ensuring that all members carry out their responsibilities under this policy.

(g) Verifying a process is in place for transmitting and periodically retransmitting this policy and related orders to officers, including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed.

(h) Ensure this policy is available to the Protection and Advocacy Agency upon request.

312.4 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

All reported or suspected cases of elder and dependent adult abuse require investigation and a report, even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated (Penal Code § 368.6).

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Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of elder and dependent adult abuse should address, as applicable:

(a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected elder and dependent adult abuse victim is contacted.

(b) Any relevant statements the victim may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.

(c) If a person is taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

(d) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the victim. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.

(e) Whether the victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.

(f) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other potential victims or witnesses who may reside in the residence.

(g) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.

(h) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.

(i) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

(j) Witness and suspect statements if available.

(k) Review of all portable audio/video recorders, devices, and other available video.

(l) Call history related to the elder or dependent adult including calls from mandated reporters or other individuals.

(m) Whether the abuse is related to a disability-bias hate crime and related bias motivations (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Hate Crimes Policy for additional guidance).

(n) Results of investigations shall be provided to those agencies (Adult Protective Services (APS), long-term ombudsman) that referred or reported the elder or dependent adult abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(f)).

(o) Whether a death involved the End of Life Option Act:

1. Whether or not assistance was provided to the person beyond that allowed by law (Health and Safety Code § 443.14).

2. Whether an individual knowingly altered or forged a request for an aid-in-dying drug to end a person's life without his/her authorization, or concealed or destroyed a withdrawal or rescission of a request for an aid-in-dying drug (Health and Safety Code § 443.17).

3. Whether coercion or undue influence was exerted on the person to request or ingest an aid-in-dying drug or to destroy a withdrawal or rescission of a request for such medication (Health and Safety Code § 443.17).

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4. Whether an aid-in-dying drug was administered to a person without his/her knowledge or consent (Health and Safety Code § 443.17).

Any unexplained death of an adult who was in the care of a guardian or caretaker should be considered as potential elder or dependent adult abuse and investigated similarly.

An unexplained or suspicious death of an elder, dependent adult, or other adult or child with a disability should be treated as a potential homicide until a complete investigation including an autopsy is completed, and it should not be assumed that the death of an elder or person with a disability is natural simply because of the age or disability of the deceased (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(18)).

312.4.1 ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

The following factors as provided in Penal Code § 368.6 should be considered when investigating incidents of elder and dependent adult abuse:

(a) Elder and dependent adult abuse, sex crimes, child abuse, domestic violence, and any other criminal act, when committed in whole or in part because of the victim's actual or perceived disability, including disability caused by advanced age, is also a hate crime (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Hate Crimes Policy for additional guidance).

(b) Senior and disability victimization crimes are also domestic violence subject to the mandatory arrest requirements of Penal Code § 836 if they meet the elements described in Penal Code § 273.5, including but not limited to a violation by a caretaker or other person who is or was a cohabitant of the victim, regardless of whether the cohabitant is or was a relative of, or in an intimate personal relationship with, the victim (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(10)).

(c) Many victims of sexual assault and other sex crimes delay disclosing the crimes for reasons including but not limited to shame, embarrassment, self-doubt, fear of being disbelieved, and fear of retaliation by the perpetrator or others (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(11)).

(d) Victims and witnesses with disabilities, including cognitive and communication disabilities, can be highly credible witnesses when interviewed appropriately by trained officers or other trained persons (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(14)).

312.5 ELDER AND DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE LIAISON

A department member appointed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will serve as the Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Liaison. Responsibilities of the liaison include but are not limited to (Penal Code § 368.6):

(a) Acting as a liaison to other responsible agencies (defined by Penal Code § 368.6(b)(15)) to increase cooperation and collaboration among them while retaining the law enforcement agency's exclusive responsibility for criminal investigations (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15650).

(b) Reaching out to the senior and disability communities and to the public to encourage prevention and reporting of senior and disability victimization.

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312.6 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available to investigate cases of elder and dependent adult abuse. These investigators should:

(a) Conduct interviews in appropriate interview facilities.

(b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to elder and dependent adult abuse investigations.

(c) Present all cases of alleged elder and dependent adult abuse to the prosecutor for review.

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies, and facility administrators as needed (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15650).

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians, and support for the victim and family as appropriate (see the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy for additional guidance).

1. Ensure victims of sex crimes know their right to have a support person of their choice present at all times during an interview or contact (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for additional guidance).

2. Referrals to the crime victim liaison as appropriate for victims requiring further assistance or information regarding benefits from crime victim resources.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.55).

(g) Make reasonable efforts to determine whether any person committed unlawful interference in a mandated report.

312.7 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Salinas Police Department shall notify the local office of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) APS agency when they reasonably suspect, have observed, or have knowledge of an incident that reasonably appears to be abuse of an elder or dependent adult, or are told by an elder or dependent adult that the person has experienced abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

Notification shall be made by telephone as soon as practicable and a written report shall be provided within two working days as provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)(c).

Notification shall also be made to the following agencies as soon as practicable or as provided below (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630):

(a) If the abuse is physical abuse and occurred in a long-term care facility (not a state mental health hospital or a state developmental center), notification shall be made as follows (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)(1)):

1. If there is serious bodily injury, notification shall be made by telephone and, within two hours, a written report shall be made to the local ombudsman and the corresponding licensing agency.

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2. If there is physical abuse and no serious bodily injury, notification shall be made by telephone and, within 24 hours, a written report shall be made to the local ombudsman and the corresponding licensing agency.
3. If the abuse is allegedly caused by a resident with dementia and there is no serious bodily injury, notification shall be made by telephone and a written report to the local ombudsman within 24 hours.
4. When a report of abuse is received by the Department, the local ombudsman shall be called to coordinate efforts to provide the most immediate and appropriate response (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

(b) If the abuse is in a long-term care facility (not a state mental health or a state developmental center) and is other than physical abuse, a telephone report and a written report shall be made to the local ombudsman as soon as practicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

(c) The California Department of Public Health (DPH) shall be notified of all known or suspected abuse in a long-term care facility.

(d) The CDSS shall be notified of all known or suspected abuse occurring in a residential care facility for the elderly or in an adult day program.

(e) If the abuse occurred in an adult day health care center, DPH and the California Department of Aging shall be notified.

(f) The Division of Medi-Cal Fraud and Elder Abuse shall be notified of all abuse that constitutes criminal activity in a long-term care facility.

(g) The District Attorney's office shall be notified of all cases of physical abuse and financial abuse in a long-term care facility.

(h) If the abuse occurred at a state mental hospital or a state developmental center, notification shall be made to the designated investigators of the California Department of State Hospitals or the California Department of Developmental Services as soon as practicable but no later than two hours after law enforcement becomes aware of the abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

1. When a report of abuse is received by the Department, investigation efforts shall be coordinated with the designated investigators of the California Department of State Hospitals or the California Department of Developmental Services (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

(i) If during an investigation it is determined that the elder or dependent adult abuse is being committed by a licensed health practitioner as identified in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(b), the appropriate licensing agency shall be immediately notified (Welfare and Institutions Code 15640(b)).

(j) When the Department receives a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment of an elder or dependent adult alleged to have occurred in a long-term care facility, the licensing agency shall be notified by telephone as soon as practicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(e)).

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The Investigation Division supervisor is responsible for ensuring that proper notifications have occurred to the District Attorney's Office and any other regulatory agency that may be applicable based upon where the abuse took place (e.g., care facility, hospital) per Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b).

Notification is not required for a person who was merely present when a person self-administered a prescribed aid-in-dying drug or a person prepared an aid-in-dying drug so long as the person did not assist the individual in ingesting the aid-in-dying drug (Health and Safety Code § 443.14; Health and Safety Code § 443.18).

Failure to report, or impeding or inhibiting a report of abuse of an elder or dependent adult, is a misdemeanor (Welfare and Institutions Code §15630(h)).

312.7.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should include the following information, if known (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(e)):

(a) The name of the person making the report.

(b) The name and age of the elder or dependent adult.

(c) The present location of the elder or dependent adult.

(d) The names and addresses of family members or any other adult responsible for the care of the elder or dependent adult.

(e) The nature and extent of the condition of the elder or dependent adult.

(f) The date of incident.

(g) Any other information, including information that led the person to suspect elder or dependent adult abuse.

312.8 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking an elder or dependent adult abuse victim into protective custody when facts indicate the adult may not be able to care for him/herself, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact APS. Generally, removal of an adult abuse victim from his/her family, guardian, or other responsible adult should be left to the welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this department should remove an elder or dependent adult abuse victim from his/her family or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the victim. Prior to taking an elder or dependent adult abuse victim into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the adult to another qualified legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the victim or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the adult is delivered to APS.

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Whenever practicable, the officer should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking an elder or dependent adult abuse victim into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, officers should contact a supervisor promptly after taking the adult into protective custody.

When elder or dependent adult abuse victims are under state control, have a state-appointed guardian, or there are other legal holdings for guardianship, it may be necessary or reasonable to seek a court order on behalf of the adult victim to either remove the adult from a dangerous environment (protective custody) or restrain a person from contact with the adult.

312.8.1 EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS
In any situation which an officer reasonably believes that an elder or dependent adult is in immediate and present danger of abuse based on an allegation of a recent incident of abuse or threat of abuse (other than financial abuse alone), the officer may seek an emergency protective order against the person alleged to have committed or threatened such abuse (Family Code § 6250(d)).

312.8.2 VERIFICATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDER
Whenever an officer verifies that a relevant protective order has been issued, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to determine if the order prohibits the person from possession of firearms or requires the relinquishment of firearms, and if the order does so, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(19)):

(a) Inquire whether the restrained person possesses firearms. The officer should make this effort by asking the restrained person and the protected person.

(b) Query the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to determine if any firearms are registered to the restrained person.

(c) Receive or seize prohibited firearms located in plain view or pursuant to a consensual or other lawful search in compliance with Penal Code § 18250 et seq. and in accordance with department procedures.

312.9 INTERVIEWS

312.9.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS
Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, officers should audio record the preliminary interview with a suspected elder or dependent adult abuse victim. Officers should avoid multiple interviews with the victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available.

312.9.2 DETAINING VICTIMS FOR INTERVIEWS
An officer should not detain an adult involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without his/her consent or the consent of a guardian unless one of the following applies:

(a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:

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1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the adult need to be addressed immediately.
2. A reasonable belief that the adult is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
3. The alleged offender is a family member or guardian and there is reason to believe the adult may be in continued danger.

(b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

312.9.3 INTERVIEWS WITH A PERSON WITH DEAFNESS OR HEARING LOSS

An officer who is interviewing a victim or witness who reports or demonstrates deafness or hearing loss should secure the services of a qualified interpreter (as defined by Evidence Code § 754) prior to the start of the interview (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy for additional guidance).

312.10 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

When an elder or dependent adult abuse investigation requires a medical examination, the investigating officer should obtain consent for such examination from the victim, guardian, agency, or entity having legal custody of the adult. The officer should also arrange for the adult's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is a family member, guardian, agency, or entity having legal custody and is refusing to give consent for the medical examination, officers should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for officers to take the adult for a medical examination, the supervisor should consider other government agencies or services that may obtain a court order for such an examination.

312.11 DRUG-ENDANGERED VICTIMS

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of an elder or dependent adult abuse victim who has been exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking, or use of narcotics.

312.11.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an elder or dependent adult abuse victim is present or where there is evidence that an elder or dependent adult abuse victim lives should:

(a) Document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions of the adult, using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.

(b) Notify the Investigation Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

312.11.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Division supervisor should:

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(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including APS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers, and local prosecutors, to develop community specific procedures for responding to situations where there are elder or dependent adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Division supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an elder or dependent adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an elder or dependent adult abuse victim lives.

(c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions that may affect the adult.

312.12 RECORDS UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Unit is responsible for:

(a) Providing a copy of the elder or dependent adult abuse report to the APS, ombudsman, or other agency as applicable within two working days or as required by law (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630; Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(c)).

(b) Retaining the original elder or dependent adult abuse report with the initial case file.

312.13 JURISDICTION

The Salinas Police Department has concurrent jurisdiction with state law enforcement agencies when investigating elder and dependent adult abuse and all other crimes against elder victims and victims with disabilities (Penal Code § 368.5).

Adult protective services agencies and local long-term care ombudsman programs also have jurisdiction within their statutory authority to investigate elder and dependent adult abuse and criminal neglect and may assist in criminal investigations upon request, if consistent with federal law, in such cases. However, this department will retain responsibility for the criminal investigations (Penal Code § 368.5).

Additional jurisdiction responsibilities for investigations of abuse involving various facilities and agencies may be found in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15650.

312.14 RELEVANT STATUTES

Penal Code § 288 (a) and Penal Code § 288 (b)(2)

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (i), a person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in Part 1 (Of Crimes and Punishments of the Penal Code) upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child who is under the age of 14 years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

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(b)(2) A person who is a caretaker and commits an act described in subdivision (a) upon a dependent person by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, with the intent described in subdivision (a), is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 8, or 10 years.

Penal Code § 368 (c)

Any person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which his or her person or health may be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penal Code § 368 (f)

A person who commits the false imprisonment of an elder or a dependent adult by the use of violence, menace, fraud, or deceit is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

Protections provided by the above Penal Code § 288 and Penal Code § 368 protect many persons with disabilities regardless of the fact they live independently.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.05

“Abandonment” means the desertion or willful forsaking of an elder or a dependent adult by anyone having care or custody of that person under circumstances in which a reasonable person would continue to provide care and custody.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.06

“Abduction” means the removal from this state and the restraint from returning to this state, or the restraint from returning to this state, of any elder or dependent adult who does not have the capacity to consent to the removal from this state and the restraint from returning to this state, or the restraint from returning to this state, as well as the removal from this state or the restraint from returning to this state, of any conservatee without the consent of the conservator or the court.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.30

(a) “Financial abuse” of an elder or dependent adult occurs when a person or entity does any of the following:

1. Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
2. Assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.

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3. Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains, or assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining, real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult by undue influence, as defined in Section 15610.70.

(b) A person or entity shall be deemed to have taken, secreted, appropriated, obtained, or retained property for a wrongful use if, among other things, the person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains the property and the person or entity knew or should have known that this conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult.

(c) For purposes of this section, a person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property when an elder or dependent adult is deprived of any property right, including by means of an agreement, donative transfer, or testamentary bequest, regardless of whether the property is held directly or by a representative of an elder or dependent adult.

(d) For purposes of this section, “representative” means a person or entity that is either of the following:

1. A conservator, trustee, or other representative of the estate of an elder or dependent adult.

2. An attorney-in-fact of an elder or dependent adult who acts within the authority of the power of attorney.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.43

(a) “Isolation” means any of the following:

1. Acts intentionally committed for the purpose of preventing, and that do serve to prevent, an elder or dependent adult from receiving his or her mail or telephone calls.

2. Telling a caller or prospective visitor that an elder or dependent adult is not present, or does not wish to talk with the caller, or does not wish to meet with the visitor where the statement is false, is contrary to the express wishes of the elder or the dependent adult, whether he or she is competent or not, and is made for the purpose of preventing the elder or dependent adult from having contact with family, friends, or concerned persons.

3. False imprisonment, as defined in Section 236 of the Penal Code.

4. Physical restraint of an elder or dependent adult, for the purpose of preventing the elder or dependent adult from meeting with visitors.

(b) The acts set forth in subdivision (a) shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption that they do not constitute isolation if they are performed pursuant to the instructions of a physician and surgeon licensed to practice. medicine in the state, who is caring for the elder or dependent adult at the time the instructions are given, and who gives the instructions as part of his or her medical care.

(c) The acts set forth in subdivision (a) shall not constitute isolation if they are performed in response to a reasonably perceived threat of danger to property or physical safe.

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Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.57

(a) "Neglect" means either of the following:

1. The negligent failure of any person having the care or custody of an elder or a dependent adult to exercise that degree of care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise.
2. The negligent failure of an elder or dependent adult to exercise that degree of self care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise.

(b) Neglect includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

1. Failure to assist in personal hygiene, or in the provision of food, clothing, or shelter.
2. Failure to provide medical care for physical and mental health needs. A person shall not be deemed neglected or abused for the sole reason that the person voluntarily relies on treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone in lieu of medical treatment.
3. Failure to protect from health and safety hazards.
4. Failure to prevent malnutrition or dehydration.
5. Substantial inability or failure of an elder or dependent adult to manage personal finances.
6. Failure of an elder or dependent adult to satisfy any of the needs specified in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, for themselves as a result of poor cognitive functioning, mental limitation, substance abuse, or chronic poor health.

(c) Neglect includes being homeless if the elder or dependent adult is also unable to meet any of the needs specified in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (b).

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.63

"Physical abuse" means any of the following:

(a) Assault, as defined in Section 240 of the Penal Code.

(b) Battery, as defined in Section 242 of the Penal Code.

(c) Assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245 of the Penal Code.

(d) Unreasonable physical constraint, or prolonged or continual deprivation of food or water.

(e) Sexual assault, that means any of the following:

1. Sexual battery, as defined in Section 243.4 of the Penal Code.
2. Rape, as defined in Section 261 of the Penal Code.
3. Rape in concert, as described in Section 264.1 of the Penal Code.
4. Incest, as defined in Section 285 of the Penal Code.

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5. Sodomy, as defined in Section 286 of the Penal Code.
6. Oral copulation, as defined in Section 287 or former Section 288a of the Penal Code.
7. Sexual penetration, as defined in Section 289 of the Penal Code.
8. Lewd or lascivious acts as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 288 of the Penal Code.

(f) Use of a physical or chemical restraint or psychotropic medication under any of the following conditions:

1. For punishment.
2. For a period beyond that for which the medication was ordered pursuant to the instructions of a physician and surgeon licensed in the State of California, who is providing medical care to the elder or dependent adult at the time the instructions are given.
3. For any purpose not authorized by the physician and surgeon.

312.15 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in elder and dependent adult abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

(a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.

(b) Conducting interviews.

(c) Availability of therapy services for adults and families.

(d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to elder and dependent adult abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocates or other support.

312.15.1 MANDATORY TRAINING

The Training Sergeant shall ensure that appropriate personnel receive the required training, including:

(a) Materials from POST as described in Penal Code § 368.6(c)(5)(A).

(b) Advanced training on senior and disability victimization available from POST, the United States Department of Justice, the Disability and Abuse Project of the Spectrum Institute, or other sources as provided by Penal Code § 368.6(c)(16)(A).

1. Training should include the following:

(a) Information on the wide prevalence of elder and dependent adult abuse, sexual assault, other sex crimes, hate crimes, domestic violence, human trafficking, and homicide against adults and children with disabilities, including disabilities caused by advanced age, and including those crimes often committed by caretakers (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(1)).

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(b) Information on the history of elder and dependent adult abuse and crimes against individuals with disabilities (see the POST Senior and Disability Victimization Policy Guidelines).

The Training Sergeant shall also ensure that appropriate training is provided on this policy to dispatchers, community services officers, front desk personnel, and other civilian personnel who interact with the public (Penal Code § 368.6 (c)(7)).

312.16 SENIOR AND DISABILITY VICTIMIZATION ADDENDUM

See attachment: Senior and Disability Victimization addendum.pdf

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Discriminatory Harassment

313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to prevent department members from being subjected to discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. Nothing in this policy is intended to create a legal or employment right or duty that is not created by law.

313.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment that is free of all forms of discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation (Government Code § 12940(k); 2 CCR 11023). The Department will not tolerate discrimination against a member in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, fringe benefits and other privileges of employment. The Department will take preventive and corrective action to address any behavior that violates this policy or the rights it is designed to protect.

The nondiscrimination policies of the Department may be more comprehensive than state or federal law. Conduct that violates this policy may not violate state or federal law but still could subject a member to discipline.

313.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

313.3.1 DISCRIMINATION

The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination, including any employment-related action by a member that adversely affects an applicant or member and is based on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

Discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that demeans or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual based upon that individual's protected class. It has the effect of interfering with an individual's work performance or creating a hostile or abusive work environment.

Conduct that may, under certain circumstances, constitute discriminatory harassment can include making derogatory comments; making crude and offensive statements or remarks; making slurs or off-color jokes, stereotyping; engaging in threatening acts; making indecent gestures, pictures, cartoons, posters, or material; making inappropriate physical contact; or using written material or department equipment and/or systems to transmit or receive offensive material, statements, or pictures. Such conduct is contrary to department policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.

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313.3.2 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment. It is unlawful to harass an applicant or a member because of that person's sex.

Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

(a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, position, or compensation.

(b) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is used as the basis for any employment decisions affecting the member.

(c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a member's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

313.3.3 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discrimination and discriminatory harassment do not include actions that are in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards, including:

(a) Acts or omission of acts based solely upon bona fide occupational qualifications under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the California Civil Rights Council guidelines.

(b) Bona fide requests or demands by a supervisor that the member improve the member's work quality or output, that the member report to the job site on time, that the member comply with City or department rules or regulations, or any other appropriate work-related communication between supervisor and member.

313.3.4 RETALIATION

Retaliation is treating a person differently or engaging in acts of reprisal or intimidation against the person because the person has engaged in protected activity, filed a charge of discrimination, participated in an investigation, or opposed a discriminatory practice. Retaliation will not be tolerated.

313.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

This policy applies to all department personnel. All members shall follow the intent of these guidelines in a manner that reflects department policy, professional standards, and the best interest of the Department and its mission.

Members are encouraged to promptly report any discriminatory, retaliatory, or harassing conduct or known violations of this policy to a supervisor. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting violations of this policy to the member's immediate supervisor may bypass the chain of command and make the report to a higher-ranking supervisor or manager. Complaints may also be filed with the Chief of Police, the Sergeant, or the City Manager.

Any member who believes, in good faith, that the member has been discriminated against, harassed, or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment, discrimination, or

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retaliation, is encouraged to promptly report such conduct in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy.

Supervisors and managers receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall determine if there is any basis for the allegation and shall proceed with resolution as stated below.

313.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of supervisors and managers shall include but are not limited to:

(a) Continually monitoring the work environment and striving to ensure that it is free from all types of unlawful discrimination, including harassment or retaliation.

(b) Taking prompt, appropriate action within their work units to avoid and minimize the incidence of any form of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation.

(c) Ensuring that their subordinates understand their responsibilities under this policy.

(d) Ensuring that members who make complaints or who oppose any unlawful employment practices are protected from retaliation and that such matters are kept confidential to the extent possible.

(e) Making a timely determination regarding the substance of any allegation based upon all available facts.

(f) Notifying the Chief of Police or their designee in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

313.4.2 SUPERVISOR'S ROLE
Supervisors and managers shall be aware of the following:

(a) Behavior of supervisors and managers should represent the values of the Department and professional standards.

(b) False or mistaken accusations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation can have negative effects on the careers of innocent members.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent supervisors or managers from discharging supervisory or management responsibilities, such as determining duty assignments, evaluating or counseling members, or issuing discipline, in a manner that is consistent with established procedures.

313.4.3 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION
Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment, or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, a manager, the Chief of Police, the Sergeant, the City Manager, or the California Civil Rights Department for further information, direction, or clarification (Government Code § 12950).

313.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved member should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate

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any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Department that all complaints of discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

313.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESOLUTION

Members who believe they are experiencing discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should be encouraged to inform the individual that the behavior is unwelcome, offensive, unprofessional, or inappropriate. However, if the member feels uncomfortable or threatened or has difficulty expressing the member's concern, or if this does not resolve the concern, assistance should be sought from a supervisor or manager who is a rank higher than the alleged transgressor.

313.5.2 FORMAL INVESTIGATION

If the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved through the supervisory resolution process, a formal investigation will be conducted.

The person assigned to investigate the complaint will have full authority to investigate all aspects of the complaint. Investigative authority includes access to records and the cooperation of any members involved. No influence will be used to suppress any complaint and no member will be subject to retaliation or reprisal for filing a complaint, encouraging others to file a complaint, or for offering testimony or evidence in an investigation.

Formal investigation of the complaint will be confidential to the extent possible and will include but is not limited to details of the specific incident, frequency and dates of occurrences, and names of any witnesses. Witnesses will be advised regarding the prohibition against retaliation, and that a disciplinary process, up to and including termination, may result if retaliation occurs.

Members who believe they have been discriminated against, harassed, or retaliated against because of their protected status, are encouraged to follow the chain of command but may also file a complaint directly with the Chief of Police or the City Manager.

313.5.3 ALTERNATIVE COMPLAINT PROCESS

No provision of this policy shall be construed to prevent any member from seeking legal redress outside the Department. Members who believe that they have been harassed, discriminated against, or retaliated against are entitled to bring complaints of employment discrimination to federal, state, and/or local agencies responsible for investigating such allegations. Specific time limitations apply to the filing of such charges. Members are advised that proceeding with complaints under the provisions of this policy does not in any way affect those filing requirements.

313.6 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLAINTS

All complaints or allegations shall be thoroughly documented on forms and in a manner designated by the Chief of Police. The outcome of all reports shall be:

(a) Approved by the Chief of Police, the City Manager, or the Sergeant, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.

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(b) Maintained in accordance with the department's established records retention schedule.

313.6.1 NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION
The complainant and/or victim will be notified in writing of the disposition of the investigation and the actions taken to remedy or address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

313.7 TRAINING

All new members shall be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their orientation. The policy shall be reviewed with each new member. The member shall certify by signing the prescribed form that the member has been advised of this policy, is aware of and understands its contents, and agrees to abide by its provisions during the member's term with the Department.

All members shall receive annual training on the requirements of this policy and shall certify by signing the prescribed form that they have reviewed the policy, understand its contents, and agree that they will continue to abide by its provisions.

313.7.1 STATE-REQUIRED TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure that employees receive the required state training and education regarding sexual harassment, prevention of abusive conduct, and harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation as follows (Government Code § 12950.1; 2 CCR 11024):

(a) Supervisory employees shall receive two hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education within six months of assuming a supervisory position.

(b) All other employees shall receive one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education within six months of their employment or sooner for seasonal or temporary employees as described in Government Code § 12950.1.

(c) All employees shall receive refresher training every two years thereafter.

If the required training is to be provided by the Civil Rights Department online training courses, the Training Sergeant should ensure that employees are provided the following website address to the training course: https://calcivilrights.ca.gov (Government Code § 12950; 2 CCR 11023).

313.7.2 TRAINING RECORDS
The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for maintaining records of all discriminatory harassment training provided to members. Records shall be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules and for a minimum of two years (2 CCR 11024).

313.8 WORKING CONDITIONS

The Administration Division Chief or the authorized designee should be responsible for reviewing facility design and working conditions for discriminatory practices. This person should collaborate with other City employees who are similarly tasked (2 CCR 11034).

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313.9 REQUIRED POSTERS

The Department shall display the required posters regarding discrimination, harassment and transgender rights in a prominent and accessible location for members (Government Code § 12950).

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Child Abuse

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Salinas Police Department members are required to notify the county Child Protective Services (CPS) of suspected child abuse.

314.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child - Unless otherwise specified by a cited statute, a child is any person under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect with a child victim when committed by a person responsible for the child's care or any other act that would mandate notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (Penal Code § 11165.9; Penal Code § 11166).

314.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure CPS is notified as required by law.

314.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

The child protection agency shall be notified when (Penal Code § 11166):

(a) There is a known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect reported, which is alleged to have occurred as a result of the action of a person responsible for the child's welfare, or

(b) A person responsible for the child's welfare fails to adequately protect the child from abuse when the person knew or reasonably should have known that the child was in danger of abuse.

The District Attorney's office shall be notified in all instances of known or suspected child abuse or neglect reported to this department. Notification of the District Attorney is not required for reports only involving neglect by a person, who has the care or custody of a child, to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred (Penal Code § 11166).

When the abuse or neglect occurs at a licensed facility or is alleged to have resulted from the actions of a person who is required to have a state license (e.g., foster homes, group homes, day care), notification shall also be made to the California Department of Social Services or other applicable licensing authority. When the alleged abuse or neglect involves a child of a minor parent or a dependent adult, notification shall also be made to the attorney of the minor or the dependent adult within 36 hours (Penal Code 11166.1; Penal Code 11166.2).

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For purposes of notification, the abuse or neglect includes physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person; sexual abuse (Penal Code § 11165.1); neglect (Penal Code § 11165.2); the willful harming or injuring of a child or the endangering of the person or health of a child (Penal Code § 11165.3); and unlawful corporal punishment or injury (Penal Code § 11165.4). Child abuse or neglect does not include a mutual affray between minors, nor does it include an injury caused by the reasonable and necessary force used by a peace officer acting within the course and scope of the peace officer's employment as a peace officer.

314.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur as follows (Penal Code § 11166):

(a) Notification shall be made immediately, or as soon as practicable, by telephone, fax or electronic transmission to Child Protective Services (CPS) / Department of Social Services (DSS).

(b) A written follow-up report should be forwarded within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident.

314.3.2 SPECIFIC REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Patrol Officers: A patrol officer shall prepare a complete investigation and take the appropriate steps to assure the safety of the child and identify and apprehend the suspect. A report of suspected child abuse shall be sent to the Monterey County CPS / DSS. CPS / DSS will complete notifications to the District Attorney's Office and send the BCIA 8583 to the appropriate reporting centers.

Sworn Employees: When a sworn employee has knowledge of or suspects is a victim of child abuse and there is insufficient information or evidence to take immediate law enforcement action, that sworn employee shall immediately or as soon as practicable, make telephonic notification to CPS / DSS.

(a) An investigations division supervisor shall review all child abuse cases. The supervisor shall determine whether they concur with the investigation and disposition, thereby ensuring that all child abuse investigations and dispositions are consistent with the California Penal Code Child Abuse Reporting Law.

Non-Sworn Employees: Salinas Police Department non-sworn employees who have personal knowledge of any incident of suspected child abuse should report it to the investigations division supervisor, the on-duty watch commander, or the Monterey County Child Abuse and Neglect Center. The employee will be assisted by the officer to whom the information is given in preparing the required one page written report, form SS8583, entitled Suspected Child Abuse Report. The report shall be forwarded to the investigations division for investigation and disposition.

Via Mail: When a suspected child abuse report is received via mail it shall be given to an Investigations Division supervisor for assignment to an investigator.

Via Telephone: Information needs to be elicited from the caller, then provided to an investigation division supervisor or the on-duty watch commander for immediate assessment and assignment.

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Any administration division, communications, or clerical personnel who determines that the caller is reporting suspected child abuse shall first attempt to forward that call to the investigation division supervisor or detective responsible for child abuse cases. If the appropriate supervisor or detective cannot be contacted, the call recipient shall obtain as much information as possible from the caller using a copy of the Suspected Child Abuse Report form as a guide. The information shall then be given immediately to the investigations supervisor or on-duty watch commander.

314.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for child abuse investigations. These investigators should:

(a) Conduct interviews in child appropriate interview facilities.

(b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to child abuse investigations.

(c) Present all cases of alleged child abuse to the prosecutor for review.

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and school administrators as needed.

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians and support for the child and family as appropriate.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 18961.7).

314.4.1 CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY COLLABORATION

It is recognized that it may not always be appropriate to handle a child abuse situation with a traditional law enforcement approach. Each case must be carefully assessed to determine the best course of action. Decisions should be made using the collective experience, judgment and expertise of those professionals working for child protective agencies to ensure that the best interests of the child, parents, and society have been protected and served.

The investigating officer shall, as soon as possible after determining that a crime has been committed, transport the victim to the Child Advocacy Center and request the Child Abuse Response Team of Monterey County respond.

All pertinent information shall be shared among the Salinas Police Department, Family and Children's Services and Juvenile Probation Department to ensure a successful criminal prosecution and juvenile court proceedings.

Referrals - The investigating officer shall refer all victims of child abuse to the Victim-Witness Center for assistance.

314.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, a report will be written. Officers shall write a report even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

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Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of child abuse should address, as applicable:

(a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.

(b) The exigent circumstances that existed if officers interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.

(c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.

(d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

(e) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.

(f) Whether the child victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.

(g) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other children who may reside in the residence.

(h) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of child abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.

(i) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.

(j) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

All cases of the unexplained death of a child should be investigated as thoroughly as if it had been a case of suspected child abuse (e.g., a sudden or unexplained death of an infant).

314.5.1 EXTRA JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS

If a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect that is alleged to have occurred outside this jurisdiction is received, department members shall ensure that the caller is immediately transferred to the agency with proper jurisdiction for the investigation of the case. If the caller cannot be successfully transferred to the appropriate agency, a report shall be taken and immediately referred by telephone, fax, or electronic transfer to the agency with proper jurisdiction (Penal Code § 11165.9).

314.5.2 INITIAL REPORTS OF ABUSE FROM A NONMANDATED REPORTER

Members who receive a report of child abuse or neglect shall request the following information from the reporter (Penal Code § 11167):

(a) Name and telephone number

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(b) Information and the source of information that gives rise to the knowledge or reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect

If the reporter refuses to provide their name and telephone number, the member should make a reasonable effort to determine the basis for the refusal and inform them that their information will remain confidential.

314.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking any child into protective custody, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact CPS. Generally, removal of a child from the child's family, guardian, or other responsible adult should be left to the child welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this department should remove a child from the child's parent or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the child. Prior to taking a child into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the child to another qualified parent or legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the child or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the child is delivered to CPS.

Whenever practicable, the officer should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking a child into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, officers should contact a supervisor promptly after taking a child into protective custody.

Children may only be removed from a parent or guardian in the following situations when a court order cannot reasonably be obtained in a timely manner (Welfare and Institutions Code § 305):

(a) The officer reasonably believes the child is a person described in Welfare and Institutions Code § 300, and further has good cause to believe that any of the following conditions exist:

1. The child has an immediate need for medical care.
2. The child is in immediate danger of physical or sexual abuse.
3. The physical environment or the fact that the child is left unattended poses an immediate threat to the child's health or safety. In the case of a child left unattended, the officer shall first attempt to locate and determine if a responsible parent or guardian is available and capable of assuming custody before taking the child into protective custody.

(b) The officer reasonably believes the child requires protective custody under the provisions of Penal Code § 279.6, in one of the following circumstances:

1. It reasonably appears to the officer that a person is likely to conceal the child, flee the jurisdiction with the child or, by flight or concealment, evade the authority of the court.
2. There is no lawful custodian available to take custody of the child.

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3. There are conflicting custody orders or conflicting claims to custody and the parties cannot agree which party should take custody of the child.
4. The child is an abducted child.

(c) The child is in the company of, or under the control of, a person arrested for Penal Code § 278 (Detainment or concealment of child from legal custodian) or Penal Code § 278.5 (Deprivation of custody of a child or right to visitation) (Penal Code § 279.6).

A child taken into protective custody shall be delivered to CPS unless otherwise directed by court order.

314.6.1 CALIFORNIA SAFELY SURRENDERED BABY LAW

An individual having lawful custody of an infant less than 72 hours old is not guilty of abandonment if the individual voluntarily surrenders physical custody of the infant to personnel on-duty at a safe-surrender site, such as a hospital or fire department (Penal Code § 271.5). The law requires the surrender site to notify CPS.

314.6.2 NEWBORNS TESTING POSITIVE FOR DRUGS

Under certain circumstances, officers can be prohibited from taking a newborn who is the subject of a proposed adoption into protective custody, even when the newborn has tested positive for illegal drugs or the birth mother tested positive for illegal drugs.

Officers shall instead follow the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code § 305.6 to ensure that the newborn is placed with the adoptive parents when it is appropriate.

314.7 INTERVIEWS

314.7.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, officers should record the preliminary interview with suspected child abuse victims. Officers should avoid multiple interviews with a child victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available. Generally, child victims should not be interviewed in the home or location where the alleged abuse occurred.

314.7.2 DETAINING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS FOR AN INTERVIEW

An officer should not detain a child involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of child abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without the consent of a parent or guardian unless one of the following applies:

(a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:

1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the child need to be addressed immediately.
2. A reasonable belief that the child is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.

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3. The alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and there is reason to believe the child may be in continued danger.

(b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

314.7.3 INTERVIEWS AT A SCHOOL

Any student at school who is a suspected victim of child abuse shall be afforded the option of being interviewed in private or selecting any qualified available adult member of the school staff to be present. The purpose of the staff member's presence is to provide comfort and support. The staff member shall not participate in the interview. The selection of a staff member should be such that it does not burden the school with costs or hardship (Penal Code § 11174.3).

314.8 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

If the child has been the victim of abuse that requires a medical examination, the investigating officer should obtain consent for such examination from the appropriate parent, guardian or agency having legal custody of the child. The officer should also arrange for the child's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and is refusing consent for the medical examination, officers should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for officers to take the child for a medical examination, the notified supervisor should consider obtaining a court order for such an examination.

314.9 DRUG-ENDANGERED CHILDREN

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of children exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking or use of narcotics.

314.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Division supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including CPS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers and local prosecutors to develop community specific procedures for responding to situations where there are children endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Division supervisor that the officer has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where evidence indicates that a child lives there.

(c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions that may affect the child.

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314.9.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where there is evidence that a child lives should:

(a) Document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions of the child using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.

(b) Notify the Investigation Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

314.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
California requires or permits the following:

314.10.1 RELEASE OF REPORTS
Information related to incidents of child abuse or suspected child abuse shall be confidential and may only be disclosed pursuant to state law and the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Penal Code § 841.5; Penal Code § 11167.5).

314.10.2 REQUESTS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE CHILD ABUSECENTRAL INDEX (CACI)
Any person whose name has been forwarded to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for placement in California's CACI, as a result of an investigation, may request that his/her name be removed from the CACI list. Requests shall not qualify for consideration if there is an active case, ongoing investigation or pending prosecution that precipitated the entry to CACI (Penal Code § 11169). All requests for removal shall be submitted in writing by the requesting person and promptly routed to the CACI hearing officer.

314.10.3 CACI HEARING OFFICER
The Investigation Division supervisor will normally serve as the hearing officer but must not be actively connected with the case that resulted in the person's name being submitted to CACI. Upon receiving a qualified request for removal, the hearing officer shall promptly schedule a hearing to take place during normal business hours and provide written notification of the time and place of the hearing to the requesting party.

314.10.4 CACI HEARING PROCEDURES
The hearing is an informal process where the person requesting removal from the CACI list will be permitted to present relevant evidence (e.g., certified copy of an acquittal, factual finding of innocence) as to why his/her name should be removed. The person requesting the hearing may record the hearing at his/her own expense.

Formal rules of evidence will not apply and the hearing officer may consider, in addition to evidence submitted by the person requesting the hearing, any relevant information including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Case reports including any supplemental reports

(b) Statements by investigators

(c) Statements from representatives of the District Attorney's Office

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(d) Statements by representatives of a child protective agency who may be familiar with the case

After considering all information presented, the hearing officer shall make a determination as to whether the requesting party's name should be removed from the CACI list. Such determination shall be based on a finding that the allegations in the investigation are not substantiated (Penal Code § 11169).

If, after considering the evidence, the hearing officer finds that the allegations are not substantiated, he/she shall cause a request to be completed and forwarded to the DOJ that the person's name be removed from the CACI list. A copy of the hearing results and the request for removal will be attached to the case reports.

The findings of the hearing officer shall be considered final and binding.

314.10.5 CHILD DEATH REVIEW TEAM

This department should cooperate with any interagency child death review team investigation. Written and oral information relating to the death of a child that would otherwise be subject to release restrictions may be disclosed to the child death review team upon written request and approval of a supervisor (Penal Code § 11174.32).

314.11 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in child abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

(a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.

(b) Conducting forensic interviews.

(c) Availability of therapy services for children and families.

(d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.

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Missing Persons

315.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

315.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

At risk - Includes but is not limited to (Penal Code § 14215):

- A victim of a crime or foul play
- A person missing and in need of medical attention
- A missing person with no pattern of running away or disappearing
- A missing person who may be the victim of parental abduction
- A mentally impaired missing person, including cognitively impaired or developmentally disabled

Missing person - Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when the person's location is unknown. This includes a child who has been taken, detained, concealed, enticed away, or kept by a parent in violation of the law (Penal Code § 277 et seq.). It also includes any child who is missing voluntarily, involuntarily, or under circumstances that do not conform to their ordinary habits or behavior, and who may be in need of assistance (Penal Code § 14215).

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks that are available to law enforcement and that are suitable for obtaining information related to missing persons investigations. This includes the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), the Missing Person System (MPS), and the Unidentified Persons System (UPS).

315.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. The Salinas Police Department gives missing person cases priority over property-related cases and will not require any time frame to pass before beginning a missing person investigation (Penal Code § 14211).

315.2.1 PROCEDURE

Responsibilities:

(a) **Reporting Employee** - The employee who initiates the missing person report may be a Community Service Officer or a Police Officer whose responsibilities encompass the missing person's address or the place last seen. The reporting officer shall investigate the case to the fullest extent possible, keeping in mind limitations imposed by the patrol assignment.

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(b) **Investigations Division** - Responsibility for tracking the case and completion of follow-up not handled by patrol personnel rests with the Investigations Division. An Investigations Division supervisor will assign cases to the appropriate investigator.

315.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS

The Investigation supervisor should ensure the forms and kits are developed and available in accordance with this policy, state law, federal law and the California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Missing Persons Investigations guidelines, including:

- Department report form for use in missing person cases
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation (Penal Code § 13519.07)
- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form from the California Department of Justice
- California DOJ missing person forms as appropriate
- Biological sample collection kits

315.4 ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS

Any employee encountering a person who wishes to report a missing person or runaway shall render assistance without delay (Penal Code § 14211). This can be accomplished by accepting the report via telephone or in-person and initiating the investigation. Those employees who do not take such reports or who are unable to render immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert an employee who can take the report.

A report shall be accepted in all cases and regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides or any other question of jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

315.5 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

Officers or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

(a) Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable.

(b) Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be at risk.

(c) Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either at risk or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).

(d) Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out (BOLO) bulletin" if the person is under 21 years of age or there is evidence that the missing person is at risk. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is under 21 years of age or may be at risk (Penal Code § 14211).

(e) Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks as follows:

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1. Immediately, when the missing person is at risk.
2. In all other cases, as soon as practicable, but not later than two hours from the time of the initial report (34 USC § 41308).

(f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable according to the facts.

(g) Collect and/or review:

1. A photograph and a fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.
2. A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
3. Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
4. Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).

(h) When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person's location through their telecommunications carrier.

(i) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a missing person report previously made to another agency and that agency is actively investigating the report. When this is not practicable, the information should be documented in an appropriate report for transmission to the appropriate agency. If the information relates to an at-risk missing person, the member should notify a supervisor and proceed with reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

315.6 REPORT PROCEDURES AND ROUTING

Employees should complete all missing person reports and forms promptly and advise the appropriate supervisor as soon as a missing person report is ready for review.

315.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the supervisor shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing and approving missing person reports upon receipt.

1. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Unit.

(b) Ensuring resources are deployed as appropriate.

(c) Initiating a command post as needed.

(d) Ensuring applicable notifications and public alerts are made and documented.

(e) Ensuring that records have been entered into the appropriate missing persons networks.

(f) Taking reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies.

If the case falls within the jurisdiction of another agency, the supervisor should facilitate transfer of the case to the agency of jurisdiction.

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315.6.2 RECORDS UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of the receiving member shall include but are not limited to:

(a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

(b) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction where the missing person was last seen (Penal Code § 14211).

(c) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's intended or possible destination, if known.

(d) Forwarding a copy of the report to the Investigation Division.

(e) Coordinating with the NCIC Terminal Contractor for California to have the missing person record in the NCIC computer networks updated with additional information obtained from missing person investigations (34 USC § 41308).

315.7 INVESTIGATION DIVISION FOLLOW-UP

In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

(a) Shall ensure that the missing person's school is notified within 10 days if the missing person is a juvenile.

1. The notice shall be in writing and should also include a photograph (Education Code § 49068.6).

2. The investigator should meet with school officials as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child's student file, along with the investigator's contact information if the school receives a call requesting the transfer of the missing child's files to another school.

(b) Should recontact the reporting party and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to keep them informed, as appropriate, and to determine if any additional information has become available.

(c) Should consider contacting other agencies involved in the case to determine if any additional information is available.

(d) Shall verify and update CLETS, NCIC, and any other applicable missing person networks within 30 days of the original entry into the networks and every 30 days thereafter until the missing person is located (34 USC § 41308).

(e) Should continue to make reasonable efforts to locate the missing person and document these efforts at least every 30 days.

(f) Shall maintain a close liaison with state and local child welfare systems and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) if the missing person is under the age of 21 and shall promptly notify NCMEC when the person is missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution (34 USC § 41308).

(g) Should make appropriate inquiry with the Coroner.

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(h) Should obtain and forward medical and dental records, photos, X-rays, and biological samples pursuant to Penal Code § 14212 and Penal Code § 14250.

(i) Shall attempt to obtain the most recent photograph for persons under 18 years of age if it has not been obtained previously and forward the photograph to California DOJ (Penal Code § 14210) and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).

(j) In the case of an at-risk missing person or a person who has been missing for an extended time, should consult with a supervisor regarding seeking federal assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service (28 USC § 566).

315.8 WHEN A MISSING PERSON IS FOUND

When any person reported missing is found, the assigned investigator shall document the location of the missing person in the appropriate report, notify the relatives and/or reporting party, as appropriate, and other involved agencies and refer the case for additional investigation if warranted.

The Records Coordinator shall ensure that, upon receipt of information that a missing person has been located, the following occurs (Penal Code § 14213):

(a) Notification is made to California DOJ.

(b) The missing person’s school is notified.

(c) Entries are made in the applicable missing person networks.

(d) Immediately notify the Attorney General’s Office.

(e) Notification shall be made to any other law enforcement agency that took the initial report or participated in the investigation within 24 hours.

315.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

Members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying themself should:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the person.

(b) Enter the unidentified person's description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File and the NamUs database.

(c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.

315.9 CASE CLOSURE

The Investigation Division supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

(a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence has matched an unidentified person or body.

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(b) If the missing person is a resident of Salinas or this department is the lead agency, the case should be kept under active investigation for as long as the person may still be alive. Exhaustion of leads in the investigation should not be a reason for closing a case.

(c) If this department is not the lead agency, the case can be made inactive if all investigative leads have been exhausted, the lead agency has been notified, and entries are made in the applicable missing person networks as appropriate.

(d) A missing person case should not be closed or reclassified because the person would have reached a certain age or adulthood or because the person is now the subject of a criminal or civil warrant.

315.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure that members of this department whose duties include missing person investigations and reports receive regular training that includes:

(a) The initial investigation:

1. Assessments and interviews
2. Use of current resources, such as Mobile Audio Video (MAV)
3. Confirming missing status and custody status of minors
4. Evaluating the need for a heightened response
5. Identifying the zone of safety based on chronological age and developmental stage

(b) Briefing of department members at the scene.

(c) Identifying NCIC Missing Person File categories (e.g., disability, endangered, involuntary, juvenile and catastrophe).

(d) Verifying the accuracy of all descriptive information.

(e) Initiating a neighborhood investigation.

(f) Investigating any relevant recent family dynamics.

(g) Addressing conflicting information.

(h) Key investigative and coordination steps.

(i) Managing a missing person case.

(j) Additional resources and specialized services.

(k) Update procedures for case information and descriptions.

(l) Preserving scenes.

(m) Internet and technology issues (e.g., Internet use, cell phone use).

(n) Media relations.

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Public Alerts

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for alerting the public to important information and soliciting public aid when appropriate.

316.2 POLICY

Public alerts may be employed using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), local radio, television and press organizations and other groups to notify the public of incidents, or enlist the aid of the public, when the exchange of information may enhance the safety of the community. Various types of alerts may be available based upon each situation and the alert system's individual criteria.

316.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

316.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the Salinas Police Department should notify their supervisor, Watch Commander, or Investigation Division Supervisor as soon as practicable upon learning of a situation where public notification, a warning, or enlisting the help of the media and public could assist in locating a missing person, apprehending a dangerous person, or gathering information.

316.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor apprised of the need for a public alert is responsible to make the appropriate notifications based upon the circumstances of each situation. The supervisor shall promptly notify the Chief of Police, the appropriate Division Chief and the Press Information Officer when any public alert is generated.

The supervisor in charge of the investigation to which the alert relates is responsible for the following:

(a) Updating alerts

(b) Canceling alerts

(c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed

(d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Division Chief

316.4 AMBER ALERTS

The AMBER Alert™ Program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies and the wireless industry, to activate urgent bulletins in child abduction cases.

316.4.1 CRITERIA FOR AMBER ALERT

The following conditions must be met before activating an AMBER Alert (Government Code § 8594(a)):

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(a) A child has been abducted or taken by anyone, including but not limited to a custodial parent or guardian.

(b) The victim is 17 years of age or younger, or has a proven mental or physical disability.

(c) The victim is in imminent danger of serious injury or death.

(d) There is information available that, if provided to the public, could assist in the child's safe recovery.

316.4.2 PROCEDURE FOR AMBER ALERT

The supervisor in charge will ensure the following:

(a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the child:

1. The child's identity, age and description
2. Photograph if available
3. The suspect's identity, age and description, if known
4. Pertinent vehicle description
5. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
6. Name and telephone number of the Press Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
7. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information

(b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center should be contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast, following any policies and procedures developed by CHP (Government Code § 8594).

(c) The press release information is forwarded to the Sheriff's Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.

(d) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS).

(e) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Department of Justice Missing and Unidentified Persons System (MUPS)/National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

(f) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:

1. The local FBI office
2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

316.5 BLUE ALERTS

Blue Alerts may be issued when an officer is killed, injured or assaulted and the suspect may pose a threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.

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316.5.1 CRITERIA FOR BLUE ALERTS
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Blue Alert (Government Code § 8594.5):

(a) A law enforcement officer has been killed, suffered serious bodily injury or has been assaulted with a deadly weapon, and the suspect has fled the scene of the offense.

(b) The investigating law enforcement agency has determined that the suspect poses an imminent threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.

(c) A detailed description of the suspect's vehicle or license plate is available for broadcast.

(d) Public dissemination of available information may help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of the suspect.

316.5.2 PROCEDURE FOR BLUE ALERT
The supervisor in charge should ensure the following:

(a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the suspect:

1. The license number and/or any other available description or photograph of the vehicle
2. Photograph, description and/or identification of the suspect
3. The suspect's identity, age and description, if known
4. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
5. Name and telephone number of the Press Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
6. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information

(b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center is contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast.

(c) The information in the press release is forwarded to the Sheriff's Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.

(d) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:

1. Entry into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS)
2. The FBI local office

316.6 SILVER ALERTS
Silver Alerts® is an emergency notification system for people who are 65 years of age or older, developmentally disabled or cognitively impaired and have been reported missing (Government Code § 8594.10).

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316.6.1 CRITERIA FOR SILVER ALERTS
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Silver Alert (Government Code § 8594.10):

(a) The missing person is 65 years of age or older, developmentally disabled or cognitively impaired.

(b) The department has utilized all available local resources.

(c) The investigating officer or supervisor has determined that the person is missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(d) The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.6.2 PROCEDURE FOR SILVER ALERT
Requests for a Silver Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.10).

316.7 ADDITIONAL ALERTS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY EMERGENCIES
Additional public safety emergency alerts may be authorized that utilize wireless emergency alert system (WEA) and emergency alert system (EAS) equipment for alerting and warning the public to protect lives and save property (Government Code § 8593.7).

316.7.1 CRITERIA
Public safety emergency alerts may be issued to alert or warn the public about events including but not limited to:

(a) Evacuation orders (including evacuation routes, shelter information, key information).

(b) Shelter-in-place guidance due to severe weather.

(c) Terrorist threats.

(d) HazMat incidents.

316.7.2 PROCEDURE
Public safety emergency alerts should be activated by following the guidelines issued by the Office of Emergency Services (Government Code § 8593.7).

316.8 YELLOW ALERT
A Yellow Alert may be issued when a person is killed due to a hit-and-run incident and the department has specified information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle (Government Code § 8594.15).

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316.8.1 CRITERIA FOR YELLOW ALERT
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Yellow Alert (Government Code § 8594.15):

(a) A person has been killed due to a hit-and-run incident.

(b) There is an indication that a suspect has fled the scene utilizing the state highway system or is likely to be observed by the public on the state highway system.

(c) The department has additional information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle including but not limited to the following:

1. The complete license plate number of the suspect's vehicle.
2. A partial license plate number and additional unique identifying characteristics, such as the make, model, and color of the suspect's vehicle, which could reasonably lead to the apprehension of a suspect.
3. The identity of a suspect.
4. Public dissemination of available information could either help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of a suspect based on any factor, including but not limited to the time elapsed between a hit-and-run incident and the request or the likelihood that an activation would reasonably lead to the apprehension of a suspect.

316.8.2 PROCEDURE FOR YELLOW ALERT
Requests for a Yellow Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.15).

316.9 FEATHER ALERT
A Feather Alert may be issued when an indigenous person is reported missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances (Government Code § 8594.13).

316.9.1 CRITERIA FOR FEATHER ALERT
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Feather Alert (Government Code § 8594.13):

(a) The missing person is an indigenous person.

(b) The Department has utilized local and tribal resources.

(c) The investigating officer has determined the person has gone missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(d) The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

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316.9.2 PROCEDURE FOR FEATHER ALERT
Requests for a Feather Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.13).

316.10 ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORY

An Endangered Missing Advisory may be requested when a person is reported missing who is developmentally disabled, or cognitively impaired, or has been abducted, or is unable to otherwise care for themselves, placing their physical safety at risk (Government Code § 8594.11).

316.10.1 CRITERIA FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORY
All of the following conditions must be met before activating an Endangered Missing Advisory (Government Code § 8594.11):

(a) The missing person is developmentally disabled, cognitively impaired, has been abducted or is otherwise unable to care for themselves, placing their physical safety at risk.

(b) The Department has utilized all available local resources.

(c) The investigating officer has determined the person has gone missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(d) The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.10.2 PROCEDURE FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORIES
Requests for an endangered missing advisory shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.11).

316.11 EBONY ALERT

An Ebony Alert may be requested when it is determined the alert would be an effective tool in the investigation of missing Black youth, including a young woman or girl (Government Code § 8594.14).

316.11.1 CRITERIA FOR EBONY ALERT
The investigating officer may consider the following factors to make the determination that an Ebony Alert would be an effective tool (Government Code § 8594.14):

(a) The missing person is between the ages of 12 and 25 years old, inclusive.

(b) The missing person is missing under circumstances that indicate their physical safety is endangered or they have been subject to trafficking.

(c) The missing person suffers from a mental or physical disability.

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(d) Determination that the person has gone missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(e) Belief that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

(f) The Department has utilized all available local resources.

(g) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.11.2 PROCEDURE FOR EBONY ALERT

Requests for an Ebony Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.14).

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Victim and Witness Assistance

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that crime victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance, that they are provided with information from government and private resources, and that the agency meets all related legal mandates.

317.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Salinas Police Department will show compassion and understanding for victims and witnesses and will make reasonable efforts to provide the support and information identified in this policy.

317.3 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON

The Chief of Police shall appoint a member of the Department to serve as the crime victim liaison (2 CCR 649.36). The crime victim liaison will be the point of contact for individuals requiring further assistance or information from the Salinas Police Department regarding benefits from crime victim resources. This person shall also be responsible for maintaining compliance with all legal mandates related to crime victims and/or witnesses.

317.3.1 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON DUTIES

The crime victim liaison is specifically tasked with the following:

(a) Developing and implementing written procedures for notifying and providing forms for filing with the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) to crime victims, their dependents, or family. Access to information or an application for victim compensation shall not be denied based on the victim's or derivative victim's designation as a gang member, associate, or affiliate, or on the person's documentation or immigration status (Government Code § 13962; 2 CCR 649.35; 2 CCR 649.36).

(b) Responding to inquiries concerning the procedures for filing a claim with CalVCB (2 CCR 649.36).

(c) Providing copies of crime reports requested by CalVCB or victim witness assistance centers. Disclosure of reports must comply with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

(d) Annually providing CalVCB with the crime victim liaison's contact information (Government Code § 13962).

(e) Developing in consultation with sexual assault experts a sexual assault victim card explaining the rights of victims under California law (Penal Code § 680.2).

    1. Ensuring that sufficient copies of the rights of sexual assault victim card are provided to each provider of medical evidentiary examinations or physical examinations arising out of sexual assault in the Salinas Police Department jurisdiction (Penal Code § 680.2).

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(f) Providing information required by Penal Code § 679.09 of a deceased minor to a parent or guardian of the minor whose death is being investigated.

1. In cases where the parent or guardian of the deceased minor cannot be located, information required by Penal Code § 679.09 shall be provided to the victim's immediate family, upon their request.

(g) Providing notification to victims of human trafficking or abuse of their right to have a human trafficking advocate and a support person that the victim chooses present during an interview by the Department, prosecutor, or the suspect's defense attorney (Penal Code § 236.21).

317.4 CRIME VICTIMS

Officers should provide all victims with the applicable victim information handouts.

Officers should never guarantee a victim’s safety from future harm but may make practical safety suggestions to victims who express fear of future harm or retaliation. Officers should never guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for the purpose of compensation or restitution but may direct him/her to the proper written department material or available victim resources.

317.4.1 VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Officers investigating or receiving a report involving a victim of human trafficking shall inform the victim, or the victim’s parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, that upon the request of the victim the names and images of the victim and his/her immediate family members may be withheld from becoming a matter of public record until the conclusion of the investigation or prosecution (Penal Code § 293).

317.5 VICTIM INFORMATION

The Administration Supervisor shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

(a) Shelters and other community resources for victims of domestic violence.

(b) Community resources for victims of sexual assault.

(c) Assurance that sexual assault victims will not incur out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams, and information about evidence collection, storage, and preservation in sexual assault cases (34 USC § 10449; 34 USC § 20109; Penal Code § 13823.95(a)).

(d) An explanation that victims of sexual assault who seek a standardized medical evidentiary examination shall not be required to participate or agree to participate in the criminal justice system, either prior to the examination or at any other time (Penal Code § 13823.95(b)).

(e) An advisement that a person who was arrested may be released on bond or some other form of release and that the victim should not rely upon an arrest as a guarantee of safety.

(f) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.

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(g) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime (Government Code § 13962).

(h) VINE® information (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), including the telephone number and whether this free service is available to allow victims to check on an offender's custody status and to register for automatic notification when a person is released from jail.

(i) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.

(j) Resources available for victims of identity theft.

(k) A place for the officer's name, badge number, and any applicable case or incident number.

(l) The "Victims of Domestic Violence" card containing the names, phone numbers, or local county hotlines of local shelters for battered women and rape victim counseling centers within the county and their 24-hour counseling service telephone numbers (Penal Code § 264.2).

(m) The rights of sexual assault victims card with the required information as provided in Penal Code § 680.2.

(n) Any additional information required by state law (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 679.02; Penal Code § 679.04; Penal Code § 679.05; Penal Code § 679.026).

317.6 WITNESSES

Officers should never guarantee a witness' safety from future harm or that his/her identity will always remain confidential. Officers may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses who express fear of future harm or retaliation.

Officers should investigate allegations of witness intimidation and take enforcement action when lawful and reasonable.

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Hate Crimes

318.1 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to safeguard the rights of all individuals irrespective of their disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and/or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. Any acts or threats of violence, property damage, harassment, intimidation, or other crimes motivated by hate or bias should be viewed very seriously and given high priority.

This department will employ reasonably available resources and vigorous law enforcement action to identify and arrest hate crime perpetrators. Also, recognizing the particular fears and distress typically suffered by victims, the potential for reprisal and escalation of violence, and the far-reaching negative consequences of these crimes on the community, this department should take all reasonable steps to attend to the security and related concerns of the immediate victims and their families as feasible.

All officers are required to be familiar with the policy and use reasonable diligence to carry out the policy unless directed by the Chief of Police or other command-level officer to whom the Chief of Police formally delegates this responsibility.

318.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is designed to assist in identifying and handling crimes motivated by hate or other bias toward individuals and groups with legally defined protected characteristics, to define appropriate steps for assisting victims, and to provide a guide to conducting related investigations. It outlines the general policy framework for prevention, response, accessing assistance, victim assistance and follow-up, and reporting as related to law enforcement's role in handling hate crimes. It also serves as a declaration that hate crimes are taken seriously and demonstrates how the Salinas Police Department may best use its resources to investigate and solve an offense, in addition to building community trust and increasing police legitimacy (Penal Code § 13519.6; Penal Code § 422.87).

318.2.1 DEFINITION AND LAWS

In accordance with Penal Code § 422.55; Penal Code § 422.56; Penal Code § 422.6; and Penal Code § 422.87, for purposes of all other state law, unless an explicit provision of law or the context clearly requires a different meaning, the following shall apply:

Bias motivation - Bias motivation is a pre-existing negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Penal Code § 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include but is not limited to hatred, animosity, discriminatory selection of victims, resentment, revulsion, contempt, unreasonable fear, paranoia, callousness, thrill-seeking, desire for social dominance, desire for social bonding with those of one's "own kind," or a perception of the vulnerability of the victim due to the victim being perceived as being weak, worthless, or fair game because of a protected characteristic, including but not limited to disability or gender.

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Disability - Disability includes mental disability and physical disability as defined in Government Code § 12926, regardless of whether those disabilities are temporary, permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Disability bias - In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, officers should consider whether there is any indication that the perpetrator was motivated by hostility or other bias, occasioned by factors such as but not limited to dislike of persons who arouse fear or guilt, a perception that persons with disabilities are inferior and therefore "deserving victims," a fear of persons whose visible traits are perceived as being disturbing to others, or resentment of those who need, demand, or receive alternative educational, physical, or social accommodations.

In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, officers should consider whether there is any indication that the perpetrator perceived the victim to be vulnerable and, if so, if this perception is grounded, in whole or in part, in anti-disability bias. This includes but is not limited to situations where a perpetrator targets a person with a particular perceived disability while avoiding other vulnerable-appearing persons, such as inebriated persons or persons with perceived disabilities different from those of the victim. Such circumstances could be evidence that the perpetrator's motivations included bias against persons with the perceived disability of the victim and that the crime must be reported as a suspected hate crime and not a mere crime of opportunity.

Gender - Gender means sex and includes a person's gender identity and gender expression.

Gender expression -Gender expression means a person's gender-related appearance and behavior, regardless of whether it is stereotypically associated with the person's assigned sex at birth.

Gender identity - Gender identity means each person's internal understanding of their gender, or the perception of a person's gender identity, which may include male, female, a combination of male and female, neither male nor female, a gender different from the person's sex assigned at birth, or transgender (2 CCR § 11030).

Hate crime - "Hate crime" includes but is not limited to a violation of Penal Code § 422.6, and means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:

(a) Disability

(b) Gender

(c) Nationality

(d) Race or ethnicity

(e) Religion

(f) Sexual orientation

(g) Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics:

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1. "Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics" includes advocacy for, identification with, or being on the premises owned or rented by, or adjacent to, any of the following: a community center, educational facility, family, individual, office, meeting hall, place of worship, private institution, public agency, library, or other entity, group, or person that has, or is identified with people who have, one or more of the characteristics listed in the definition of "hate crime" under paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive, of Penal Code § 422.55(a).

Note: A "hate crime" need not be motivated by hate but may be motivated by any bias against a protected characteristic.

Hate incident - A hate incident is an action or behavior motivated by hate or bias but legally protected by the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. Examples of hate incidents include:

- Name-calling
- Insults and epithets
- Distributing hate material in public places
- Displaying hate material on your own property

Hate speech - The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects most speech, even when it is disagreeable, offensive, or hurtful. The following types of speech are generally not protected:

- Fighting words
- True threats
- Perjury
- Blackmail
- Incitement to lawless action
- Conspiracy
- Solicitation to commit any crime

In whole or in part - "In whole or in part because of" means that the bias motivation must be a cause in fact of the offense whether or not other causes also exist. When multiple concurrent motives exist, the prohibited bias must be a substantial factor in bringing about the particular result. There is no requirement that the bias be a main factor, or that a crime would not have been committed but for the actual or perceived characteristic.

Nationality - Nationality means country of origin, immigration status, including citizenship, and national origin.

Race or ethnicity - Race or ethnicity includes ancestry, color, and ethnic background.

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Religion - Religion includes all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice and includes agnosticism and atheism.

Religious bias - In recognizing suspected religion-bias hate crimes, officers should consider whether there were targeted attacks on, or biased references to, symbols of importance to a particular religion or articles considered of spiritual significance in a particular religion (e.g., crosses, hijabs, Stars of David, turbans, head coverings, statues of the Buddha).

Sexual orientation - Sexual orientation means heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

Victim - Victim includes but is not limited to:

- Community center
- Educational facility
- Entity
- Family
- Group
- Individual
- Office
- Meeting hall
- Person
- Place of worship
- Private institution
- Public agency
- Library
- Other victim or intended victim of the offense

318.3 PLANNING AND PREVENTION

In order to facilitate the guidelines contained within this policy, department members will continuously work to build and strengthen relationships with the community, engage in dialogue, and provide education to the community about this policy. Department personnel are also encouraged to learn about the inherent issues concerning their communities in relation to hate crimes.

Although hate incidents are not criminal events, they can be indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. Hate incidents should be investigated and documented as part of an overall strategy to prevent hate crimes.

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318.3.1 HATE CRIMES COORDINATOR

A department member appointed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will serve as the Hate Crimes Coordinator. The responsibilities of the Hate Crimes Coordinator should include but not be limited to (Penal Code § 422.87):

(a) Meeting with residents in target communities to allay fears; emphasizing the department's concern over hate crimes and related incidents; reducing the potential for counter-violence; and providing safety, security, and crime-prevention information. Cultural diversity education and immersion programs (if available) could facilitate this process.

(b) Finding, evaluating, and monitoring public social media sources to identify possible suspects in reported hate crimes; to identify suspects or suspect groups in future hate crimes or hate incidents affecting individuals, groups, or communities that may be victimized; and to predict future hate-based events.

(c) Providing direct and referral assistance to the victim and the victim's family.

(d) Conducting public meetings on hate crime threats and violence in general.

(e) Establishing relationships with formal community-based organizations and leaders.

(f) Expanding, where appropriate, preventive programs such as hate, bias, and crime-reduction seminars for students.

(g) Reviewing the Attorney General's latest opinion on hate crime statistics and targets in order to prepare and plan for future crimes, specifically for Arab, Middle Eastern, Islamic, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning (LGBTQ), Black, Native American, immigrant, Jewish, Asian American, and Pacific Islander communities (Penal Code § 13519.6(b)(8)).

(h) Providing orientation of and with communities of specific targeted victims such as immigrant, Muslim, Arab, LGBTQ, Black or African-American, Jewish, and Sikh persons and persons with disabilities.

(i) Coordinating with the Training Sergeant to develop a schedule of required hate-crime training and include in a training plan recognition of hate crime bias characteristics, including information on general underreporting of hate crimes.

(j) Verifying a process is in place to provide this policy and related orders to officers in the field and taking reasonable steps to rectify the situation if such a process is not in place.

(k) Taking reasonable steps to ensure hate crime data is provided to the Records Unit for mandated reporting to the California Department of Justice.

    1. Ensure the California Department of Justice crime data is posted monthly on the department website (Penal Code § 13023).

(l) Reporting any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the department Terrorism Liaison Officer, the assigned designee, or other appropriate resource; and verifying that such data is transmitted to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System in accordance with the protocols of the Records Unit Policy.

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(m) Maintaining the department's supply of up-to-date hate crimes brochures (Penal Code § 422.92; Penal Code § 422.87).

(n) Submitting required hate crime materials to the California Department of Justice in accordance with the timeline established by state law (Penal Code § 13023).

(o) Annually assessing this policy, including:

1. Keeping abreast of POST model policy framework for hate crimes for revisions or additions, including definitions, responsibilities, training resources, the supplemental hate crime report, and planning and prevention methods.

2. Analysis of the department's data collection as well as the available outside data (e.g., annual California Attorney General's report on hate crime) in preparation for and response to future hate crimes.

318.3.2 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Establishing a relationship with stakeholders, before any incident occurs, to develop a network and protocol for disclosure often assists greatly in any disclosure.

The benefit of public disclosure of hate crime incidents includes:

(a) Dissemination of correct information.

(b) Assurance to affected communities or groups that the matter is being properly and promptly investigated.

(c) The ability to request information regarding the commission of the crimes from the victimized community.

Information or records relating to hate crimes subject to public disclosure shall be released as provided by the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or as allowed by law. In accordance with the Media Relations Policy, the supervisor, public information officer, or the authorized designee should be provided with information that can be responsibly reported to the media. When appropriate, the department spokesperson should reiterate that hate crimes will not be tolerated, will be investigated seriously, and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The Department should consider the following when releasing information to the public regarding hate crimes and hate incidents that have been reported within the jurisdiction:

- Inform community organizations in a timely manner when a community group has been the target of a hate crime.
- Inform the community of the impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim’s family, and the community, and of the assistance and compensation available to victims.
- Inform the community regarding hate crime law and the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of hate crimes.
- Provide the community with ongoing information regarding hate crimes and/or hate incidents.

318.4 RESPONSE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

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318.4.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

First responding officers should know the role of all department personnel as they relate to the department's investigation of hate crimes and/or incidents. Responding officers should evaluate the need for additional assistance and, working with supervision and/or investigations, access needed assistance if applicable.

At the scene of a suspected hate or bias crime, officers should take preliminary actions reasonably deemed necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Use agency checklist (per Penal Code § 422.87) to assist in the investigation of any hate crime (see Appendix).

(b) Stabilize the victims and request medical attention when necessary.

(c) Properly protect the safety of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators.

1. Assist victims in seeking a Temporary Restraining Order (if applicable).

(d) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.

(e) Properly protect, preserve, and process the crime scene, and remove all physical evidence of the incident as soon as possible after the offense is documented. If evidence of an inflammatory nature cannot be physically removed, the property owner should be contacted to facilitate removal or covering as soon as reasonably possible. Department personnel should follow up with the property owner to determine if this was accomplished in a timely manner.

(f) Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:

1. Hate literature.
2. Spray paint cans.
3. Threatening letters.
4. Symbols used by hate groups.

(g) Identify criminal evidence on the victim.

(h) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication with witnesses, victims, or others as appropriate.

(i) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record pertinent information including but not limited to:

1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.
2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
3. The offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code § 7923.615.
4. Prior occurrences in this area or with this victim.
5. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.

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6. The victim's protected characteristics and determine if bias was a motivation "in whole or in part" in the commission of the crime.

(j) Adhere to Penal Code § 422.93, which protects hate crime victims and witnesses from being reported to federal immigration authorities if they have not committed any crime under state law.

(k) Provide information regarding immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).

(l) Provide the department's Hate Crimes Brochure (per Penal Code § 422.92) if asked, if necessary, or per policy.

(m) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).

(n) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

318.4.2 INVESTIGATION

Investigators at the scene of, or performing follow-up investigation on, a suspected hate or bias crime or hate incident should take all actions deemed reasonably necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Consider typologies of perpetrators of hate crimes and incidents, including but not limited to thrill, reactive/defensive, and mission (hard core).

(b) Utilize investigative techniques and methods to handle hate crimes or hate incidents in a professional manner.

(c) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).

(d) Properly investigate any report of a hate crime committed under the color of authority per Penal Code § 422.6 and Penal Code § 13519.6.

(e) Document physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes, in accordance with the provisions of the Property and Evidence Policy, such as:

1. Hate literature.
2. Spray paint cans.
3. Threatening letters.
4. Symbols used by hate groups.
5. Desecration of religious symbols, objects, or buildings.

(f) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication.

(g) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record information regarding:

1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.

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2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
3. Offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code § 7923.615.
4. Prior occurrences, in this area or with this victim.
5. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
6. Document the victim's protected characteristics.

(h) Provide victim assistance and follow-up.

(i) Canvass the area for additional witnesses.

(j) Examine suspect's social media activity for potential evidence of bias motivation.

(k) Coordinate the investigation with department, state, and regional intelligence operations. These sources can provide the investigator with an analysis of any patterns, organized hate groups, and suspects potentially involved in the offense.

(l) Coordinate the investigation with the crime scene investigation unit (if applicable) or other appropriate units of the Department.

(m) Determine if the incident should be classified as a hate crime.

(n) Take reasonable steps to provide appropriate assistance to hate crime victims, including the following measures:

1. Contact victims periodically to determine whether they are receiving adequate and appropriate assistance.
2. Provide ongoing information to victims about the status of the criminal investigation.
3. Provide victims and any other interested persons the brochure on hate crimes per Penal Code § 422.92 and information on any local advocacy groups (if asked).

(o) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

(p) Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies in the area to assess patterns of hate crimes and/or hate incidents, and determine if organized hate groups are involved.

318.4.3 SUPERVISION

The supervisor shall confer with the initial responding officer and take reasonable steps to ensure that necessary preliminary actions have been taken. The supervisor shall request any appropriate personnel necessary to accomplish the following:

(a) Provide immediate assistance to the crime victim by:

1. Expressing the department's official position on the importance of these cases and the measures that will be taken to apprehend the perpetrators.
2. Expressing the department's interest in protecting victims' anonymity (confidentiality forms, Government Code § 7923.615) to the extent reasonably possible. Allow the victims to convey their immediate concerns and feelings.

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3. Identifying individuals or agencies that may provide victim assistance and support. Local victim assistance resources may include family members or close acquaintances, clergy, or a department chaplain, as well as community service agencies that provide shelter, food, clothing, child care, or other related services (per Penal Code § 422.92).

(b) Take reasonable steps to ensure that all relevant facts are documented on an incident and/or arrest report and make an initial determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime for federal and state bias-crimes reporting purposes.

(c) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.

(d) In cases of large-scale hate crime waves, or in circumstances where the potential exists for subsequent hate crimes or incidents, consider directing resources to protect vulnerable sites (such as assigning an officer to specific locations that could become targets).

(e) Verify hate crimes are being properly reported, including reporting to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Penal Code § 13023.

(f) Verify adherence to Penal Code § 422.93, which protects hate crime victims and witnesses from being reported to federal immigration authorities if they have not committed any crime under state law. Supervisors should also be aware of the immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).

(g) Respond to and properly initiate an investigation of any reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.

(h) Provide appropriate assistance, including activating the California Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol if necessary. For additional information refer to the California Department of Justice website.

(i) Verify reporting of any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency Hate Crimes Coordinator.

(j) Make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime and forward to the Chief of Police for approval.

318.5 TRAINING

All members of this department will receive POST-approved training on hate crime recognition and investigation (Penal Code § 13519.6).

Training should include (Penal Code § 422.87):

(a) Recognition of bias motivators such as ranges of attitudes and perceptions toward a specific characteristic or group, including disability bias, gender bias, and religion bias.

(b) Accurate reporting by officers, including information on the general underreporting of hate crimes.

(c) Distribution of hate crime brochures.

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(d) When a gun violence restraining order may be appropriate for prevention of hate crimes (Penal Code § 13519.6).

318.6 APPENDIX

See attachments:

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf

Hate Crime Checklist.pdf

Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf

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Standards of Conduct

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Salinas Police Department and are expected of all department members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions but they do identify many of the important matters concerning conduct. In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual, as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this department or a member's supervisors.

319.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Salinas Police Department shall be based on conduct that reasonably conforms to the guidelines set forth herein. Failure to meet the guidelines set forth in this policy, whether on- or off-duty, may be cause for disciplinary action.

319.3 DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS

Members shall comply with lawful directives and orders from any department supervisor or person in a position of authority, absent a reasonable and bona fide justification.

319.3.1 UNLAWFUL OR CONFLICTING ORDERS

Supervisors shall not knowingly issue orders or directives that, if carried out, would result in a violation of any law or department policy. Supervisors should not issue orders that conflict with any previous order without making reasonable clarification that the new order is intended to countermand the earlier order.

No member is required to obey any order that appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. Following a known unlawful order is not a defense and does not relieve the member from criminal or civil prosecution or administrative discipline. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or shall confer with a higher authority. The responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with a lawful order that is in conflict with a previous lawful order, department policy or other directive shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the lawful order is intended to countermand the previous lawful order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting lawful order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict, will not be held accountable for disobedience of the lawful order or directive that was initially issued.

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The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

319.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors and managers are required to follow all policies and procedures and may be subject to discipline for:

(a) Failure to be reasonably aware of the performance of their subordinates or to provide appropriate guidance and control.

(b) Failure to promptly and fully report any known misconduct of a member to his/her immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.

(c) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiesce to such a violation, or are indifferent to any such violation by a subordinate.

(d) The unequal or disparate exercise of authority on the part of a supervisor toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

319.4 GENERAL STANDARDS

Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and California constitutions and all applicable laws, ordinances, and rules enacted or established pursuant to legal authority.

Members shall familiarize themselves with policies and procedures and are responsible for compliance with each. Members should seek clarification and guidance from supervisors in the event of any perceived ambiguity or uncertainty.

Discipline may be initiated for any good cause. It is not mandatory that a specific policy or rule violation be cited to sustain discipline. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

319.4.1 WRITTEN REPRIMANDS
Written reprimands are rebuttable, but not grievable (City of Salinas Personnel Manual Section 8.3).

319.5 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE

The following are illustrative of causes for disciplinary action. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for violation of other rules, standards, ethics and specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient department service:

319.5.1 LAWS, RULES AND ORDERS

(a) Violation of, or ordering or instructing a subordinate to violate any policy, procedure, rule, order, directive, requirement or failure to follow instructions contained in department or City manuals.

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(b) Disobedience of any legal directive or order issued by any department member of a higher rank.

(c) Violation of federal, state, local or administrative laws, rules or regulations.

319.5.2 ETHICS

(a) Using or disclosing one's status as a member of the Salinas Police Department in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for nondepartment business or activity.

(b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.

(c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).

(d) Acceptance of fees, gifts or money contrary to the rules of this department and/or laws of the state.

(e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.

(f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or services.

(g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

319.5.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION, OR FAVORITISM

Unless required by law or policy, discriminating against, oppressing, or providing favoritism to any person because of actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, economic status, cultural group, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law, or intentionally denying or impeding another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing the conduct is unlawful.

319.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while onduty or through the use of one's official capacity.

(b) Engaging in on-duty sexual activity, including but not limited to sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection, or other sexual contact.

(c) Establishing or maintaining an inappropriate personal or financial relationship, as a result of an investigation, with a known victim, witness, suspect, or defendant while a case is being investigated or prosecuted, or as a direct result of any official contact.

(d) Associating with or joining a criminal gang, organized crime, and/or criminal syndicate when the member knows or reasonably should know of the criminal nature of the organization. This includes any organization involved in a definable criminal activity or enterprise, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

(e) Associating on a personal, rather than official basis with persons who demonstrate recurring involvement in serious violations of state or federal laws after the member

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knows, or reasonably should know of such criminal activities, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

(f) Participation in a law enforcement gang as defined by Penal Code § 13670. Participation is grounds for termination (Penal Code § 13670).

319.5.5 ATTENDANCE

(a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.

(b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.

(c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.

(d) Failure to report to work or to the place of assignment at the time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.

319.5.6 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE, OR USE

(a) Unauthorized and inappropriate intentional release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms, or reports obtained as a result of the member's position with this department.

1. Members of this department shall not disclose the name, address, or image of any victim of human trafficking except as authorized by law (Penal Code § 293).

(b) Disclosing to any unauthorized person any active investigation information.

(c) The use of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this department for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1. An officer or other first responder, operating under color of authority, who responds to the scene of an accident or crime is prohibited from capturing the photographic image of a deceased person for any purpose other than an official law enforcement purpose or a genuine public interest (Penal Code § 647.9).

(d) Loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away, or appropriating any department property for personal use, personal gain, or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.

(e) Using department resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include but are not limited to personnel, vehicles, equipment, and nonsubpoenaed records.

319.5.7 EFFICIENCY

(a) Neglect of duty.

(b) Unsatisfactory work performance including but not limited to failure, incompetence, inefficiency, or delay in performing and/or carrying out proper orders, work assignments, or the instructions of supervisors without a reasonable and bona fide excuse.

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(c) Concealing, attempting to conceal, removing, or destroying defective or incompetent work.

(d) Unauthorized sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.

(e) Failure to notify the Department within 24 hours of any change in residence address or contact numbers.

(f) Failure to notify the Personnel and Training Unit of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

319.5.8 PERFORMANCE

(a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any workrelated investigation.

(b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction and/or mutilation of any department record, public record, book, paper or document.

(c) Failure to participate in, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any department related business.

(d) Being untruthful or knowingly making false, misleading or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm the reputation, authority or official standing of this department or its members.

(e) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of this department or subverts the good order, efficiency and discipline of this department or that would tend to discredit any of its members.

(f) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting at any time or any place. Legal gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:

1. While on department premises.

2. At any work site, while onduty or while in uniform, or while using any department equipment or system.

3. Gambling activity undertaken as part of an officer official duties and with the express knowledge and permission of a direct supervisor is exempt from this prohibition.

(g) Improper political activity including:

1. Unauthorized attendance while onduty at official legislative or political sessions.

2. Solicitations, speeches or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while onduty or, on department property except

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as expressly authorized by City policy, the memorandum of understanding, or the Chief of Police.

(h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by City policy, the memorandum of understanding, or the Chief of Police.

(i) Any act on or offduty that brings discredit to this department.

319.5.9 CONDUCT

(a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on his/her part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.

(b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.

(c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful or excessive conduct.

(d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.

(e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.

(f) Discourteous, disrespectful or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this department or the City.

(g) Use of obscene, indecent, profane or derogatory language while onduty or in uniform.

(h) Criminal, dishonest, or disgraceful conduct, whether on- or off-duty, that adversely affects the member's relationship with this department.

(i) Unauthorized possession of, loss of, or damage to department property or the property of others, or endangering it through carelessness or maliciousness.

(j) Attempted or actual theft of department property; misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or the services or property of others; unauthorized removal or possession of department property or the property of another person.

(k) Activity that is incompatible with a member's conditions of employment or appointment as established by law or that violates a provision of any memorandum of understanding or contract to include fraud in securing the appointment or hire.

(l) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment or appointment without first notifying the Chief of Police of such action.

(m) Any other on or offduty conduct which any member knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of this department, is contrary to good order, efficiency or morale, or tends to reflect unfavorably upon this department or its members.

319.5.10 SAFETY

(a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.

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(b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver license, first aid).

(c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.

(d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling to include loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off- duty.

(e) Carrying, while on the premises of the work place, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member's appointing authority.

(f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.

(g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic collision.

(h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

319.5.11 INTOXICANTS

(a) Reporting for work or being at work while intoxicated or when the member's ability to perform assigned duties is impaired due to the use of alcohol, medication or drugs, whether legal, prescribed or illegal.

(b) Possession or use of alcohol at any work site or while on-duty, except as authorized in the performance of an official assignment. A member who is authorized to consume alcohol is not permitted to do so to such a degree that it may impair on-duty performance.

(c) Unauthorized possession, use of, or attempting to bring a controlled substance, illegal drug or non-prescribed medication to any work site.

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Information Technology Use

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the proper use of department information technology resources, including computers, electronic devices, hardware, software and systems.

320.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Computer system - All computers (on-site and portable), electronic devices, hardware, software, and resources owned, leased, rented or licensed by the Salinas Police Department that are provided for official use by its members. This includes all access to, and use of, Internet Service Providers (ISP) or other service providers provided by or through the Department or department funding.

Hardware - Includes, but is not limited to, computers, computer terminals, network equipment, electronic devices, telephones, including cellular and satellite, pagers, modems or any other tangible computer device generally understood to comprise hardware.

Software - Includes, but is not limited to, all computer programs, systems and applications, including shareware. This does not include files created by the individual user.

Temporary file, permanent file or file - Any electronic document, information or data residing or located, in whole or in part, on the system including, but not limited to, spreadsheets, calendar entries, appointments, tasks, notes, letters, reports, messages, photographs or videos.

320.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that members shall use information technology resources, including computers, software and systems, that are issued or maintained by the Department in a professional manner and in accordance with this policy.

320.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published, shared, transmitted, or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department computer system.

The Department reserves the right to access, audit, and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Department, including the department email system, computer network, and/or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or Web-browsing history made at any department computer or over any department network. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department computers, electronic devices, or networks.

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The Department shall not require a member to disclose a personal username or password for accessing personal social media or to open a personal social website; however, the Department may request access when it is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of allegations of work-related misconduct (Labor Code § 980).

320.4 RESTRICTED USE

Members shall not access computers, devices, software or systems for which they have not received prior authorization or the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of computers, devices, software or systems by another member to their supervisors or Watch Commanders.

Members shall not use another person's access passwords, logon information and other individual security data, protocols and procedures unless directed to do so by a supervisor.

320.4.1 SOFTWARE

Members shall not copy or duplicate any copyrighted or licensed software except for a single copy for backup purposes in accordance with the software company's copyright and license agreement.

To reduce the risk of a computer virus or malicious software, members shall not install any unlicensed or unauthorized software on any department computer. Members shall not install personal copies of any software onto any department computer.

When related to criminal investigations, software program files may be downloaded only with the approval of the information systems technology (IT) staff and with the authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

No member shall knowingly make, acquire or use unauthorized copies of computer software that is not licensed to the Department while on department premises, computer systems or electronic devices. Such unauthorized use of software exposes the Department and involved members to severe civil and criminal penalties.

Introduction of software by members should only occur as part of the automated maintenance or update process of department- or City-approved or installed programs by the original manufacturer, producer or developer of the software.

Any other introduction of software requires prior authorization from IT staff and a full scan for malicious attachments.

320.4.2 HARDWARE

Access to technology resources provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Data stored on or available through department computer systems shall only be accessed by authorized members who are engaged in an active investigation or assisting in an active investigation, or who otherwise have a legitimate law enforcement or department-related purpose to access such data. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by a supervisor.

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320.4.3 INTERNET USE

Internet access provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Internet sites containing information that is not appropriate or applicable to department use and which shall not be intentionally accessed include but are not limited to adult forums, pornography, gambling, chat rooms, and similar or related internet sites. Certain exceptions may be permitted with the express approval of a supervisor as a function of a member's assignment.

Downloaded information shall be limited to messages, mail, and data files.

320.4.4 OFF-DUTY USE

Members shall only use technology resources provided by the Department while on-duty or in conjunction with specific on-call assignments unless specifically authorized by a supervisor. This includes the use of telephones, cell phones, texting, email or any other "off the clock" work-related activities. This also applies to personally owned devices that are used to access department resources.

Refer to the Personal Communication Devices Policy for guidelines regarding off-duty use of personally owned technology.

320.5 PROTECTION OF AGENCY SYSTEMS AND FILES

All members have a duty to protect the computer system and related systems and devices from physical and environmental damage and are responsible for the correct use, operation, care, and maintenance of the computer system.

Members shall ensure department computers and access terminals are not viewable by persons who are not authorized users. Computers and terminals should be secured, users logged off and password protections enabled whenever the user is not present. Access passwords, logon information, and other individual security data, protocols, and procedures are confidential information and are not to be shared. Password length, format, structure, and content shall meet the prescribed standards required by the computer system or as directed by a supervisor and shall be changed at intervals as directed by IT staff or a supervisor.

It is prohibited for a member to allow an unauthorized user to access the computer system at any time or for any reason. Members shall promptly report any unauthorized access to the computer system or suspected intrusion from outside sources (including the internet) to a supervisor.

320.6 INSPECTION OR REVIEW

A supervisor or the authorized designee has the express authority to inspect or review the computer system, all temporary or permanent files, related electronic systems or devices, and any contents thereof, whether such inspection or review is in the ordinary course of his/her supervisory duties or based on cause.

Reasons for inspection or review may include, but are not limited to, computer system malfunctions, problems or general computer system failure, a lawsuit against the Department

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involving one of its members or a member's duties, an alleged or suspected violation of any department policy, a request for disclosure of data, or a need to perform or provide a service.

The IT staff may extract, download or otherwise obtain any and all temporary or permanent files residing or located in or on the department computer system when requested by a supervisor or during the course of regular duties that require such information.

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Cellular Phone Use

321.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance governing employee use of cellular telephones, PCS phones and other personal communication devices during work hours. This policy applies both to the use of City owned or issued cell phones and to employee's personal cell phones.

321.1.1 BACKGROUND

The Salinas Police Department may decide that an employee could better serve the public by means of a City-issued cell phone. City-issued cell phones and equipment should be used only for work related purposes or for emergency assistance. Cell phone use while operating vehicles or equipment can create hazardous situations. Inappropriate cell phone use can reduce the effectiveness of employees and their co-workers.

321.2 POLICY

When it has been determined that an employee would be able to serve the customers of Salinas by the ability to use a cell phone while offsite, the employee must adhere to this policy.

321.2.1 PERSONAL USE OF CITY OF SALINAS CELLULAR PHONES

The cellular phone issued to an employee by the City of Salinas is for work-related communications only.

321.2.2 DAMAGE OR LOSS OF EQUIPMENT

Employees in possession of a City of Salinas cell phone are expected to protect the equipment from loss, damage or theft. If this occurs the employee must report it as soon as possible to their supervisor or manager. Upon resignation or termination of employment, at any time the job-related need for a cell phone is no longer required, or at the request of the department, the employee must produce the phone for return and inspection. An employee who is unable to present the phone in good working condition within 24 hours shall bear the cost of the replacement or repair of the phone.

321.2.3 SAFETY ISSUES FOR CELLULAR PHONE USE

Employees whose job responsibilities include driving and who are issued a cell phone for business shall not drive a motor vehicle while using a wireless telephone, unless that telephone is specifically designed and configured to allow for hands-free listening and talking, and is used in that manner while driving. (See, Senate Bill 1613, the California Wireless Telephone Automobile Safety Act of 2006, codified at Cal. Vehicle Code section 12810.3.) Departments will provide hands free equipment to employees who are **required** to use wireless communication while driving. This section does not apply in certain very limited circumstances where an employee may need to use a wireless telephone for emergency purposes, such as an emergency call to a law enforcement agency, health care provider, fire department, or other emergency safety agency. The section also does not apply to emergency services professionals while operating an authorized vehicle in the course and scope of his or her duties.

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Safety is the first concern. Regardless of the situation, including slow or stopped traffic, the employee is directed to pull off the side of the road and safely stop the vehicle before placing or accepting a call. Employees whose job responsibilities do not specifically include driving as an essential function, but who are issued a cell phone for business use, are also expected to abide by this safety provision. Under no circumstances are employees allowed to place themselves and others at risk to fulfill business needs.

Employees who are charged with traffic violations resulting from the use of their phone while driving shall be solely responsible to the extent allowed under the law for all liabilities that result from such actions.

321.3 PERSONAL CELLULAR PHONE USE AT WORK

During duty hours, employees are expected to exercise the same discretion in using personal cellular phones as is expected for phone use on-site. Receiving or placing personal calls during work hours, regardless of phone used, can interfere with employee productivity and be distracting to others. Employees are encouraged to limit personal phone calls and to make any personal calls on non-work time and away from public viewing when possible. Employees should inform friends and family members of this policy. Flexibility shall be provided in circumstances demanding immediate attention.

Employees shall not use their personal cellular phones while driving City vehicles or performing activities during working hours that would place the person using the phone and/or others in danger. When needing to place or answer a call, use hands free equipment or find a safe location to pull over and park. In the case where a call must be answered and parking is not feasible, use of hands-free equipment is required. If there are passengers in the vehicle with you, allowing them to answer the phone would also be an acceptable safety measure.

321.4 USE AGREEMENT

All employees who are issued a City cellular phone agree to the following terms:

(a) The City issued phone will be used for business calls. Personal calls shall be for emergency use only. The City issued cellular phone is not to replace the employee's personal cellular phone. The phone shall not be used for any illegal use or activity, threats, slander/libel, defamation, obscene, suggestive or offensive messages or communications, political endorsements or activities, or for outside employment purposes.

(a) If a department has a "pool" cell phone, a log should be kept of when an employee borrows the phone for city business.

(a) If the cellular phone is damaged due to the negligence of the employee, it may be repaired or replaced at the employee's expense. If the damage was not the fault of the employee, consideration will be given and the phone may be repaired or replaced.

(a) If an employee is issued a City cell phone and does not agree to these terms or does not reimburse the City for the cost of repairs, cellular phone privileges may be revoked and the employee subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination, subject to the appropriate MOU and Personnel Rules and Regulations.

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(a) At the time of separation the equipment must be returned. The cost of the phone may be withheld from the amounts otherwise due the employee upon separation.

(b) All employees issued a City-owned cellular phone are required to both carry the phone, and have it turned on, during on-duty hours. The cellular phone is considered a piece of issued equipment.

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Report Preparation

322.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Report preparation is a major part of each officer's job. The purpose of reports is to document sufficient information to refresh the officer's memory and to provide sufficient information for follow-up investigation and successful prosecution. Report writing is the subject of substantial formalized training and on-the-job training.

322.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION

Employees should ensure that reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission. It is the responsibility of the assigned employee to complete and submit all reports taken during the shift before going off-duty unless permission to hold the report has been approved by a supervisor. Generally, reports requiring prompt follow-up action on active leads, or arrest reports where the suspect remains in custody should not be held.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not legible, the submitting employee will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report. Employees who dictate reports shall use appropriate grammar, as content is not the responsibility of the typist. Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

All reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the persons involved, all pertinent information seen, heard or assimilated by any other sense, and any actions taken. Employees shall not suppress, conceal or distort the facts of any reported incident, nor shall any employee make a false report orally or in writing. Generally, the reporting employee's opinions should not be included in reports unless specifically identified as such.

322.2 REQUIRED REPORTING

Written reports are required in all of the following situations on the appropriate department approved form unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

322.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

When a member responds to a call for service, or as a result of self-initiated activity becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the member shall document the incident regardless of whether a victim desires prosecution. Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

(a) All arrests

(b) All felony crimes

(c) Non-Felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior

(d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:

1. Use of Force Policy
2. Domestic Violence Policy

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3. Child Abuse Policy
4. Senior and Disability Victimization Policy
5. Hate Crimes Policy
6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy

(e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report

Misdemeanor crimes where the victim does not desire a report shall be documented using the department-approved alternative reporting method (e.g., dispatch log).

322.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The following incidents shall be documented using the appropriate approved report:

(a) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)

(b) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy)

(c) Anytime a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Policy)

(d) Any found property or found evidence

(e) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)

(f) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy

(g) All protective custody detentions

(h) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk

(i) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor

322.2.3 DEATH CASES

Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with Policy § 360 Death Investigations. The handling officer should notify and apprise a supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident to determine how to proceed. The following cases shall be appropriately investigated and documented using the approved report:

(a) Sudden or accidental deaths.

(b) Suicides.

(c) Homicide or suspected homicide.

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(d) Unattended deaths (No physician or qualified hospice care in the 20 days preceding death).

(e) Found dead bodies or body parts.

322.2.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY CITY PERSONNEL
Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of a City employee. Additionally, reports shall be taken involving damage to City property or City equipment.

322.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INJURIES
Any injury that is reported to this department shall require a report when:

(a) The injury is a result of drug overdose

(b) Attempted suicide

(c) The injury is major/serious, whereas death could result

(d) The circumstances surrounding the incident are suspicious in nature and it is desirable to record the event

The above reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. A supervisor may direct an employee to document any incident he/she deems necessary.

322.2.6 MANDATORY REPORTING OF JUVENILE GUNSHOT INJURIES
A report shall be taken when any incident in which a child 18 years or younger suffered an unintentional or self-inflicted gunshot wound. The Records Unit shall notify the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) of the incident as required by CDPH (Penal Code § 23685).

322.2.7 ALTERNATE REPORTING FOR VICTIMS
Reports that may be submitted by the public via online or other self-completed reporting processes include:

(a) Lost property.

(b) Misdemeanor thefts of property, other than firearms or materials that threaten public safety, when there is no suspect information, serial number or ability to trace the item.

    1. Misdemeanor thefts of cellular telephones may be reported even though they have a serial number.

(c) Misdemeanor vandalism with no suspect information and no hate crime implications.

(d) Vehicle burglaries with no suspect information or evidence.

(e) Stolen vehicle attempts with no suspect information or evidence.

(f) Annoying telephone calls with no suspect information.

(g) Identity theft without an identifiable suspect.

(h) Online or email fraud solicitations without an identifiable suspect and if the financial loss classifies the crime as a misdemeanor.

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(i) Hit-and-run vehicle collisions with no suspect or suspect vehicle.

(j) Supplemental property lists.

Members at the scene of one of the above incidents should not refer the reporting party to an alternate means of reporting without authorization from a supervisor. Members may refer victims to online victim assistance programs (e.g., Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website for identity theft, Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) website for computer crimes).

322.3 GENERAL POLICY OF EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING

In general, all officers and supervisors shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. An incomplete report, unorganized reports or reports delayed without supervisory approval are not acceptable. Reports shall be processed according to established priorities or according to special priority necessary under exceptional circumstances.

322.3.1 GENERAL POLICY OF HANDWRITTEN REPORTS

Some incidents and report forms lend themselves to block print rather than typing. In general, the narrative portion of those reports where an arrest is made or when there is a long narrative should be typed or dictated.

Supervisors may require, with the foregoing general policy in mind, block printing or typing of reports of any nature for department consistency.

322.3.2 GENERAL USE OF OTHER HANDWRITTEN FORMS

County, state and federal agency forms may be block printed as appropriate. In general, the form itself may make the requirement for typing apparent.

322.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor should complete the Report Correction form stating the reasons for rejection. The original report and the correction form should be returned to the reporting employee for correction as soon as practical. It shall be the responsibility of the originating officer to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

322.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS

Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Records Unit for filing and distribution shall not be modified or altered except by way of a supplemental report. Reviewed reports that have not yet been submitted to the Records Unit may be corrected or modified by the authoring officer only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

322.6 DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE REQUESTS

Periodically the District Attorney's Office will send an employee of this Department a memorandum requesting additional information or additional work be completed on an investigation. Employees receiving such a request from the District Attorney's Office shall complete the requested work as

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soon as possible, document the information on the appropriate report form, and request the report be forwarded to the requesting District Attorney's Office employee.

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Media Relations

323.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the release of official department information to the media. It also addresses coordinating media access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities.

323.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Chief of Police. In situations not warranting immediate notice to the Chief of Police and in situations where the Chief of Police has given prior approval, Division Chiefs, Watch Commanders, and designated Press Information Officers (PIOs) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

323.3 ACCESS

Authorized media representatives shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities as required by law.

Access by the media is subject to the following conditions (Penal Code § 409.5(d)):

(a) The media representative shall produce valid press credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times while in areas otherwise closed to the public. Media representatives may not bring or facilitate the transport of an unauthorized person into a closed area unless it is for the safety of the person.

(b) Media representatives may be prevented from interfering with emergency operations and criminal investigations.

1. Based upon available resources, reasonable effort should be made to provide a safe staging area for the media that is near the incident and that will not interfere with emergency or criminal investigation operations. All information released to the media should be coordinated through the PIO or other designated spokesperson.

(c) No member of this department who is under investigation shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved member (Government Code § 3303(e)).

(d) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody should not be permitted without the approval of the Chief of Police and the express consent of the person in custody.

323.3.1 CRITICAL OPERATIONS

A critical incident or tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the media should not be permitted within the inner perimeter of the incident, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Department members shall not jeopardize a critical incident or tactical operation in order to accommodate the media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the PIO.

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323.3.2 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS
Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or member safety or significantly hamper incident operations, the field supervisor should consider requesting a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). All requests for a TFR should be routed through the Watch Commander. The TFR request should include specific information regarding the perimeter and altitude necessary for the incident and should be requested through the appropriate control tower. If the control tower is not known, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137).

323.4 POLICY
It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to protect the privacy rights of individuals, while releasing non-confidential information to the media regarding topics of public concern. Information that has the potential to negatively affect investigations will not be released.

323.5 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION
To protect the safety and rights of department members and other persons, advance information about planned actions by law enforcement personnel, such as movement of persons in custody or the execution of an arrest or search warrant, should not be disclosed to the media, nor should media representatives be invited to be present at such actions except with the prior approval of the Chief of Police.

Any exceptions to the above should only be considered for the furtherance of legitimate law enforcement purposes. Prior to approving any exception, the Chief of Police will consider, at a minimum, whether the release of information or presence of the media would unreasonably endanger any individual, prejudice the rights of any person, or is otherwise prohibited by law.

323.6 MEDIA REQUESTS
Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement incident shall be referred to the PIO, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, members shall consider the following:

(a) At no time shall any member of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the PIO.

(b) In situations involving multiple agencies or government departments, every reasonable effort should be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this department.

(c) Under no circumstance should any member of this department make any comments to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police. Under these circumstances the member should direct the media to the agency handling the incident.

323.7 CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED INFORMATION
It shall be the responsibility of the PIO to ensure that confidential or restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Personnel

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Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted prior to releasing any information.

323.7.1 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The identities of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents may only be released to the media upon the consent of the involved officer or upon a formal request filed.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in the information log (see the Information Log section in this policy), including the identity of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents, shall be referred to the PIO.

Requests should be reviewed and fulfilled by the Custodian of Records, or if unavailable, the Watch Commander or the authorized designee. Such requests will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Records Maintenance and Release Policy and public records laws.

323.8 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The Department may routinely release information to the media without receiving a specific request. This may include media releases regarding critical incidents, information of public concern, updates regarding significant incidents, or requests for public assistance in solving crimes or identifying suspects. This information may also be released through the department website or other electronic data sources.

323.8.1 INFORMATION LOG

The Department will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities. Log entries shall only contain information that is deemed public information and not restricted or confidential by this policy or applicable law. Upon request, the log entries shall be made available to media representatives through the Watch Commander.

The daily information log will generally include:

(a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss, and names of individuals involved in crimes occurring within this jurisdiction, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation, or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles or certain victims).

(b) The date, time, location, case number, name, birth date, and charges for each person arrested by this department, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles).

(c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident.

At no time shall identifying information pertaining to a juvenile arrestee (13 years of age and under), victim, or witness be publicly released without prior approval of a competent court. The identity of a minor 14 years of age or older shall not be publicly disclosed unless the minor has

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been arrested for a serious felony and the release of such information has been approved by the Watch Commander (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.5).

Identifying information concerning deceased individuals shall not be released to the media until notification of next of kin or otherwise cleared through the Coroner.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in this log shall be referred to the designated department media representative, the custodian of records, or if unavailable, to the Watch Commander. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

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Subpoenas and Court Appearances

324.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the Salinas Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

324.2 POLICY

Salinas Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

324.3 SUBPOENAS

Only department members authorized to receive a subpoena on behalf of this department or any of its members may do so. This may be accomplished by personal service to the officer or by delivery of two copies of the subpoena to the officer's supervisor or other authorized departmental agent. Service is also authorized by electronic means when agreed upon with the district attorney's office. Receipt of an electronic subpoena may be acknowledged by electronic means to the sender of origin (Government Code § 68097.1; Penal Code § 1328(c)).

The party that issues a civil subpoena to an officer to testify as a witness must tender the statutory fee of $275 with the subpoena for each day that an appearance is required before service is accepted of the subpoena (Government Code § 68097.2).

An immediate supervisor or authorized individual may refuse to accept service for a criminal subpoena if (Penal Code § 1328(d)(e)):

(a) He/she knows that he/she will be unable to deliver a copy of the subpoena to the named officer within sufficient time for the named officer to comply with the subpoena.

(b) It is less than five working days prior to the date listed for an appearance and he/she is not reasonably certain that service can be completed.

If, after initially accepting service of a criminal subpoena, a supervisor or other authorized individual determines that he/she is unable to deliver a copy of the subpoena to the named officer within sufficient time for the named officer to comply with the subpoena, the supervisor or the subpoena clerk shall notify the server or the attorney named on the subpoena of such not less than 48 hours prior to the date listed for the appearance (Penal Code § 1328(f)).

324.3.1 SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any member who is subpoenaed to testify, agrees to testify or provides information on behalf of or at the request of any party other than the City Attorney or the prosecutor shall notify his/her immediate supervisor without delay regarding:

(a) Any civil case where the City or one of its members, as a result of his/her official capacity, is a party.

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(b) Any civil case where any other city, county, state or federal unit of government or a member of any such unit of government, as a result of his/her official capacity, is a party.

(c) Any criminal proceeding where the member is called to testify or provide information on behalf of the defense.

(d) Any civil action stemming from the member's on-duty activity or because of his/her association with the Salinas Police Department.

(e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Salinas Police Department.

The supervisor will then notify the Chief of Police and the appropriate prosecuting attorney as may be indicated by the case. The Chief of Police should determine if additional legal support is necessary.

No member shall be retaliated against for testifying in any matter.

324.3.2 CIVIL SUBPOENA

The Department will compensate members who appear in their official capacities on civil matters arising out of their official duties, as directed by the current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

The Department should seek reimbursement for the member's compensation through the civil attorney of record who subpoenaed the member.

324.3.3 OFF-DUTY RELATED SUBPOENAS

Members receiving valid subpoenas for off-duty actions not related to their employment or appointment will not be compensated for their appearance. Arrangements for time off shall be coordinated through their immediate supervisors.

324.4 FAILURE TO APPEAR

Any member who fails to comply with the terms of any properly served subpoena or court-ordered appearance may be subject to discipline. This includes properly served orders to appear that were issued by a state administrative agency.

324.4.1 SUBPOENA STATUS

All officers have been issued a City-owned cellular phone with the iSubpoena application installed. iSubpoena is also available via the website using the Internet on any computer or personal device equipped with Internet capabilities. The Monterey County District Attorney's Office will electronically serve all subpoenas via the iSubpoena application. Any other subpoenas received by the Salinas Police Department, including but not limited to civil subpoenas or those issued by defense council, will continue to be received by Investigations and will be entered into iSubpoena and sent to the officer for electronic service and/or cancellation.

Officers will be responsible for logging their unavailable dates and receiving and confirming or rejecting all subpoenas in the iSubpoena application.

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Officers will be responsible for checking their iSubpoena account, via the application or website, when on-duty, at the end of their shift, and prior to going off-duty, daily.

Case status adjustments such as cancellations will be available in iSubpoena by 1800 hours of the preceding court day. Officers will be responsible for checking iSubpoena after that deadline to ascertain if a court appearance has been canceled. This may be accomplished by accessing the iSubpoena application on either the City-owned cellular phone or a personally-owned device, or by logging into the iSubpoena website via a City-owned or personally-owned device.

324.5 STANDBY

To facilitate standby agreements, members are required to provide and maintain current information on their addresses and contact telephone numbers with the Department.

If a member on standby changes his/her location during the day, the member shall notify the designated department member of how he/she can be reached. Members are required to remain on standby until released by the court or the party that issued the subpoena.

324.6 COURTROOM PROTOCOL

When appearing in court, members shall:

(a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.

(b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.

(c) Observe all rules of the court in which they are appearing and remain alert to changes in the assigned courtroom where their matter is to be heard.

324.6.1 TESTIMONY

Before the date of testifying, the subpoenaed member shall request a copy of relevant reports and become familiar with the content in order to be prepared for court.

324.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES

When a member appears in court on his/her off-duty time, he/she will be compensated in accordance with the current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

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Reserve Officers

325.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Salinas Police Department Reserve Unit was established to supplement and assist regular sworn police officers in their duties. This unit provides professional, sworn volunteer reserve officers who can augment regular staffing levels.

325.2 SELECTION & APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

The Salinas Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint to the Reserve Unit only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this Department.

325.2.1 PROCEDURE

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as regular police officers before appointment.

Before appointment to the Police Reserve Unit, an applicant must have completed, or be in the process of completing, a POST approved basic academy or extended basic academy.

325.2.2 APPOINTMENT

Applicants who are selected for appointment to the Police Reserve Unit shall, on the recommendation of the Chief of Police, be sworn in by the Chief of Police and take an oath to observe and obey all of the laws of the land and to carry out their duties to the best of their ability.

325.2.3 COMPENSATION FOR POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

Compensation for reserve officers is provided as follows:

All reserve officer appointees are issued two sets of uniforms and all designated attire and safety equipment. All property issued to the reserve officer shall be returned to the Department upon termination or resignation.

325.2.4 EMPLOYEES WORKING AS RESERVE OFFICERS

Qualified employees of this Department, when authorized, may also serve as reserve officers. However, the Department must not utilize the services of a reserve or volunteer in such a way that it would violate employment laws or labor agreements (e.g., a detention officer working as a reserve officer for reduced or no pay). Therefore, the Reserve Coordinator should consult the Personnel and Training Unit prior to an employee serving in a reserve or volunteer capacity (29 CFR553.30).

325.3 DUTIES OF RESERVE OFFICERS

Reserve officers assist regular officers in the enforcement of laws and in maintaining peace and order within the community. Assignments of reserve officers will usually be to augment the Field Operations Division. Reserve officers may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed.

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325.3.1 POLICY COMPLIANCE
Police reserve officers shall be required to adhere to all Department policies and procedures. A copy of the policies and procedures will be made available to each reserve officer upon appointment and he/she shall become thoroughly familiar with these policies.

Whenever a rule, regulation, or guideline in this manual refers to a sworn regular full-time officer, it shall also apply to a sworn reserve officer unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

325.3.2 RESERVE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS
All reserve officers will be assigned to duties by the Reserve Coordinator or his/her designee.

325.3.3 RESERVE COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police shall delegate the responsibility for administering the Reserve Officer Program to a Reserve Coordinator.

The Reserve Coordinator shall have the responsibility of, but not be limited to:

(a) Assignment of reserve personnel

(b) Conducting reserve meetings

(c) Establishing and maintaining a reserve call-out roster

(d) Maintaining and ensuring performance evaluations are completed

(e) Monitoring individual reserve officer performance

(f) Monitoring overall Reserve Program

(g) Maintaining liaison with other agency Reserve Coordinators

325.4 FIELD TRAINING
Penal Code § 832.6(a)(2) requires Level I reserve officers, who have not been released from the immediate supervision requirement per Policy Manual § 350.4.7, to work under the immediate supervision of a peace officer who possesses a Basic POST Certificate.

325.4.1 TRAINING OFFICERS
Officers of this Department, who demonstrate a desire and ability to train reserve officers, may train the reserves during Phase II, subject to Watch Commander approval.

325.4.2 PRIMARY TRAINING OFFICER
Upon completion of the Academy, reserve officers will be assigned to a primary training officer. The primary training officer will be selected from members of the Field Training Officer (FTO) Staff. The reserve officer will be assigned to work with his/her primary training officer during the first 160 hours of training. This time shall be known as the Primary Training Phase.

325.4.3 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL
Each new reserve officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of his/her Primary Training Phase. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and/or skills necessary

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to properly function as an officer with the Salinas Police Department. The reserve officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined. He/she shall also become proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

325.4.4 COMPLETION OF THE PRIMARY TRAINING PHASE

At the completion of the Primary Training Phase, (Phase I) the primary training officer will meet with the Reserve Coordinator and FTO Program Manager. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the progress of the reserve officer in training.

If the reserve officer has progressed satisfactorily, he/she will then proceed to Phase II of the training. If he/she has not progressed satisfactorily, the Reserve Coordinator will determine the appropriate action to be taken.

325.4.5 SECONDARY TRAINING PHASE

The Secondary Training Phase (Phase II) shall consist of 100 hours of additional on-duty training. The reserve officer will no longer be required to ride with his/her primary training officer. The reserve officer may now ride with any officer designated by the Watch Commander.

During Phase II of training, as with Phase I, the reserve officer's performance will be closely monitored. In addition, rapid progress should continue towards the completion of the Officer's Field Training Manual. At the completion of Phase II of training, the reserve officer will return to his/her primary training officer for Phase III of the training.

325.4.6 THIRD TRAINING PHASE

Phase III of training shall consist of 24 hours of additional on-duty training. For this training phase, the reserve officer will return to his/her original primary training officer. During this phase, the training officer will evaluate the reserve officer for suitability to graduate from the formal training program.

At the completion of Phase III training, the primary training officer will meet with the Reserve Coordinator and the FTO Program Manager. Based upon the reserve officer's evaluations, plus input from the primary training officer, the Reserve Coordinator and FTO Program Manager shall decide if the reserve officer has satisfactorily completed his/her formal training. If the reserve officer has progressed satisfactorily, he/she will then graduate from the formal training process. If his/her progress is not satisfactory, the Reserve Coordinator will decide upon the appropriate action to be taken.

325.4.7 COMPLETION OF THE FORMAL TRAINING PROCESS

When a reserve officer has satisfactorily completed all three phases of formal training, he/she will have had a minimum of 284 hours of on-duty training. He/she will no longer be required to ride with a reserve training officer. The reserve officer may now be assigned to ride with any officer for the remaining 200-hour requirement for a total of 484 hours before being considered for relief of immediate supervision.

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325.5 SUPERVISION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

Reserve officers who have attained the status of Level II shall be under the immediate supervision of a regular sworn officer (Penal Code 832.6). The immediate supervision requirement shall also continue for reserve officers who have attained Level I status unless special authorization is received from the Reserve Coordinator with the approval of the Division Chief.

325.5.1 SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Reserve officers certified as Level I may, with prior authorization of the Reserve Coordinator and on approval of the Division Chief, be relieved of the "immediate supervision" requirement. Level I reserve officers may function under the authority of Penal Code § 832.6(a)(1) only for the duration of the assignment or purpose for which the authorization was granted.

In the absence of the Reserve Coordinator and the Division Chief, the Watch Commander may assign a certified Level I reserve officer to function under the authority of Penal Code § 832.6(a)(1) for specific purposes and duration.

325.5.2 RESERVE OFFICER MEETINGS

All reserve officer meetings will be scheduled and conducted by the Reserve Coordinator. All reserve officers are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the Reserve Coordinator.

325.5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

All reserve officers will be issued a uniform badge and a Department identification card. The uniform badge shall be the same as that worn by a regular full-time officer. The identification card will be the standard identification card with the exception that "Reserve" will be indicated on the card.

325.5.4 UNIFORM

Reserve officers shall conform to all uniform regulation and appearance standards of this Department.

325.5.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

If a reserve officer has a complaint made against him/her or becomes involved in an internal investigation, that complaint or internal investigation may be investigated by the Reserve Coordinator, at the discretion of the Field Operations Division Chief.

Reserve officers are considered at-will employees. Government Code § 3300 et seq. applies to reserve officers with the exception that the right to hearing is limited to the opportunity to clear their name.

Any disciplinary action that may have to be administered to a reserve officer shall be accomplished as outlined in the Policy Manual.

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325.5.6 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS

While in training reserves will be continuously evaluated using standardized daily and weekly observation reports. The reserve will be considered a trainee until all of the training phases have been completed. Reserves having completed their field training will be evaluated annually using performance dimensions applicable to the duties and authorities granted to that reserve.

325.6 FIREARMS REQUIREMENTS

Penal Code § 830.6(a)(1) designates a reserve officer as having peace officer powers during his/her assigned tour of duty, provided the reserve officer qualifies or falls within the provisions of Penal Code § 832.6.

325.6.1 CARRYING WEAPON ON DUTY

Penal Code § 830.6(a)(1) permits qualified reserve officers to carry a loaded firearm while on-duty. It is the policy of this department to allow reserves to carry firearms only while on-duty or to and from duty.

325.6.2 CONCEALED FIREARMS PROHIBITED

No reserve officer will be permitted to carry a concealed firearm while in an off-duty capacity, other than to and from work, except those reserve officers who possess a valid CCW permit. An instance may arise where a reserve officer is assigned to a plainclothes detail for his/her assigned tour of duty. Under these circumstances, the reserve officer may be permitted to carry a weapon more suited to the assignment with the knowledge and approval of the supervisor in charge of the detail.

Any reserve officer who is permitted to carry a firearm other than the assigned duty weapon may do so only after verifying that the weapon conforms to Department standards. The weapon must be registered by the reserve officer and be inspected and certified as fit for service by a Department armorer.

Before being allowed to carry any optional firearm during an assigned tour of duty, the reserve officer shall have demonstrated his/her proficiency with said weapon.

When a reserve officer has satisfactorily completed all three phases of training (as outlined in Policy Manual § 350.4), he/she may be issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon. The decision to issue a concealed weapon permit will be made by the Chief of Police with input from the Reserve Program Coordinator and administrative staff. In issuing a concealed weapon permit a reserve officer's qualification will be individually judged. A reserve officer's dedication to the program and demonstrated maturity, among other factors, will be considered before a concealed weapon permit will be issued. Once issued, the concealed weapon permit will be valid only for as long as the reserve officer remains in good standing with the Salinas Police Department Reserve Officer Program.

325.6.3 RESERVE OFFICER FIREARM TRAINING

All reserve officers are required to maintain proficiency with firearms used in the course of their assignments. Reserve officers shall comply with all areas of the firearms training section of the Policy Manual, with the following exceptions:

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(a) All reserve officers are required to qualify at least quarterly

(b) Reserve officers may fire at the Department approved range once each month with the approval of the Reserve Coordinator

(c) Should a reserve officer fail to qualify over a two-month period, that reserve officer will not be allowed to carry a firearm until he/she has reestablished his/her proficiency

325.7 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR RESERVE PERSONNEL

The Reserve Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for reserve personnel.

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Outside Agency Assistance

326.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members when requesting or responding to a request for mutual aid or when assisting another law enforcement agency.

326.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to promptly respond to requests for assistance by other law enforcement agencies, subject to available resources and consistent with the applicable laws and policies of this department.

326.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Watch Commander's office for approval. In some instances, a memorandum of understanding or other established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests.

When another law enforcement agency requests assistance from this department, the Watch Commander may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist. Members are reminded that their actions when rendering assistance must conform with applicable laws and be consistent with the policies of this department.

Officers may respond to a request for emergency assistance, however, they shall notify a supervisor of their activity as soon as practicable.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by this department until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency. Probation violators who are temporarily detained by this department will not ordinarily be booked at this department. Only in exceptional circumstances, and subject to supervisor approval, will this department provide transportation of arrestees to other facilities on behalf of another agency.

When transportation assistance is rendered, a report shall be prepared and submitted by the handling member unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

326.3.1 INITIATED ACTIVITY

Any on-duty officer who engages in law enforcement activities of any type that are not part of a mutual aid request and take place outside the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Watch Commander and County Communications as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.

326.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

If assistance is needed from another agency, the member requesting assistance should, if practicable, first notify a supervisor. The handling member or supervisor should direct assisting personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.

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The requesting member should arrange for appropriate radio communication capabilities, if necessary and available, so that communication can be coordinated between assisting personnel.

326.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Incidents of outside assistance or law enforcement activities that are not documented in a crime report shall be documented in a general case report or as directed by the Watch Commander.

326.6 MANDATORY SHARING

Equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies should be documented and updated as necessary by the Administration Division Chief or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

(a) The conditions relative to sharing.

(b) The training requirements for:

1. The use of the supplies and equipment.
2. The members trained in the use of the supplies and equipment.

(c) Any other requirements for use of the equipment and supplies.

Copies of the documentation should be provided to County Communications and the Watch Commander to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Training Sergeant should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.

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Registered Offender Information

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines by which the Salinas Police Department will address issues associated with certain offenders who are residing in the jurisdiction and how the Department will disseminate information and respond to public inquiries for information about registered sex and arson offenders.

327.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to identify and monitor registered offenders living within this jurisdiction and to take reasonable steps to address the risks those persons may pose.

327.3 REGISTRATION

The Investigation Division supervisor shall establish a process to reasonably accommodate registration of certain offenders. The process should rebut any allegation on the part of the offender that the registration process was too confusing, burdensome, or difficult for compliance. If it is reasonable to do so, an investigator assigned to related investigations should conduct the registration in order to best evaluate any threat the person may pose to the community. Those assigned to register offenders should receive appropriate training regarding the registration process.

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) in accordance with applicable law (Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to register.

327.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION

The information collected from the registering offenders shall include a signed statement as required by the California DOJ, fingerprints and a photograph, and any other information required by applicable law (Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

327.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS

The Investigation Division supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

(a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.

(b) Review of information on the California DOJ website for sex offenders.

(c) Contact with a registrant’s parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the California DOJ.

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The Investigation Division supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Salinas Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

327.5 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Members will not unilaterally make a public notification advising the community of a particular registrant's presence in the community. Members who identify a significant risk or other public safety issue associated with a registrant should promptly advise their supervisor. The supervisor should evaluate the request and forward the information to the Chief of Police if warranted. A determination will be made by the Chief of Police, with the assistance of legal counsel as necessary, whether such a public alert should be made.

Members of the public requesting information on sex registrants should be provided the Megan's Law website or the Salinas Police Department's website. Information on sex registrants placed on the Salinas Police Department's website shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 290.46.

The Records Coordinator may release local registered offender information to residents only in accordance with applicable law and in compliance with a California Public Records Act request (Government Code § 7920.000 et seq.; Penal Code § 290.45; Penal Code § 290.46; Penal Code § 457.1).

327.5.1 LIMITED RELEASE WITHIN COLLEGE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

California law allows the following additional information regarding a registered sex offender on campus, whose information is not available to the public via the internet website, to be released to a campus community (Penal Code § 290.01(d)):

(a) The offender’s full name

(b) The offender’s known aliases

(c) The offender’s sex

(d) The offender’s race

(e) The offender’s physical description

(f) The offender’s photograph

(g) The offender’s date of birth

(h) Crimes resulting in the registration of the offender under Penal Code § 290

(i) The date of last registration

For purposes of this section, campus community shall be defined as those persons present at or regularly frequenting any place constituting campus property, satellite facilities, laboratories, public areas contiguous to the campus and other areas set forth in Penal Code § 290.01(d).

327.5.2 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

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(a) The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the offender registration laws.

(b) The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.

(c) Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.

(d) The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.

(e) Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution.

(f) The purpose of the release of information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders (Penal Code 290.45).

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Major Incident Notification

328.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of this department in determining when, how and to whom notification of major incidents should be made.

328.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department recognizes that certain incidents should be brought to the attention of supervisors or other specified personnel of this department to facilitate the coordination of activities and ensure that inquiries from the media and the public may be properly addressed.

328.3 MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION

Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Chief of Police and the affected Division Chief. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

- Homicides
- Traffic accidents with fatalities
- Officer-involved shooting - on or off duty (See Policy Manual § 310.53 for special notifications)
- Significant injury or death to employee - on or off duty
- Death of a prominent Salinas official
- Arrest of Department employee or prominent Salinas official
- Arrest of a Peace Officer (excluding CDC employees) by Salinas Police Department personnel
- An incident involving a Department employee alleged to have been involved in criminal conduct, while on or off duty.
- Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths
- A vehicle pursuit that results in serious injury
- An incident not listed above that is of such nature that a staff member should be consulted to determine the most appropriate course of action.

328.4 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Watch Commander is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Watch Commander shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification. The Watch Commander shall attempt to make the notifications as

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soon as practicable. Notification should be made by calling the home telephone number first and then by any other available contact numbers.

328.4.1 STAFF NOTIFICATION

In the event an incident occurs described in Policy Manual § 358.2, the Chief of Police shall be notified along with the affected Division Chief and the Investigations Commander if that division is affected.

328.4.2 DETECTIVE NOTIFICATION

If the incident requires that a detective respond from home, the immediate supervisor of the appropriate detail shall be contacted who will then contact the appropriate detective.

328.4.3 TRAFFIC BUREAU NOTIFICATION

In the event of a traffic fatality or major injury, the Traffic Sergeant shall be notified who will then contact the appropriate accident investigator(s).

328.4.4 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

The Press Information Officer shall be called after members of staff have been notified that it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.

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Death Investigation

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The investigations of cases involving death include those ranging from natural cause to homicide. Some causes of death may not be readily apparent and some cases differ substantially from what they appeared to be initially. The thoroughness of death investigations cannot be emphasized enough.

329.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS

Death investigation cases require certain actions be taken. Paramedics shall be called in all suspected death cases unless the death is obvious (e.g., decapitated, decomposed). A supervisor shall be notified in all death investigations.

329.2.1 CORONER REQUEST

Government Code § 27491 and Health & Safety Code § 102850 direct the Coroner to inquire into and determine the circumstances, manner and cause of certain deaths. The Coroner shall be called in any of the following cases:

(a) Unattended deaths (No physician in attendance or during the continued absence of the attending physician. Also, includes all deaths outside hospitals and nursing care facilities).

(b) Deaths where the deceased has not been attended by either a physician or a registered nurse, who is a member of a hospice care interdisciplinary team, as defined by Health and Safety Code § 1746 in the 20 days prior to death.

(c) Physician unable to state the cause of death. Unwillingness does not apply. Includes all sudden, unexpected and unusual deaths and fetal deaths when the underlying cause is unknown.

(d) Known or suspected homicide.

(e) Known or suspected suicide.

(f) Involving any criminal action or suspicion of a criminal act. Includes child and dependent adult negligence and abuse.

(g) Related to or following known or suspected self-induced or criminal abortion.

(h) Associated with a known or alleged rape or crime against nature.

(i) Following an accident or injury (primary or contributory). Deaths known or suspected as resulting (in whole or in part) from or related to accident or injury, either old or recent.

(j) Drowning, fire, hanging, gunshot, stabbing, cutting, starvation, exposure, alcoholism, drug addiction, strangulation or aspiration.

(k) Accidental poisoning (food, chemical, drug, therapeutic agents).

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(l) Occupational diseases or occupational hazards.

(m) Known or suspected contagious disease and constituting a public hazard.

(n) All deaths in operating rooms and all deaths where a patient has not fully recovered from an anesthetic, whether in surgery, recovery room or elsewhere.

(o) In prison or while under sentence. Includes all in-custody and police involved deaths.

(p) All deaths of unidentified persons.

(q) All deaths of state hospital patients.

(r) Suspected Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) deaths.

(s) All deaths where the patient is comatose throughout the period of the physician's attendance. Includes patients admitted to hospitals unresponsive and expire without regaining consciousness.

The body shall not be disturbed or moved from the position or place of death without permission of the coroner.

329.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES

The Coroner or Deputy Coroner is generally the only person permitted to search a body known to be dead from any of the circumstances set forth in Government Code § 27491. The only exception is that an officer is permitted to search the body of a person killed in a traffic collision for the limited purpose of locating an anatomical donor card (Government Code § 27491.3). If such a donor card is located, the Coroner or a designee shall be promptly notified. Should exigent circumstances indicate to an officer that any search of a known dead body is warranted prior to the arrival of the Coroner or a designee; the investigating officer shall first obtain verbal consent from the Coroner or a designee (Government Code § 27491.2).

Whenever possible, a witness, preferably a relative to the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain at the scene with the officer pending the arrival of the Coroner or a designee. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report. Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased by the Coroner or a designee, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

329.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When practical, and if not handled by the Coroner's Office, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification. If the relatives live outside this county, the Coroner may be requested to make the notification. The Coroner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned detectives may need to talk to the next-of-kin.

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329.2.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES

If the identity of a dead body cannot be established after the Coroner arrives, the Coroner’s office will issue a “John Doe" or "Jane Doe” number for the report.

329.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form in a written report.

329.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the assigned officer shall notify the appropriate supervisor or Watch Commander. The Investigations Division shall then be notified to determine the possible need for a detective to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.

329.2.7 EMPLOYMENT RELATED DEATHS OR INJURIES

Any member of this agency who responds to and determines that a death, serious illness, or serious injury has occurred as a result of an accident at or in connection with the victim's employment shall ensure that the nearest office of Cal-OSHA is notified by telephone immediately or as soon as practicable with all pertinent information (8 CCR 342(b)).

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Identity Theft

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Identity theft is a growing trend that frequently involves related crimes in multiple jurisdictions. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for the reporting and investigation of such crimes.

330.2 REPORTING

(a) In an effort to maintain uniformity in reporting, officers or CSO's presented with the crime of identity theft (Penal Code § 530.6) shall initiate a report for victims residing within the jurisdiction of this Department when the crime occurred. For incidents of identity theft occurring outside this jurisdiction, officers should observe the following:

1. For any victim not residing within this jurisdiction, the officer may either take a courtesy report to be forwarded to the victim's residence agency or the victim should be encouraged to promptly report the identity theft to the law enforcement agency where he or she resides.

(b) While the crime of identity theft should be reported to the law enforcement agency where the victim resides, officers of this Department should investigate and report crimes occurring within this jurisdiction which have resulted from the original identity theft (e.g., the identity theft occurred elsewhere, but the credit card fraud occurred and is reported in this jurisdiction).

(c) Officers should include all known incidents of fraudulent activity (e.g., credit card number applied for in victim's name when the victim has never made such an application).

(d) Officers should also cross-reference all known reports made by the victim (e.g., U.S. Secret Service, credit reporting bureaus, U.S. Postal Service and DMV) with all known report numbers.

(e) The reporting officer should inform victims of identity theft that the California Identity Theft Registry is available to help those who are wrongly linked to crimes. The registry can be checked by law enforcement and other authorized persons to investigate whether a criminal history or want was created in the victim's name (Penal Code § 530.7). Information regarding the California Identity Theft Registry can be obtained by calling toll free (888) 880-0240.

(f) Following supervisory review and departmental processing, the initial report should be forwarded to the appropriate detective for follow up investigation, coordination with other agencies and prosecution as circumstances dictate.

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Private Persons Arrests

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the handling of private person's arrests made pursuant to Penal Code § 837.

331.2 ADVISING PRIVATE PERSONS OF THE ARREST PROCESS

Penal Code § 836(b) expressly mandates that all officers shall advise victims of domestic violence of the right to make a private person's arrest, including advice on how to safely execute such an arrest. In all other situations, officers should use sound discretion in determining whether or not to advise an individual of the arrest process.

(a) When advising any individual regarding the right to make a private person's arrest, officers should refrain from encouraging or dissuading any individual from making such an arrest and should instead limit advice to the legal requirements for such an arrest as listed below.

(b) Private individuals should be discouraged from using force to effect a private person's arrest, and absent immediate threat to their own safety or the safety of others, private individuals should be encouraged to refer matters to law enforcement officials for further investigation or arrest.

331.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS

Penal Code § 837 provides that a private person may arrest another:

(a) For a public offense committed or attempted in his or her presence;

(b) When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his or her presence;

(c) When a felony has been in fact committed, and he or she has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested has committed it.

Unlike peace officers, private persons may not make an arrest on suspicion that a felony has been committed - the felony must in fact have taken place.

331.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer presented with a private person wishing to make an arrest must determine whether or not there is reasonable cause to believe that such an arrest would be lawful (Penal Code § 847).

(a) Should any officer determine that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer should take no action to further detain or restrain the individual beyond that which reasonably appears necessary to investigate the matter, determine the lawfulness of the arrest and protect the public safety.

1. Any officer who determines that a private person's arrest appears to be unlawful should promptly release the arrested individual pursuant to Penal Code § 849(b)(1). The officer must include the basis of such a determination in a related report.

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2. Absent reasonable cause to support a private person's arrest or other lawful grounds to support an independent arrest by the officer, the officer should advise the parties that no arrest will be made and that the circumstances will be documented in a related report.

(b) Whenever an officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer may exercise any of the following options:

1. Take the individual into physical custody for booking
2. Release the individual pursuant to a Notice to Appear
3. Release the individual pursuant to Penal Code § 849

331.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign a Department Citizen Arrest Request Form under penalty of perjury.

In addition to the Citizen Arrest Request Form (and any other related documents such as citations, booking forms, etc.), officers shall complete a narrative report regarding the circumstances and disposition of the incident.

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Limited English Proficiency Services

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

332.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Authorized interpreter - A person who has been screened and authorized by the Department to act as an interpreter and/or translator for others.

Interpret or interpretation - The act of listening to a communication in one language (source language) and orally converting it to another language (target language), while retaining the same meaning.

Limited English proficient (LEP) - Any individual whose primary language is not English and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. These individuals may be competent in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking or understanding) but still be LEP for other purposes (e.g., reading or writing). Similarly, LEP designations are context-specific; an individual may possess sufficient English language skills to function in one setting but these skills may be insufficient in other situations.

Qualified bilingual member - A member of the Salinas Police Department, designated by the Department, who has the ability to communicate fluently, directly and accurately in both English and another language. Bilingual members may be fluent enough to communicate in a non-English language but may not be sufficiently fluent to interpret or translate from one language into another.

Translate or translation - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

332.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to reasonably ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to law enforcement services, programs and activities, while not imposing undue burdens on its members.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon national origin or any other protected interest or right.

332.3 LEP COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an LEP Coordinator. The LEP Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Field Operations Division Chief or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the LEP Coordinator include, but are not limited to:

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(a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Salinas Police Department's LEP services to LEP individuals.

(b) Developing procedures that will enable members to access LEP services, including telephonic interpreters, and ensuring the procedures are available to all members.

(c) Ensuring that a list of all qualified bilingual members and authorized interpreters is maintained and available to each Watch Commander and Communications Supervisor. The list should include information regarding the following:

1. Languages spoken
2. Contact information
3. Availability

(d) Ensuring signage stating that interpreters are available free of charge to LEP individuals is posted in appropriate areas and in the most commonly spoken languages.

(e) Reviewing existing and newly developed documents to determine which are vital documents and should be translated, and into which languages the documents should be translated.

(f) Annually assessing demographic data and other resources, including contracted language services utilization data and community-based organizations, to determine if there are additional documents or languages that are appropriate for translation.

(g) Identifying standards and assessments to be used by the Department to qualify individuals as qualified bilingual members or authorized interpreters.

(h) Periodically reviewing efforts of the Department in providing meaningful access to LEP individuals, and, as appropriate, developing reports, new procedures or recommending modifications to this policy.

(i) Receiving and responding to complaints regarding department LEP services.

(j) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

332.4 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS

Since there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Department will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of four factors, which are:

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(a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by department members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of the Department or a particular geographic area.

(b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with department members, programs or services.

(c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information or service provided.

(d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

332.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Salinas Police Department members should never refuse service to an LEP individual who is requesting assistance, nor should they require an LEP individual to furnish an interpreter as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services.

The Department will utilize all reasonably available tools, such as language identification cards, when attempting to determine an LEP individual's primary language.

LEP individuals may choose to accept department-provided LEP services at no cost or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided LEP services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

332.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES

Vital documents or those that are frequently used should be translated into languages most likely to be encountered. The LEP Coordinator will arrange to make these translated documents available to members and other appropriate individuals, as necessary.

332.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS

The Department may develop audio recordings of important or frequently requested information in a language most likely to be understood by those LEP individuals who are representative of the community being served.

332.8 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS

Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established department procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology, and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence or conveying rights or responsibilities.

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When a qualified bilingual member from this department is not available, personnel from other City departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.

332.9 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

Any person designated by the Department to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the department case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the LEP Coordinator which demonstrates that their skills and abilities include:

(a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.

(b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this department and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.

(c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

(d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

332.9.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

The Department may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this department or personnel from other City departments.
- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this department, and with whom the Department has a resource-sharing or other arrangement that they will interpret according to department guidelines.

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332.9.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted in above), and have been approved by the Department to communicate with LEP individuals.

Where qualified bilingual members or other authorized interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the LEP individual and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

332.10 CONTACT AND REPORTING

While all law enforcement contacts, services and individual rights are important, this department will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and interpretation services are provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source.

332.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The Salinas Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the Personnel and Training Unit to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

332.11.1 EMERGENCY CALLS TO 9-1-1

Department members will make every reasonable effort to promptly accommodate LEP individuals utilizing 9-1-1 lines. When a 9-1-1 call-taker receives a call and determines that the caller is an LEP individual, the call-taker shall quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate emergency response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a qualified bilingual member is available in County Communications, the call shall immediately be handled by the qualified bilingual member.

If a qualified bilingual member is not available or the call-taker is unable to identify the caller's language, the call-taker will contact the contracted telephone interpretation service and establish a three-way call between the call-taker, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

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Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

While 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

332.12 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve LEP individuals. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation to determine the need and availability of language assistance to all involved LEP individuals and utilize the methods outlined in this policy to provide such assistance.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an LEP individual.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter before placing an LEP individual under arrest.

332.13 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS

In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoenaed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, officers should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized department member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
- Any other authorized interpreter

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual's bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

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332.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Miscommunication during custodial interrogations may have a substantial impact on the evidence presented in a criminal prosecution. Only qualified bilingual members or, if none is available or appropriate, authorized interpreters shall be used during custodial interrogations. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by the qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter.

In order to ensure that translations during custodial interrogations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

332.15 BOOKINGS

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that language barriers can create. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility, and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. Members should seek the assistance of a qualified bilingual member whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by an LEP individual.

332.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the LEP Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during an investigation should not be members of this department.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

332.17 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach programs and other such services offered by this department are important to the ultimate success of more traditional law enforcement duties. This department will continue to work with community groups, local businesses and neighborhoods to provide equal access to such programs and services.

332.18 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access department-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

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The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Sergeant shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

332.18.1 TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

All members on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete prescribed interpreter training. To complete interpreter training successfully, an interpreter must demonstrate proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language, demonstrate knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or phraseology, and understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

Members on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. This annual training should include language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.

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Communications with Persons with Disabilities

333.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with disabilities, including those who are deaf or hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, or are blind.

333.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Auxiliary aids - Tools used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. They include, but are not limited to, the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; a computer or typewriter; an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; qualified readers; or a qualified interpreter.

Disability or impairment - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102).

Qualified interpreter - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, translators, sign language interpreters and intermediary interpreters.

333.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to reasonably ensure that people with disabilities, including victims, witnesses, suspects and arrestees have equal access to law enforcement services, programs and activities. Members must make efforts to communicate effectively with individuals with disabilities.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon disabilities.

333.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107). The ADA Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible, to the Field Operations Division Chief or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the ADA Coordinator shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Working with the City ADA coordinator regarding the Salinas Police Department's efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.

(b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.

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(c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs and activities.

(d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each Watch Commander and Communications Supervisor. The list should include information regarding the following:

1. Contact information
2. Availability

(e) Developing procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.

(f) Ensuring signage is posted in appropriate areas, indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to people with disabilities.

(g) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

333.4 FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Because the nature of any law enforcement contact may vary substantially from one situation to the next, members of this department should consider all information reasonably available to them when determining how to communicate with an individual with a disability. Members should carefully balance all known factors in an effort to reasonably ensure people who are disabled have equal access to services, programs and activities. These factors may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Members should not always assume that effective communication is being achieved. The fact that an individual appears to be nodding in agreement does not always mean he/she completely understands the message. When there is any doubt, members should ask the individual to communicate back or otherwise demonstrate their understanding.

(b) The nature of the disability (e.g., deafness or blindness vs. hard of hearing or low vision).

(c) The nature of the law enforcement contact (e.g., emergency vs. non-emergency, custodial vs. consensual contact).

(d) The availability of auxiliary aids. The fact that a particular aid is not available does not eliminate the obligation to reasonably ensure access. However, in an emergency, availability may factor into the type of aid used.

333.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.

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Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual's choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual's preferred communication method must be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method is effective include:

(a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.

(b) The nature, length and complexity of the communication involved.

(c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services that reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the Salinas Police Department, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to placing the handcuffs in the front of the body to facilitate communication using sign language or writing.

333.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Salinas Police Department members shall never refuse to assist an individual with disabilities who is requesting assistance. The Department will not charge anyone to receive auxiliary aids, nor shall they require anyone to furnish their own auxiliary aid or service as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to individuals who are disabled through a variety of services.

A person who is disabled may choose to accept department-provided auxiliary aids or services or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided auxiliary aids or services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

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333.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS AND ENLARGED PRINT

The Department may develop audio recordings to assist people who are blind or have a visual impairment with accessing important information. If such a recording is not available, members may read aloud from the appropriate form, for example a personnel complaint form, or provide forms with enlarged print.

333.8 QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS

A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex transactions (e.g., interviewing a victim, witness, suspect or arrestee), if the individual to be interviewed normally relies on sign language or speechreading (lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the case or investigation involving the disabled individual. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a court proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

(a) Available within a reasonable amount of time but in no event longer than one hour if requested.

(b) Experienced in providing interpretation services related to law enforcement matters.

(c) Familiar with the use of VRS and/or video remote interpreting services.

(d) Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signed English (SE).

(e) Able to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

(f) Knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved when providing interpreter services.

Members should use department-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and generally not more than 15 minutes after a request for an interpreter has been made or it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. No individual who is disabled shall be required to provide his/her own interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

333.9 TTY AND RELAY SERVICES

In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., booking or attorney contacts), members must also provide those who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY (also known as a telecommunications device for deaf people, or TDD). Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of TTY and TDD communications.

The Department will accept all TTY or TDD calls placed by those who are deaf or hard of hearing and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

Note that relay services translate verbatim, so the conversation must be conducted as if speaking directly to the caller.

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333.10 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Interpreter services may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SE, and have been approved by the Department to provide interpreter services.

Where qualified interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the individual with the disability and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

333.11 FAMILY AND FRIENDS

While family or friends may offer to assist with interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. The nature of the contact and relationship between the individual with the disability and the person offering services must be carefully considered (e.g., victim/suspect).

Children shall not be relied upon except in emergency or critical situations when there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

Adults may be relied upon when (28 CFR 35.160):

(a) There is an emergency or critical situation and there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

(b) The person with the disability requests that the adult interpret or facilitate communication and the adult agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is reasonable under the circumstances.

333.12 REPORTING

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and communication assistance has been provided, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of communication services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source. If the individual's express preference is not honored, the member must document why another method of communication was used.

All written communications exchanged in a criminal case shall be attached to the report or placed into evidence.

333.13 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve individuals with disabilities. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.

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The Department recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to provide immediate access to complete communication services to every member of this department. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation and consider the length, complexity and importance of the communication, as well as the individual's preferred method of communication, when determining the type of resources to use and whether a qualified interpreter is needed.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to verbally request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing and requires communications assistance.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified interpreter before placing an individual with a disability under arrest. Individuals who are arrested and are assisted by service animals should be permitted to make arrangements for the care of such animals prior to transport.

333.13.1 FIELD RESOURCES

Examples of methods that may be sufficient for transactions, such as checking a license or giving directions to a location or for urgent situations such as responding to a violent crime in progress, may, depending on the circumstances, include such simple things as:

(a) Hand gestures or visual aids with an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech.

(b) Exchange of written notes or communications.

(c) Verbal communication with an individual who can speechread by facing the individual and speaking slowly and clearly.

(d) Use of computer, word processing, personal communication device or similar device to exchange texts or notes.

(e) Slowly and clearly speaking or reading simple terms to individuals who have a visual or mental impairment.

Members should be aware that these techniques may not provide effective communication as required by law and this policy depending on the circumstances.

333.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech impairment are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide interpreter services before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual has made a clear indication that he/she understands the process and desires to proceed without an interpreter. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects who are deaf or hard of hearing by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written *Miranda* warning card.

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In order to ensure that communications during custodial investigations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

333.15 ARREST AND BOOKINGS

If an individual with speech or hearing disabilities is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter at the place of arrest or booking as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual indicates that he/she prefers a different auxiliary aid or service or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that often exist when communicating with those who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, are blind, or have other disabilities. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. If necessary, members should seek the assistance of a qualified interpreter whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by the individual.

Individuals who require and possess personally owned communication aids (e.g., hearing aids, cochlear processors) should be permitted to retain them while in custody.

333.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that individuals with disabilities who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide a qualified interpreter or forms in enlarged print, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the department ADA Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Qualified interpreters used during the investigation of a complaint should not be members of this Department.

333.17 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach programs and other such services offered by this department are important to the ultimate success of more traditional law enforcement duties. This department will continue to work with community groups, local businesses and neighborhoods to provide equal access to such programs and services.

333.18 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with individuals who are disabled are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training that should include:

(a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms and available resources.

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(b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.

(c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive training related to interacting with individuals who have disabilities, including individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, or are blind. Those who may have contact with such individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Sergeant shall maintain records of all training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

333.18.1 CALL-TAKER TRAINING

Emergency call-takers shall be trained in the use of TTY equipment protocols for communicating with individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have speech impairments. Such training and information should include:

(a) The requirements of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for telephone emergency service providers.

(b) ASL syntax and accepted abbreviations.

(c) Practical instruction on identifying and processing TTY or TDD calls, including the importance of recognizing silent TTY or TDD calls, using proper syntax, abbreviations and protocol when responding to TTY or TDD calls.

(d) Hands-on experience in TTY and TDD communications, including identification of TTY or TDD tones.

Training should be mandatory for all County Communications members who may have contact with individuals from the public who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech. Refresher training should occur every six months.

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Mandatory Employer Notification

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the requirements and procedures to follow when a public or private school employee (teacher and non-teacher) has been arrested under certain circumstances.

334.2 MANDATORY SCHOOL EMPLOYEE ARREST REPORTING

In the event a school employee is arrested for any offense enumerated below, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is required to report the arrest as follows.

334.2.1 ARREST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER

In the event a public school teacher is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591 or Health and Safety Code § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(12), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290, Penal Code § 261(a), or Education Code § 44010, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the school district employing the teacher and to immediately give written notice of the arrest to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing and to the superintendent of schools in the county where the person is employed (Health and Safety Code § 11591; Penal Code § 291).

334.2.2 ARREST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NON-TEACHER EMPLOYEE

In the event a public school non-teacher employee is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591 or Health and Safety Code § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(12), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290, Penal Code § 261(a), or Education Code § 44010, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the school district employing the non-teacher and to immediately give written notice of the arrest to the governing board of the school district employing the person (Health and Safety Code § 11591; Penal Code § 291).

334.2.3 ARREST OF PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHER

In the event a private school teacher is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591 or Health and Safety Code § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(12), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290 or Education Code § 44010, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the private school authority employing the teacher and to immediately give written notice of the arrest to the private school authority employing the teacher (Health and Safety Code § 11591; Penal Code § 291.1).

334.2.4 ARREST OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR

In the event a teacher or instructor employed in a community college district school is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591.5 or Health

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and Safety § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(9), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290 or in Penal Code § 261(a)(1), the Chief of Police or the authorized designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the community college district employing the person, and shall immediately give written notice of the arrest to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (Health and Safety Code § 11591.5; Penal Code § 291.5).

334.3 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will meet the reporting requirements of California law to minimize the risks to children and others.

334.4 ARREST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COMMUNITY CARE FACILITIES

In the event an employee of a community treatment facility, a day treatment facility, a group home, a short-term residential therapeutic program or a foster family agency is arrested for child abuse (as defined in Penal Code § 11165.6) and the employee is free to return to work where children are present, the investigating member shall notify the licensee of the charge of abuse (Health and Safety Code § 1522.2).

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Biological Samples

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the collection of biological samples from those individuals required to provide samples upon conviction or arrest for certain offenses. This policy does not apply to biological samples collected at a crime scene or taken from a person in conjunction with a criminal investigation. Nor does it apply to biological samples from those required to register, for example, sex offenders.

335.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will assist in the expeditious collection of required biological samples from offenders in accordance with the laws of this state and with as little reliance on force as practicable.

335.3 PERSONS SUBJECT TO DNA COLLECTION

Those who must submit a biological sample include (Penal Code § 296):

(a) A person, including a juvenile, upon conviction or other adjudication of any felony offense.

(b) A person, including a juvenile, upon conviction or other adjudication of any offense if the person has a prior felony on record.

(c) An adult arrested or charged with any felony.

335.4 PROCEDURE

When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

335.4.1 COLLECTION

The following steps should be taken to collect a sample:

(a) Verify that the individual is required to provide a sample pursuant to Penal Code § 296; Penal Code § 296.1.

(b) Verify that a biological sample has not been previously collected from the offender by querying the individual's criminal history record for a DNA collection flag or, during regular business hours, calling the California Department of Justice (DOJ) designated DNA laboratory. There is no need to obtain a biological sample if one has been previously obtained.

(c) Use a DNA buccal swab collection kit provided by the California DOJ to perform the collection and take steps to avoid cross contamination.

335.5 USE OF FORCE TO OBTAIN SAMPLES

If a person refuses to cooperate with the sample collection process, officers should attempt to identify the reason for refusal and seek voluntary compliance without resorting to using force. Force will not be used in the collection of samples except as authorized by court order and only

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with the approval of a supervisor. Methods to consider when seeking voluntary compliance include contacting:

(a) The person's parole or probation officer when applicable.

(b) The prosecuting attorney to seek additional charges against the person for failure to comply or to otherwise bring the refusal before a judge.

(c) The judge at the person's next court appearance.

(d) The person's attorney.

(e) A chaplain.

(f) Another custody facility with additional resources, where an arrestee can be transferred to better facilitate sample collection.

(g) A supervisor who may be able to authorize custodial disciplinary actions to compel compliance, if any are available.

The supervisor shall review and approve any plan to use force and be present to document the process.

335.5.1 VIDEO RECORDING

A video recording should be made anytime force is used to obtain a biological sample. The recording should document all staff participating in the process, in addition to the methods and all force used during the collection. The recording should be part of the investigation file, if any, or otherwise retained in accordance with the department’s records retention schedule (15 CCR 1059).

335.5.2 CELL EXTRACTIONS

If the use of force includes a cell extraction, the extraction shall be video recorded, including audio. Video shall be directed at the cell extraction event. The video recording shall be retained by the Department for the length of time required by statute. Notwithstanding the use of the video as evidence in a criminal proceeding, the tape shall be retained administratively (15 CCR 1059).

335.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

California law provides for the following:

335.6.1 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO FORCE

The Watch Commander or the on-duty authorized designee shall prepare prior written authorization for the use of any force (15 CCR 1059). The written authorization shall include information that the subject was asked to provide the requisite specimen, sample, or impression and refused, as well as the related court order authorizing the force.

335.6.2 BLOOD SAMPLES

A blood sample should only be obtained under this policy when:

(a) The California DOJ requests a blood sample and the subject consents, or

(b) A court orders a blood sample following a refusal.

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The withdrawal of blood may only be performed in a medically approved manner by health care providers trained and qualified to draw blood. A California DOJ collection kit shall be used for this purpose (Penal Code § 298(a); Penal Code § 298(b)(2)).

335.6.3 LITIGATION

The Chief of Police or authorized designee should notify the California DOJ's DNA Legal Unit in the event this department is named in a lawsuit involving the DNA Data Bank sample collection, sample use or any aspect of the state's DNA Data Bank Program.

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Chaplains

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Salinas Police Department chaplains to provide counseling or emotional support to members of the Department, their families and members of the public.

336.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this Department that the Chaplain Program shall be a non-denominational, ecumenical ministry provided by volunteer clergy without financial compensation.

336.3 ELIGIBILITY

Requirements for participation as a chaplain for the Department may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Must be an ordained or licensed minister in good standing with their faith tradition.

(b) Complete an approved chaplaincy training program.

(c) Having a good reputation in the community.

(d) Successful completion of an appropriate-level background investigation.

(e) Demonstrate effective communication, empathy, and crisis intervention skills.

(f) Possession of a valid driver license.

The Chief of Police may apply exceptions for eligibility based on organizational needs and the qualifications of the individual.

336.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

The Salinas Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this department.

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as department personnel before appointment.

336.4.1 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

Chaplain candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to appointment as a chaplain:

(a) Submit the appropriate written application.

(b) Include a recommendation from employers or volunteer programs.

(c) Interview with the Chief of Police and the chaplain coordinator.

(d) Successfully complete an appropriate-level background investigation.

(e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Chief of Police.

Chaplains are volunteers and serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Chaplains shall have no property interest in continued appointment. However, if a chaplain is removed for alleged

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misconduct, the chaplain will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear his/her name through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

336.5 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORMS

As representatives of the Department, chaplains are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Chaplains shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties. Uniforms and necessary safety equipment will be provided for each chaplain. Identification symbols worn by chaplains shall be different and distinct from those worn by officers through the inclusion of "Chaplain" on the uniform and not reflect any religious affiliation.

Chaplains will be issued Salinas Police Department identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard Salinas Police Department identification cards, with the exception that “Chaplain” will be indicated on the cards. Chaplains shall be required to return any issued uniforms or department property at the termination of service.

Chaplains shall conform to all uniform regulations and appearance standards of this department.

336.6 CHAPLAIN COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to a chaplain coordinator. The coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Administration Division Chief or the authorized designee.

The chaplain coordinator shall serve as the liaison between the chaplains and the Chief of Police. The function of the coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective chaplain management within the Department, and to direct and assist efforts to jointly provide more productive chaplain services. Under the general direction of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, chaplains shall report to the chaplain coordinator and/or Watch Commander.

The chaplain coordinator may appoint a senior chaplain or other designee to assist in the coordination of chaplains and their activities.

The responsibilities of the coordinator or the authorized designee include, but are not limited to:

(a) Recruiting, selecting and training qualified chaplains.

(b) Conducting chaplain meetings.

(c) Establishing and maintaining a chaplain callout roster.

(d) Maintaining records for each chaplain.

(e) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of chaplains.

(f) Maintaining a record of chaplain schedules and work hours.

(g) Completing and disseminating, as appropriate, all necessary paperwork and information.

(h) Planning periodic recognition events.

(i) Maintaining liaison with other agency chaplain coordinators.

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An evaluation of the overall use of chaplains will be conducted on an annual basis by the coordinator.

336.7 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chaplains assist the Department, its members and the community, as needed. Assignments of chaplains will usually be to augment the Field Operations Division . Chaplains may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed. Chaplains should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the Department.

General responsibilities include:

- Provide spiritual and emotional support to officers, staff, and their families.
- Offer assistance during critical incidents, including death notifications and crisis interventions.
- Conduct or participate in departmental ceremonies, funerals, and memorial services.
- Serve as a liaison between the department and faith-based organizations.
- Maintain confidentiality and uphold ethical standards of care.
- Respond to emergency situations as requested by the department.
- Assist with community outreach programs and public relations initiatives.

All chaplains will be assigned to duties by the chaplain coordinator or the authorized designee.

Chaplains may not proselytize or attempt to recruit members of the Department or the public into a religious affiliation while representing themselves as chaplains with this department. If there is any question as to the receiving person's intent, chaplains should verify that the person is desirous of spiritual counseling or guidance before engaging in such discussion.

Chaplains may not accept gratuities for any service or any subsequent actions or follow-up contacts that were provided while functioning as a chaplain for the Salinas Police Department.

336.7.1 COMPLIANCE

Chaplains are volunteer members of this department, and except as otherwise specified within this policy, are required to comply with the Volunteer Program Policy and other applicable policies.

336.7.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

(a) Chaplains will be scheduled to be on-call for a period of seven consecutive days during each month, beginning on Monday and ending on the following Sunday.

(b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Salinas Police Department personnel a minimum of eight hours per month.

(c) At the end of each watch the chaplain will complete a chaplain shift report and submit it to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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(d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with officers during any shift and observe Salinas Police Department operations, provided the Watch Commander has been notified and has approved the activity.

(e) Chaplains shall not be evaluators of members of the Department.

(f) In responding to incidents, a chaplain shall never function as an officer.

(g) When responding to in-progress calls for service, chaplains may be required to stand-by in a secure area until the situation has been deemed safe.

(h) Chaplains shall serve only within the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(i) Each chaplain shall have access to current department member rosters, addresses, telephone numbers, duty assignments and other information that may assist in his/her duties. Such information will be considered confidential and each chaplain will exercise appropriate security measures to prevent distribution of the data.

336.7.3 ASSISTING THE DEPARTMENT

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to this department include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting members in the diffusion of a conflict or incident, when requested.

(b) Responding to natural and accidental deaths, suicides and attempted suicides, family disturbances and any other incident that in the judgment of the Watch Commander or supervisor aids in accomplishing the mission of the Department.

(c) Responding to all major disasters, such as natural disasters, bombings and similar critical incidents.

(d) Being on-call and, if possible, on-duty during major demonstrations or any public function that requires the presence of a large number of department members.

(e) Attending department and academy graduations, ceremonies and social events and offering invocations and benedictions, as requested.

(f) Participating in in-service training classes.

(g) Willingness to train others to enhance the effectiveness of the Department.

336.7.4 ASSISTING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to department members include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting in making notification to families of members who have been seriously injured or killed and, after notification, responding to the hospital or home of the member.

(b) Visiting sick or injured members in the hospital or at home.

(c) Attending and participating, when requested, in funerals of active or retired members.

(d) Serving as a resource for members when dealing with the public in incidents, such as accidental deaths, suicides, suicidal subjects, serious accidents, drug and alcohol abuse and other such situations that may arise.

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(e) Providing counseling and support for members and their families.

(f) Being alert to the needs of members and their families.

336.7.5 ASSISTING THE COMMUNITY

The duties of a chaplain related to the community include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fostering familiarity with the role of law enforcement in the community.

(b) Providing an additional link between the community, other chaplain coordinators and the Department.

(c) Providing liaison with various civic, business and religious organizations.

(d) Promptly facilitating requests for representatives or leaders of various denominations.

(e) Assisting the community in any other function as needed or requested.

(f) Making referrals in cases where specialized attention is needed or in cases that are beyond the chaplain's ability to assist.

336.7.6 SITUATIONS REQUIRING CHAPLAIN CALL-OUT:

(a) Death notifications.

(b) Officer-involved shootings.

(c) Line-of-duty injuries or deaths.

(d) Suicides or suicide attempts.

(e) Major accidents or disasters.

(f) Violent crime incidents with emotional trauma.

(g) Community crisis situations.

(h) Personal or family crises involving department personnel.

336.7.7 REQUESTING A CHAPLAIN:

- A supervisor, watch commander, or dispatcher may initiate a chaplain call-out.
- The request should include relevant incident details, including location, type of event, and any known emotional or spiritual needs.
- The on-call chaplain should be contacted using the provided chaplain contact list or department call tree.

336.7.8 CHAPLAIN RESPONSE PROTOCOL:

- Upon receiving a request, the on-call chaplain will confirm availability and estimated response time.
- Chaplains will report to the designated location in department-approved attire and with appropriate identification.
- Upon arrival, chaplains will coordinate with the on-scene commander or requesting officer.

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- Chaplains should remain on-site as long as needed and document any non-confidential interactions in accordance with department policy.

336.8 PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS

No person who provides chaplain services to members of the Department may work or volunteer for the Salinas Police Department in any capacity other than that of chaplain.

Department chaplains shall be familiar with state evidentiary laws and rules pertaining to the limits of the clergy-penitent, psychotherapist-patient and other potentially applicable privileges and shall inform members when it appears reasonably likely that the member is discussing matters that are not subject to privileged communications. In such cases, the chaplain should consider referring the member to a non-department counseling resource.

No chaplain shall provide counsel to or receive confidential communications from any Salinas Police Department member concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

336.9 TRAINING

(a) Chaplains must complete initial orientation and department-approved chaplaincy training.

(b) Attend ongoing training sessions in crisis intervention, grief counseling, and law enforcement support.

(c) Participate in department drills and critical incident response exercises.

(d) Stay informed on best practices in law enforcement chaplaincy.

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Public Safety Video Surveillance System

337.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for the placement and monitoring of department public safety video surveillance, as well as the storage and release of the captured images.

This policy only applies to overt, marked public safety video surveillance systems operated by the Department. It does not apply to mobile audio/video systems, covert audio/video systems or any other image-capturing devices used by the Department.

337.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department operates a public safety video surveillance system to complement its anti-crime strategy, to effectively allocate and deploy personnel, and to enhance public safety and security in public areas. Cameras may be placed in strategic locations throughout the City to detect and deter crime, to help safeguard against potential threats to the public, to help manage emergency response situations during natural and man-made disasters and to assist City officials in providing services to the community.

Video surveillance in public areas will be conducted in a legal and ethical manner while recognizing and protecting constitutional standards of privacy.

337.3 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Only department-approved video surveillance equipment shall be utilized. Members authorized to monitor video surveillance equipment should only monitor public areas and public activities where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall approve all proposed locations for the use of video surveillance technology and should consult with and be guided by legal counsel as necessary in making such determinations.

337.3.1 PLACEMENT AND MONITORING

Camera placement will be guided by the underlying purpose or strategy associated with the overall video surveillance plan. As appropriate, the Chief of Police should confer with other affected City divisions and designated community groups when evaluating camera placement. Environmental factors, including lighting, location of buildings, presence of vegetation, or other obstructions, should also be evaluated when determining placement.

The cameras shall only record video images and not sound. Recorded images may be used for a variety of purposes, including criminal investigations and monitoring of activity around high-value or high-threat areas. The public video surveillance system may be useful for the following purposes:

(a) To prevent, deter, and identify criminal activity.

(b) To target identified areas of gang and narcotics complaints or activity.

(c) To respond to critical incidents.

(d) To assist in identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting offenders.

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(e) To document officer and offender conduct during interactions to safeguard the rights of the public and officers.

(f) To augment resources in a cost-effective manner.

(g) To monitor pedestrian and vehicle traffic activity.

Images from each camera should be recorded in a manner consistent with the underlying purpose of the particular camera. Images should be transmitted to monitors installed in the Watch Commander's office and County Communications. When activity warranting further investigation is reported or detected at any camera location, the available information should be provided to responding officers in a timely manner. The Watch Commander or trained personnel in County Communications are authorized to adjust the cameras to more effectively view a particular area for any legitimate public safety purpose.

The Chief of Police may authorize video feeds from the public safety video surveillance system to be forwarded to a specified location for monitoring by other than police personnel, such as allied government agencies, road or traffic crews, or fire or emergency operations personnel.

Unauthorized recording, viewing, reproduction, dissemination, or retention is prohibited.

337.3.2 CAMERA MARKINGS

All public areas monitored by public safety surveillance equipment shall be marked in a conspicuous manner with appropriate signs to inform the public that the area is under police surveillance. Signs should be well lit, placed appropriately and without obstruction to ensure visibility.

337.3.3 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER TECHNOLOGY

The Department may elect to integrate its public safety video surveillance system with other technology to enhance available information. Systems such as gunshot detection, incident mapping, crime analysis, license plate recognition, facial recognition and other video-based analytical systems may be considered based upon availability and the nature of department strategy.

The Department should evaluate the availability and propriety of networking or otherwise collaborating with appropriate private sector entities and should evaluate whether the use of certain camera systems, such as pan-tilt-zoom systems and video enhancement or other analytical technology, requires additional safeguards.

337.4 VIDEO SUPERVISION

Supervisors should monitor video surveillance access and usage to ensure members are within department policy and applicable laws. Supervisors should ensure such use and access is appropriately documented.

337.4.1 VIDEO LOG

A log should be maintained at all locations where video surveillance monitors are located. The log should be used to document all persons not assigned to the monitoring locations who have

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been given access to view or monitor images provided by the video surveillance cameras. The logs should, at a minimum, record the:

(a) Date and time access was given.

(b) Name and agency of the person being given access to the images.

(c) Name of person authorizing access.

(d) Identifiable portion of images viewed.

337.4.2 PROHIBITED ACTIVITY

Public safety video surveillance systems will not intentionally be used to invade the privacy of individuals or observe areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists.

Public safety video surveillance equipment shall not be used in an unequal or discriminatory manner and shall not target individuals or groups based solely on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability.

Video surveillance equipment shall not be used to harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.

337.5 STORAGE AND RETENTION OF MEDIA

All downloaded media shall be stored in a secure area with access restricted to authorized persons. A recording needed as evidence shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with established evidence procedures. All actions taken with respect to retention of media shall be appropriately documented.

The type of video surveillance technology employed and the manner in which recordings are used and stored will affect retention periods. The recordings should be stored and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and for a minimum of one year. Prior to destruction, written consent shall be obtained from the City Attorney. If recordings are evidence in any claim filed or any pending litigation, they shall be preserved until pending litigation is resolved (Government Code § 34090.6).

Any recordings needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with current evidence procedures.

337.5.1 EVIDENTIARY INTEGRITY

All downloaded and retained media shall be treated in the same manner as other evidence. Media shall be accessed, maintained, stored and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, digital masking of innocent or uninvolved individuals to preserve anonymity, authenticity certificates and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.

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337.6 RELEASE OF VIDEO IMAGES

All recorded video images gathered by the public safety video surveillance equipment are for the official use of the Salinas Police Department.

Requests for recorded video images from the public or the media shall be processed in the same manner as requests for department public records.

Requests for recorded images from other law enforcement agencies shall be referred to the Watch Commander for release in accordance with a specific and legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Recorded video images that are the subject of a court order or subpoena shall be processed in accordance with the established department subpoena process.

337.7 VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AUDIT

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will conduct an annual review of the public safety video surveillance system. The review should include an analysis of the cost, benefit and effectiveness of the system, including any public safety issues that were effectively addressed or any significant prosecutions that resulted, and any systemic operational or administrative issues that were identified, including those related to training, discipline or policy.

The results of each review shall be appropriately documented and maintained by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and other applicable advisory bodies. Any recommendations for training or policy should be promptly addressed.

337.8 TRAINING

All department members authorized to operate or access public video surveillance systems shall receive appropriate training. Training should include guidance on the use of cameras, interaction with dispatch and patrol operations and a review regarding relevant policies and procedures, including this policy. Training should also address state and federal law related to the use of video surveillance equipment and privacy.

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Child and Dependent Adult Safety

338.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that children and dependent adults are not left without appropriate care in the event their caregiver or guardian is arrested or otherwise prevented from providing care due to actions taken by members of this department (Penal Code § 833.2(a)).

This policy does not address the actions to be taken during the course of a child abuse or dependent adult investigation. These are covered in the Child Abuse and Senior and Disability Victimization policies.

338.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the stressful experience individuals may have when their parent or caregiver is arrested. The Salinas Police Department will endeavor to create a strong, cooperative relationship with local, state and community-based social services to ensure an effective, collaborative response that addresses the needs of those affected, including call-out availability and follow-up responsibilities.

338.3 PROCEDURES DURING AN ARREST

When encountering an arrest or prolonged detention situation, officers should make reasonable attempts to determine if the arrestee is responsible for children or dependent adults. In some cases this may be obvious, such as when children or dependent adults are present. However, officers should inquire if the arrestee has caregiver responsibilities for any children or dependent adults who are without appropriate supervision. The following steps should be taken (Penal Code § 13517.7(b)(1)):

(a) Inquire about and confirm the location of any children or dependent adults.

(b) Look for evidence of children and dependent adults. Officers should be mindful that some arrestees may conceal the fact that they have a dependent for fear the individual may be taken from them.

(c) Consider inquiring of witnesses, neighbors, friends and relatives of the arrestee as to whether the person is responsible for a child or dependent adult.

Whenever reasonably possible, officers should take reasonable steps to accomplish the arrest of a parent, guardian or caregiver out of the presence of his/her child or dependent adult. Removing children or dependent adults from the scene in advance of the arrest will generally ensure the best outcome for the individual.

Whenever it is safe to do so, officers should allow the parent or caregiver to assure children or dependent adults that they will be provided care. If this is not safe or if the demeanor of the parent or caregiver suggests this conversation would be non-productive, the officer at the scene should explain the reason for the arrest in age-appropriate language and offer reassurance to the child or dependent adult that he/she will receive appropriate care.

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338.3.1 AFTER AN ARREST

Whenever an arrest is made, the officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the arrestee's disclosed or discovered children or dependent adults.

Officers should allow the arrestee reasonable time to arrange for care of children and dependent adults. Temporary placement with family or friends may be appropriate. However, any decision should give priority to a care solution that is in the best interest of the child or dependent adult. In such cases the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) Allow the person reasonable time to arrange for the care of children and dependent adults with a responsible party, as appropriate.

  1. Officers should consider allowing the person to use his/her cell phone to facilitate arrangements through access to contact phone numbers, and to lessen the likelihood of call screening by the recipients due to calls from unknown sources.

(b) Unless there is evidence to the contrary (e.g., signs of abuse, drug use, unsafe environment), officers should respect the parent or caregiver's judgment regarding arrangements for care. It is generally best if the child or dependent adult remains with relatives or family friends that he/she knows and trusts because familiarity with surroundings and consideration for comfort, emotional state and safety are important.

  1. Except when a court order exists limiting contact, the officer should attempt to locate and place children or dependent adults with the non-arrested parent, guardian or caregiver.

(c) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.

(d) Notify Child Protective Services or the Division of Aging and Adult Services, if appropriate.

(e) Notify the field supervisor or Watch Commander of the disposition of children or dependent adults.

If children or dependent adults are at school or another known location outside the household at the time of arrest, the arresting officer should attempt to contact the school or other known location and inform the principal or appropriate responsible adult of the caregiver's arrest and of the arrangements being made for the care of the arrestee's dependent. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

338.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS

During the booking process the arrestee shall be allowed to make additional telephone calls to relatives or other responsible individuals as is reasonably necessary to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult. These telephone calls should be given as soon as practicable and are in addition to any other telephone calls allowed by law (Penal Code § 851.5(c)).

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If an arrestee is unable to resolve the care of any child or dependent adult through this process, a supervisor should be contacted to determine the appropriate steps to arrange for care. These steps may include additional telephone calls or contacting a local, county or state services agency.

338.3.3 REPORTING

(a) For all arrests where children are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Special needs (e.g., medical, mental health)
5. How, where and with whom or which agency the child was placed
6. Identities and contact information for other potential caregivers
7. Notifications made to other adults (e.g., schools, relatives)

(b) For all arrests where dependent adults are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Whether he/she reasonably appears able to care for him/herself
5. Disposition or placement information if he/she is unable to care for him/herself

338.3.4 SUPPORT AND COUNSELING REFERRAL

If, in the judgment of the handling officers, the child or dependent adult would benefit from additional assistance, such as counseling services, contact with a victim advocate or a crisis telephone number, the appropriate referral information may be provided.

338.4 DEPENDENT WELFARE SERVICES

Whenever an arrestee is unwilling or incapable of arranging for the appropriate care of any child or dependent adult, the handling officer should contact the appropriate welfare service or other department-approved social service to determine whether protective custody is appropriate (Welfare and Institutions Code § 305).

Only when other reasonable options are exhausted should a child or dependent adult be transported to the police facility, transported in a marked patrol car, or taken into formal protective custody.

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Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

338.5 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant is responsible to ensure that all personnel of this department who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive approved POST-approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian or caregiver is arrested (Penal Code § 13517.7).

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Service Animals

339.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to ensure the rights of individuals who use service animals to assist with disabilities are protected in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

339.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Service animal - A dog that is trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual or other mental disability. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability (28 CFR 35.104; Health and Safety Code § 113903).

Service animal also includes a miniature horse if the horse is trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities, provided the horse is housebroken, is under the handler’s control, the facility can accommodate the horse’s type, size and weight, and the horse’s presence will not compromise legitimate safety requirements necessary for safe operation of the facility (28 CFR 35.136(i)).

339.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to provide services and access to persons with service animals in the same manner as those without service animals. Department members shall protect the rights of persons assisted by service animals in accordance with state and federal law.

339.3 IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS

Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness or collar.

Service animals may be used in a number of ways to provide assistance, including:

- Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
- Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms or legs.
- Pulling wheelchairs.
- Providing physical support and assisting with stability and balance.
- Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
- Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with

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schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

339.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Service animals that are assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the general public is allowed. Department members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the Salinas Police Department affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136).

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Volunteer Program

340.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this Department to use qualified volunteers for specified tasks and duties in order to create efficiencies for the Department and improve services to the community. Volunteers are intended to supplement and support, rather than supplant, sworn officers and civilian personnel. Volunteers can be an important part of any organization and are proven to be a valuable asset to law enforcement agencies. Volunteers help to increase departmental responsiveness, delivery of services and information input, and provide new program opportunities. In addition, volunteers bring new skills and expertise to the Department and prompt new enthusiasm.

340.1.1 DEFINITION OF VOLUNTEER

An individual who performs a service for the Department without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services rendered. This may include unpaid chaplains, unpaid reserve officers, interns, persons providing administrative support and youth involved in a law enforcement Explorer Post, among others.

340.2 VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

340.2.1 VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR

The Volunteer Coordinator shall be appointed by the Administration Division Chief. The function of the Volunteer Coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective volunteer management within the Department, and to direct and assist staff and volunteer efforts to jointly provide more productive services. The Volunteer Coordinator should work with other Department staff on an ongoing basis to assist in the development and implementation of volunteer-staffed positions.

The Volunteer Coordinator, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Recruiting, selecting and training qualified volunteers for various positions.

(b) Facilitating the implementation of new volunteer activities and assignments.

(c) Maintaining records for each volunteer.

(d) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of volunteers.

(e) Maintaining the volunteer handbook and outlining expectations, policies and responsibilities for all volunteers.

(f) Maintaining a record of volunteer schedules and work hours.

(g) Completion and dissemination as appropriate of all necessary paperwork and information.

(h) Planning periodic recognition events.

(i) Administering discipline when warranted.

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(j) Maintaining liaison with other volunteer-utilizing programs in the community and assisting in community-wide efforts to recognize and promote volunteering.

340.2.2 RECRUITMENT

Volunteers should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis consistent with Department policy on equal opportunity nondiscriminatory employment. A primary qualification for participation in the application process should be an interest in, and an ability to assist the Department in serving the public.

Requests for volunteers should be submitted in writing by interested staff to the Volunteer Coordinator through the requester's immediate supervisor. A complete position description and a requested time-frame should be included in the request. All parties should understand that the recruitment of volunteers is enhanced by creative and interesting assignments. The Volunteer Coordinator may withhold assignment of any volunteer until such time as the requesting unit is prepared to make effective use of volunteer resources.

340.2.3 SCREENING

All prospective volunteers should complete the volunteer application form. The Volunteer Coordinator or designee should conduct a face-to-face interview with an applicant under consideration.

A documented background investigation shall be completed on each volunteer applicant and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

(a) Traffic and criminal background check. Fingerprints shall be obtained from all applicants and processed through the California Criminal Information Index.

(b) Employment

(c) References

(d) Credit check

A polygraph exam may be required of each applicant depending on the type of assignment.

340.2.4 SELECTION AND PLACEMENT

Service as a volunteer with the Department shall begin with an official notice of acceptance or appointment to a volunteer position. Notice may only be given by an authorized representative of the Department, who will normally be the Volunteer Coordinator. No volunteer should begin any assignment until they have been officially accepted for that position and completed all required screening and paperwork. At the time of final acceptance, each volunteer should complete all required enrollment paperwork and will receive a copy of their position description and agreement of service with the Department. All volunteers shall receive a copy of the volunteer handbook and shall be required to sign a volunteer agreement.

Volunteers should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the Department.

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340.2.5 TRAINING

Volunteers will be provided with an orientation program to acquaint them with the Department, personnel, policies and procedures that have a direct impact on their work assignment.

Volunteers should receive position-specific training to ensure they have adequate knowledge and skills to complete tasks required by the position and should receive periodic ongoing training as deemed appropriate by their supervisor or the Volunteer Coordinator.

Training should reinforce to volunteers that they may not intentionally represent themselves as, or by omission infer that they are sworn officers or other full-time members of the Department. They shall always represent themselves as volunteers.

All volunteers shall comply with the rules of conduct and with all orders and directives, either oral or written, issued by the Department.

340.2.6 FITNESS FOR DUTY

No volunteer shall report to work or be on-duty when his/her judgment or physical condition has been impaired by alcohol, medication, other substances, illness or injury.

Volunteers shall report to their supervisor any changes in status that may affect their ability to fulfill their duties. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Driver license

(b) Medical condition

(c) Arrests

(d) Criminal investigations

All volunteers shall adhere to the guidelines set forth by this Department regarding drug and alcohol use.

340.2.7 DRESS CODE

As representatives of the Department, volunteers are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Volunteers shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties.

Volunteers shall conform to Department-approved dress consistent with their duty assignment. Uniforms authorized for volunteers should be readily distinguishable from those worn by sworn officers. The uniform or identifiable parts of the uniform shall not be worn while off-duty except volunteers may choose to wear the uniform while in transit to or from official Department assignments or functions provided an outer garment is worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the volunteer while he/she is off duty.

Volunteers shall be required to return any issued uniform or Department property at the termination of service.

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340.3 SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEERS

Each volunteer who is accepted to a position with the Department must have a clearly identified supervisor who is responsible for direct management of that volunteer. This supervisor will be responsible for day-to-day management and guidance of the work of the volunteer and should be available to the volunteer for consultation and assistance.

A volunteer may be assigned as and act as a supervisor of other volunteers provided that the supervising volunteer is under the direct supervision of a paid staff member.

Functional supervision of volunteers is the responsibility of the supervisor in charge of the unit where the volunteer is assigned. Following are some considerations to keep in mind while supervising volunteers:

(a) Take the time to introduce volunteers to employees on all levels.

(b) Ensure volunteers have work space and necessary office supplies.

(c) Make sure the work is challenging. Do not hesitate to give them an assignment or task that will tap these valuable resources.

340.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

With appropriate security clearance, volunteers may have access to confidential information such as criminal histories or investigative files. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor or Department policy, all information shall be considered confidential. Only that information specifically identified and approved by authorized personnel shall be released. Confidential information shall be given only to persons who have a need and a right to know as determined by Department policy and supervisory personnel.

Each volunteer will be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement before being given an assignment with the Department. Subsequent unauthorized disclosure of any confidential information, verbally, in writing or by any other means, by the volunteer is grounds for immediate dismissal and possible criminal prosecution.

Volunteers shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any article for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or other periodical, release or divulge any information concerning the activities of the Department, or maintain that they represent the Department in such matters without permission from the proper Department personnel.

340.5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Volunteers will be issued an identification card that must be worn at all times while on-duty. Any fixed and portable equipment issued by the Department shall be for official and authorized use only. Any property or equipment issued to a volunteer shall remain the property of the Department and shall be returned at the termination of service.

340.5.1 VEHICLE USE

Volunteers assigned to duties such as vacation house checks or other assignments that require the use of a vehicle must first complete the following:

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(a) A driving safety briefing and Department approved driver safety course.

(b) Verification that the volunteer possesses a valid California Driver License.

(c) Verification that the volunteer carries current vehicle insurance.

The Volunteer Coordinator should insure that all volunteers receive safety briefing updates and license and insurance verification at least once a year.

When operating a Department vehicle, volunteers shall obey all rules of the road, including seat belt requirements. Smoking is prohibited in all Department vehicles.

Volunteers should not operate a marked patrol car unless there is a prominently placed sign indicating that it is out of service and are not authorized to operate a Department vehicle Code-3.

340.5.2 RADIO AND MCT USAGE

Volunteers shall successfully complete CLETS and radio procedures training prior to using the police radio or MDT and comply with all related provisions. The Volunteer Coordinator should ensure that radio and CLETS training is provided for volunteers whenever necessary.

340.6 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES/TERMINATION

A volunteer may be removed from the volunteer program at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the Volunteer Coordinator. Volunteers shall have no property interests in their continued appointment. However, if a volunteer is removed for alleged misconduct, the volunteer will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear his/her name through a liberty interest hearing which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or authorized designee.

Volunteers may resign from volunteer service with the Department at any time. It is requested that volunteers who intend to resign provide advance notice of their departure and a reason for their decision.

340.6.1 EXIT INTERVIEWS

Exit interviews, where possible, should be conducted with volunteers who are leaving their positions. The interview should ascertain why the volunteer is leaving the position and solicit the volunteer's suggestions on improving the position. When appropriate, the interview should also include a discussion on the possibility of involvement in some other capacity with the Department.

340.7 EVALUATION

An evaluation of the overall volunteer program will be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations should be conducted with volunteers to ensure the best use of human resources available, to ensure personnel problems can be identified and dealt with promptly and fairly, and to ensure optimum satisfaction on the part of volunteers.

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Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

341.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The decision to become involved in a law enforcement action when off-duty can place an officer as well as others at great risk and must be done with careful consideration. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for officers of the Salinas Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

341.2 POLICY

Initiating law enforcement action while off-duty is generally discouraged. Officers should not attempt to initiate enforcement action when witnessing minor crimes, such as suspected intoxicated drivers, reckless driving or minor property crimes. Such incidents should be promptly reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Officers are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril. However, any sworn member of this Department who becomes aware of an incident or circumstance that he/she reasonably believes poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death, or significant property damage may take reasonable action to minimize the threat.

When public safety or the prevention of major property damage requires immediate action, officers should first consider reporting and monitoring the activity and only take direct action as a last resort.

341.3 FIREARMS

Officers of this department may carry firearms while off-duty in accordance with federal regulations and department policy. All firearms and ammunition must meet guidelines as described in the department Firearms Policy. When carrying firearms while off-duty officers shall also carry their department-issued badge and identification.

Officers should refrain from carrying firearms when the consumption of alcohol is likely or when the need to carry a firearm is outweighed by safety considerations. Firearms shall not be carried by any officer who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any drugs or medications or any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the officer's senses or judgment.

341.4 DECISION TO INTERVENE

There is no legal requirement for off-duty officers to take law enforcement action. However, should officers decide to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable, and should take into consideration the following:

(a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and the fact there may be multiple or hidden suspects.

(b) The inability to communicate with responding units.

(c) The lack of equipment, such as handcuffs, OC or baton.

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(d) The lack of cover.

(e) The potential for increased risk to bystanders if the off-duty officer were to intervene.

(f) Unfamiliarity with the surroundings.

(g) The potential for the off-duty officer to be misidentified by other peace officers or members of the public.

Officers should consider waiting for on-duty uniformed officers to arrive, and gather as much accurate intelligence as possible instead of immediately intervening.

341.4.1 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

If involvement is reasonably necessary the officer should attempt to call or have someone else call 9-1-1 to request immediate assistance. The dispatcher should be informed that an off-duty officer is on-scene and should be provided a description of the officer if possible.

Whenever practicable, the officer should loudly and repeatedly identify him/herself as an Salinas Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

341.4.2 INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Officers should refrain from handling incidents of personal interest, (e.g., family or neighbor disputes) and should remain neutral. In such circumstances officers should call the responsible agency to handle the matter.

341.4.3 CIVILIANNONSWORN RESPONSIBILITIES

Civilian personnel should not become involved in any law enforcement actions while off-duty except to notify the local law enforcement authority and remain at the scene, if safe and practicable.

341.4.4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

When encountering a non-uniformed officer in public, uniformed officers should wait for acknowledgement by the non-uniformed officer in case he/she needs to maintain an undercover capability.

341.5 REPORTING

Any off-duty officer who engages in any law enforcement activity, regardless of jurisdiction, shall notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. The Watch Commander shall determine whether a report should be filed by the employee.

Officers should cooperate fully with the agency having jurisdiction in providing statements or reports as requested or as appropriate.

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Department/Office Use of Social Media

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that any use of social media on behalf of the Department is consistent with the department mission.

This policy does not address all aspects of social media use. Specifically, it does not address:

- Personal use of social media by department members (see the Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking Policy).
- Use of social media in personnel processes (see the Recruitment and Selection Policy).
- Use of social media as part of a criminal investigation, other than disseminating information to the public on behalf of this department (see the Investigation and Prosecution Policy).

342.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Social media - Any of a wide array of Internet-based tools and platforms that allow for the sharing of information, such as the department website or social networking services

342.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department may use social media as a method of effectively informing the public about department services, issues, investigations and other relevant events.

Department members shall ensure that the use or access of social media is done in a manner that protects the constitutional rights of all.

342.3 AUTHORIZED USERS

Only members authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may utilize social media on behalf of the Department. Authorized members shall use only department-approved equipment during the normal course of duties to post and monitor department-related social media, unless they are specifically authorized to do otherwise by their supervisors.

The Chief of Police may develop specific guidelines identifying the type of content that may be posted. Any content that does not strictly conform to the guidelines should be approved by a supervisor prior to posting.

Requests to post information over department social media by members who are not authorized to post should be made through the member's chain of command.

342.4 AUTHORIZED CONTENT

Only content that is appropriate for public release, that supports the department mission and conforms to all department policies regarding the release of information may be posted.

Examples of appropriate content include:

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(a) Announcements.

(b) Tips and information related to crime prevention.

(c) Investigative requests for information.

(d) Requests that ask the community to engage in projects that are relevant to the department mission.

(e) Real-time safety information that is related to in-progress crimes, geographical warnings or disaster information.

(f) Traffic information.

(g) Press releases.

(h) Recruitment of personnel.

342.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE

In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Press Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

342.5 PROHIBITED CONTENT

Content that is prohibited from posting includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Content that is abusive, discriminatory, inflammatory or sexually explicit.

(b) Any information that violates individual rights, including confidentiality and/or privacy rights and those provided under state, federal or local laws.

(c) Any information that could compromise an ongoing investigation.

(d) Any information that could tend to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Salinas Police Department or its members.

(e) Any information that could compromise the safety and security of department operations, members of the Department, victims, suspects or the public.

(f) Any content posted for personal use.

(g) Any content that has not been properly authorized by this policy or a supervisor.

Any member who becomes aware of content on this department's social media site that he/she believes is unauthorized or inappropriate should promptly report such content to a supervisor. The supervisor will ensure its removal from public view and investigate the cause of the entry.

342.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED

Department social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.

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342.6 MONITORING CONTENT

The Chief of Police will appoint a supervisor to review, at least annually, the use of department social media and report back on, at a minimum, the resources being used, the effectiveness of the content, any unauthorized or inappropriate content and the resolution of any issues.

342.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Administration Division Chief should work with the Custodian of Records to establish a method of ensuring that public records generated in the process of social media use are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

342.8 TRAINING

Authorized members should receive training that, at a minimum, addresses legal issues concerning the appropriate use of social media sites, as well as privacy, civil rights, dissemination and retention of information posted on department sites.

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Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

343.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

Funerary objects - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains. Funerary objects are either associated funerary objects or unassociated funerary objects.

Associated funerary objects are any funerary objects related to removed human remains, where the location of the human remains is known. This includes objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains, regardless of the physical location or existence of any related human remains.

Unassociated funerary objects are any other funerary objects that are identified by a preponderance of the evidence such as:

- Related to human remains but the remains were not removed, or the location of the remains is unknown.
- Related to specific individuals or families.
- Removed from specific burial sites with Native American cultural affiliation.
- Removed from an area where such burial sites are known to have existed, but the site no longer exists.

Native American human remains - Any physical part of the body of a Native American individual.

Objects of cultural patrimony - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and, therefore, cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

Sacred objects - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

343.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred

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objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption, or complicated custody transfer processes.

343.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.5).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.5):

- Federal land - Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or U.S. Department of Agriculture
- State land/Private land - Coroner, when appropriate (Health and Safety Code § 7050.5)
- Tribal land - Responsible Indian tribal official

343.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

If the location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.7).

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Gun Violence Restraining Orders

344.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for petitioning and serving gun violence restraining orders and accounting for the firearms obtained pursuant to those orders (Penal Code § 18108).

344.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Gun violence restraining order - Civil restraining order prohibiting a named person from controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or otherwise having custody of any firearms or ammunition, including an ammunition magazine (Penal Code § 18100).

344.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to petition for and serve gun violence restraining orders in compliance with state law and to properly account for firearms and ammunition obtained by the Department pursuant to such orders.

344.3 GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will appoint a gun violence restraining order coordinator. The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

(a) Developing and maintaining procedures for the filing of a petition for an order or a renewal of an order by department members, also including procedures for requesting and serving (Penal Code § 18108):

1. A temporary emergency gun violence restraining order.
2. An ex parte gun violence restraining order.
3. A gun violence restraining order issued after notice and hearing.
4. Renewal orders.

(b) Developing and maintaining factors to consider when assessing the need to seek an order, including (Penal Code § 18108; Penal Code § 18155):

1. Whether threats have been made, and if so, whether the threats are credible and specific.
2. Whether the potential victim is within close proximity.
3. Whether the person has expressed suicidal tendencies.
4. Whether the person has access to firearms.
5. The criminal history of the person, in particular any history of criminal violence, including whether the person is currently on parole, probation, or monitored release.

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6. The mental health history of the person, in particular whether the person has any history of mental illness or has ever been detained for being a danger to themselves or others.
7. Any upcoming holidays, anniversaries, or other dates of significance that may serve as a trigger for the person, such as the death of a family member.
8. Whether the person has any history of drug or alcohol abuse.

(c) Developing and maintaining procedures for the receipt and service of orders consistent with the requirements of Penal Code § 18115; Penal Code § 18120; Penal Code § 18135; Penal Code § 18140; and Penal Code § 18160. Procedures should include:

1. Evaluation of an order to determine appropriate service and necessary precautions (see the Warrant Service Policy and the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).
2. Forwarding orders to the Records Coordinator for recording in appropriate databases and required notice to the court, as applicable.
3. Preparing or obtaining a search warrant prior to attempting service of an order, when appropriate (Penal Code § 18108).
4. Seizure procedures of firearms and ammunition at the time of issuance of a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order.
5. Verification procedures for the removal of firearms and ammunition from the subject of a gun violence restraining order (Penal Code § 18108).

(d) Coordinating with the Training Sergeant to provide officers who may be involved in petitioning for or serving orders with training on such orders. Training should include determining when a petition is appropriate, the process for seeking an order, and the service of such orders.

(e) Reviewing each petition and any associated court documents for an order prepared by members, for compliance with this policy, department procedures, and state law.

(f) Developing and maintaining procedures for members to accept voluntarily surrendered prohibited items at times other than when an order is being served by the Department.

1. Procedures should include preparing and providing a receipt identifying all prohibited items to the person surrendering the items.

(g) Coordinating review of notices of court hearings and providing notice to the appropriate officer of the hearing date and the responsibility to appear and participate in the evidence presentation process (Penal Code § 18108).

(h) Coordinating with the Training Sergeant to ensure officers remain current with the following (Penal Code § 18108):

1. Types of evidence a court considers when determining whether grounds exist for the issuance of a gun violence restraining order as provided in Penal Code § 18155 (Grounds for gun violence restraining order; examination by court).

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2. The different procedures and protections afforded by different types of firearm-prohibiting emergency protective orders that are available to law enforcement petitioners.

(i) Establishing standards and procedures for addressing violations of a gun violence restraining order (Penal Code § 18108).

(j) Establishing procedures for officers to provide information about mental health referral services during contact with persons exhibiting mental health issues (Penal Code § 18108).

344.4 GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

An officer who reasonably believes a person is a present danger to self or another person by controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or otherwise having custody of a firearm may request permission from the officer's supervisor to petition the court for a gun violence restraining order.

Officers petitioning the court should use the forms established by the Judicial Council (Penal Code § 18105). The petition should describe the number, types, and locations of any firearms and ammunition that the officer believes to be possessed or controlled by the person (Penal Code § 18107). The petition should also describe why less-restrictive alternatives are ineffective or inadequate for the circumstances (Penal Code § 18125; Penal Code § 18150; Penal Code § 18175).

If it is not practical under the circumstances to submit a written petition, an officer may submit the petition electronically or orally request a temporary order (Penal Code § 18122; Penal Code § 18140).

344.4.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers should also consider requesting permission to petition the court for a gun violence restraining order (Penal Code § 18108):

(a) When responding to a residence that is associated with a firearm registration or record.

(b) When responding to any call or incident when a firearm is present or when one of the involved parties owns, possesses, or expresses an intent to acquire a firearm.

(c) During a contact with a person exhibiting mental health issues, including suicidal thoughts, statements, or actions, if that person owns or possesses a firearm.

Officers should consider obtaining a mental health evaluation if the encounter involves a situation where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the person poses an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to themself or another person by having custody or control of a firearm or expresses intent to obtain a firearm (see the Mental Illness Commitments Policy) (Penal Code § 18108).

344.5 SERVICE OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

An officer serving any gun violence restraining order shall:

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(a) Verbally ask the subject of the order if he/she has any firearm, ammunition, or magazine in his/her possession or under his/her custody or control (Penal Code § 18160).

(b) Request that any firearms or ammunition be immediately surrendered and issue a receipt for the surrendered items (Penal Code § 18120).

(c) Take into temporary custody any firearm or other deadly weapon discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search (Penal Code § 18250).

(d) Inform the restrained person of any scheduled hearing regarding the order (Penal Code § 18160).

(e) Transmit the original proof of service form to the issuing court as soon as practicable but within one business day (Penal Code § 18115).

(f) As soon as practicable, but by the end of his/her shift, submit proof of service to the Records Unit for prompt entry into the California Restraining and Protective Order System (Penal Code § 18115).

The officer should also inform the restrained person that he/she is required, within 24 hours, to surrender to a law enforcement agency any other firearms and ammunition he/she owns or that are in his/her custody or control or sell them to a firearms dealer. This notification should be documented.

All firearms and ammunition collected shall be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

344.5.1 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

An officer requesting a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order shall (Penal Code § 18140):

(a) For oral requests, sign a declaration under penalty of perjury reciting the oral statements provided to the judicial officer and memorialize the order of the court on the form approved by the Judicial Council.

(b) Serve the order on the restrained person if the person can be reasonably located.

(c) Forward a copy of the order to the Records Coordinator for filing with the court and appropriate databases.

344.6 SEARCH WARRANTS

If a person who has been served with a gun violence restraining order refuses to surrender any firearm or ammunition, the officer should consider whether to seek a search warrant. If a search warrant is to be obtained, the preparation and service of the search warrant shall be done in accordance with the Warrant Service Policy. Additionally, (Penal Code § 1542.5):

(a) The officer serving the warrant shall take custody of any firearm or ammunition that is controlled, possessed or owned by the person who is the subject of the gun violence restraining order, including any discovered pursuant to the warrant, a consensual search or other lawful search.

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(b) If the location being searched is jointly occupied and the firearm or ammunition is owned by a person other than the restrained person, the firearm or ammunition should not be seized if the following conditions are met:

1. The firearm or ammunition can be stored in a manner that does not allow the restrained person to have control or access.
2. There is no evidence that the owner unlawfully possesses the firearm or ammunition.

(c) If a locked gun safe belonging to someone other than the subject of a gun violence restraining order is discovered, the officer shall not search the contents of the safe unless the owner consents or there is a valid search warrant for the safe. Any search of the safe must be done in the owner's presence.

344.7 RECORDS COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Coordinator is responsible for ensuring:

(a) Proof of service of any gun violence restraining order served by an officer or received from the clerk of the court is entered in the computer database system for protective and restraining orders maintained by the Department of Justice within one business day of service if served by an officer, or within one business day of receipt of proof of service if served by a person other than a law enforcement officer (Penal Code § 18115).

(b) Temporary orders are entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System (Penal Code § 18140).

(c) Copies of temporary orders are filed with the court as soon as practicable, but no later than three court days, after issuance (Penal Code § 18140).

(d) Copies of receipts of surrendered firearms or ammunition issued by other agencies for gun violence restraining orders issued by the Department are properly maintained (Penal Code § 18120).

(e) Any relinquishment of firearm rights form received from the court is entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System within one business day of receipt (Penal Code § 18115).

344.8 COURT-ORDERED FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SURRENDERS

Authorized members shall accept firearms and ammunition from any individual who is the subject of a gun violence restraining order. The member receiving any firearm or ammunition shall:

(a) Record the individual's name, address and telephone number.

(b) Record the serial number of the firearm.

(c) Prepare an incident report and property report.

(d) Provide a property receipt to the individual who surrendered the firearms and ammunition.

(e) Package and submit the firearms and ammunition in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

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344.9 STORAGE AND RELEASE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Firearms and ammunition that were taken into temporary custody or surrendered pursuant to a gun violence restraining order shall be stored in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

Firearms and ammunition shall be returned to the restrained person upon the expiration of the order in accordance with Penal Code § 18120 and the Property and Evidence Policy (Penal Code § 18108).

344.10 RENEWAL OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

The Investigation Division supervisor is responsible for the review of a gun violence restraining order (including temporary or ex parte orders) obtained by the Department to determine if renewal should be requested within the time prescribed by law (Penal Code § 18190).

344.11 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall be responsible for making this policy available to the public upon request (Penal Code § 18108).

344.12 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that members receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy (Penal Code § 18108).

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Community Relations

345.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for community relationship-building.

Additional guidance on community relations and outreach is provided in other policies, including the:

- Hate Crimes Policy.
- Limited English Proficiency Services Policy.
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy.
- Chaplains Policy.
- Patrol Function Policy.
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.

345.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to promote positive relationships between members of the department and the community by treating community members with dignity and respect and engaging them in public safety strategy development and relationship-building activities, and by making relevant policy and operations information available to the community in a transparent manner.

345.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers should, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

(a) Make casual and consensual contacts with community members to promote positive community relationships (see the Detentions and Photographing Detainees Policy).

(b) Become reasonably familiar with the schools, businesses and community groups in their assigned jurisdictional areas.

(c) Work with community members and the department community relations coordinator to identify issues and solve problems related to community relations and public safety.

(d) Conduct periodic foot patrols of their assigned areas to facilitate interaction with community members. Officers carrying out foot patrols should notify an appropriate supervisor and County Communications of their status (i.e., on foot patrol) and location before beginning and upon completion of the foot patrol. They should also periodically inform County Communications of their location and status during the foot patrol.

345.4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should designate a member of the Department to serve as the community relations coordinator. He/she should report directly to the Chief of Police or authorized designee and is responsible for:

(a) Obtaining department-approved training related to his/her responsibilities.

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(b) Responding to requests from department members and the community for assistance in identifying issues and solving problems related to community relations and public safety.

(c) Organizing surveys to measure the condition of the department's relationship with the community.

(d) Working with community groups, department members and other community resources to:

1. Identify and solve public safety problems within the community.
2. Organize programs and activities that help build positive relationships between department members and the community and provide community members with an improved understanding of department operations.

(e) Working with the Field Operations Division Chief to develop patrol deployment plans that allow officers the time to participate in community engagement and problem-solving activities.

(f) Recognizing department and community members for exceptional work or performance in community relations efforts.

(g) Attending City council and other community meetings to obtain information on community relations needs.

(h) Assisting with the department's response to events that may affect community relations, such as an incident where the conduct of a department member is called into public question.

(i) Informing the Chief of Police and others of developments and needs related to the furtherance of the department's community relations goals, as appropriate.

345.5 SURVEYS

The community relations coordinator should arrange for a survey of community members and department members to be conducted at least annually to assess the condition of the relationship between the Department and the community. Survey questions should be designed to evaluate perceptions of the following:

(a) Overall performance of the Department

(b) Overall competence of department members

(c) Attitude and behavior of department members

(d) Level of community trust in the Department

(e) Safety, security or other concerns

A written summary of the compiled results of the survey should be provided to the Chief of Police.

345.6 COMMUNITY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

The community relations coordinator should organize or assist with programs and activities that create opportunities for department members and community members, especially youth, to interact in a positive setting. Examples of such programs and events include:

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(a) Department-sponsored athletic programs (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, bowling).

(b) Police-community get-togethers (e.g., cookouts, meals, charity events).

(c) Youth leadership and life skills mentoring.

(d) School resource officer/Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.®) programs.

(e) Neighborhood Watch and crime prevention programs.

345.7 INFORMATION SHARING

The community relations coordinator should work with the Press Information Officer to develop methods and procedures for the convenient sharing of information (e.g., major incident notifications, significant changes in department operations, comments, feedback, positive events) between the Department and community members. Examples of information-sharing methods include:

(a) Community meetings.

(b) Social media (see the Department Use of Social Media Policy).

(c) Department website postings.

Information should be regularly refreshed, to inform and engage community members continuously.

345.8 LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS EDUCATION

The community relations coordinator should develop methods to educate community members on general law enforcement operations so they may understand the work that officers do to keep the community safe. Examples of educational methods include:

(a) Development and distribution of informational cards/flyers.

(b) Department website postings.

(c) Presentations to driver education classes.

(d) Instruction in schools.

(e) Department ride-alongs (see the Ride-Along Policy).

(f) Scenario/Simulation exercises with community member participation.

(g) Youth internships at the Department.

(h) Citizen academies.

Instructional information should include direction on how community members should interact with the police during enforcement or investigative contacts and how community members can make a complaint to the department regarding alleged misconduct or inappropriate job performance by department members.

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345.9 SAFETY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Department members responsible for community relations activities should consider the safety of the community participants and, as much as reasonably practicable, not allow them to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize their safety.

Department members in charge of community relations events should ensure that participating community members have completed waiver forms before participation, if appropriate. A parent or guardian must complete the waiver form if the participating community member has not reached 18 years of age.

Community members are subject to a criminal history check before approval for participation in certain activities, such as citizen academies.

345.10 COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Chief of Police should establish a committee of volunteers consisting of community members, community leaders and other community stakeholders (e.g., representatives from schools, churches, businesses, social service organizations). The makeup of the committee should reflect the demographics of the community as much as practicable.

The committee should convene regularly to:

(a) Provide a public forum for gathering information about public safety concerns in the community.

(b) Work with the Department to develop strategies to solve public safety problems.

(c) Generate plans for improving the relationship between the Department and the community.

(d) Participate in community outreach to solicit input from community members, including youth from the community.

The Training Sergeant should arrange for initial and ongoing training for committee members on topics relevant to their responsibilities.

The Chief of Police may include the committee in the evaluation and development of department policies and procedures and may ask them to review certain personnel complaints for the purpose of providing recommendations regarding supervisory, training or other issues as appropriate.

345.10.1 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Chief of Police and the community relations coordinator should work with the City Attorney as appropriate to ensure the committee complies with any legal requirements such as public notices, records maintenance and any other associated obligations or procedures.

345.11 TRANSPARENCY

The Department should periodically publish statistical data and analysis regarding the department's operations. The reports should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers. The community relations coordinator should work with the community

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advisory committee to identify information that may increase transparency regarding department operations.

345.12 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, members should receive training related to this policy, including training on topics such as:

(a) Effective social interaction and communication skills.

(b) Cultural, racial and ethnic diversity and relations.

(c) Building community partnerships.

(d) Community policing and problem-solving principles.

(e) Enforcement actions and their effects on community relations.

Where practicable and appropriate, community members, especially those with relevant expertise, should be involved in the training to provide input from a community perspective.

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Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations

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Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

400.2 INFORMATION SHARING

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

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

400.3 CROWDS, EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

Officers may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to, civil demonstrations, civic, social and business events, public displays, parades and sporting events. Officers should monitor such events as time permits in an effort to keep the peace and protect the safety and rights of those present. A patrol supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact or intervention.

Officers responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action.

Generally, officers should consider seeking compliance through advisements and warnings for minor violations and should reserve greater enforcement options for more serious violations or when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

Officers are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety/order concerns.

Officers should consider enforcement of applicable state and local laws, such as Penal Code 602.1 (obstructing or intimidating business operators), when the activity blocks the entrance or egress of a facility or location and when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

400.4 FUNCTION

Patrol will generally be conducted by uniformed officers in clearly marked law enforcement vehicles in assigned jurisdictional areas of Salinas. The function of patrol is to respond to calls for assistance and reports of criminal activity, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community and respond to emergencies.

Patrol services include, but are not limited to:

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(a) Responding to emergency calls for service.

(b) Apprehending criminal offenders.

(c) Providing mutual aid and assistance to other agencies for emergency and law enforcement-related activities.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Directing and controlling traffic.

400.5 POLICY

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

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Bias-Based Policing

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the Salinas Police Department's commitment to policing that is fair and objective.

Nothing in this policy prohibits the use of specified characteristics in law enforcement activities designed to strengthen the department's relationship with its diverse communities (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach, partnerships).

401.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing or improper profiling - An inappropriate reliance on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin (including limited English proficiency), religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement (Penal Code § 13519.4). This includes explicit and implicit biases (i.e., conscious and unconscious beliefs or attitudes towards certain groups).

401.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

401.3 BIAS-BASED POLICING PROHIBITED

Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns or specific schemes.

401.3.1 CALIFORNIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

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

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

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

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

401.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of this department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based policing to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

401.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT

Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, field interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting.

401.4.2 REPORTING OF STOPS

Unless an exception applies under 11 CCR 999.227, an officer conducting a stop of a person shall collect the data elements required by Government Code § 12525.5 and 11 CCR 999.226 for every person stopped and prepare a stop data report. When multiple officers conduct a stop, the officer with the highest level of engagement with the person shall collect the data elements and prepare the report (11 CCR 999.227).

If multiple agencies are involved in a stop and the Salinas Police Department is the primary agency, the Salinas Police Department officer shall collect the data elements and prepare the stop data report (11 CCR 999.227).

The stop data report should be completed by the end of the officer's shift or as soon as practicable (11 CCR 999.227).

401.4.3 DISCLOSURE AND DOCUMENTATION OF TRAFFIC OR PEDESTRIAN STOP

An officer conducting a traffic or pedestrian stop shall state the reason for the stop prior to questioning the individual related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation unless the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, including but not limited to cases of terrorism or kidnapping (Vehicle Code § 2806.5).

Officers shall document the reason for the stop on any citation or report (Vehicle Code § 2806.5).

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401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and their supervisor in a timely manner.

  1. Supervisors should document these discussions in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors should periodically review Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recordings, body-worn camera (BWC) media, Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) data, and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with the policy.

  1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
  2. Recordings or data that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

401.6 ADMINISTRATION

The Field OperationsDivision Chief should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police. The report should also include a documented review of department activities with potential for bias. This may include traffic and field contacts, asset forfeiture efforts, citizen complaints, and any corrective measures taken. The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public, or officer. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

401.7 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Personnel and Training Unit.

(a) All sworn members of this department will be scheduled to attend Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved training on the subject of bias-based policing.

(b) Pending participation in such POST-approved training and at all times, all members of this department are encouraged to familiarize themselves with and consider racial and cultural differences among members of this community.

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(c) Each sworn member of this department who received initial bias-based policing training will thereafter be required to complete an approved refresher course every five years, or sooner if deemed necessary, in order to keep current with changing racial, identity and cultural trends (Penal Code § 13519.4(i)).

401.7.1 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS
Training should be conducted as directed by the Personnel and Training Unit.

(a) All sworn members of this department will be scheduled to attend Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved training on the subject of bias-based policing.

(b) Pending participation in such POST-approved training and at all times, all members of this department are encouraged to familiarize themselves with and consider racial and cultural differences among members of this community.

(c) Each sworn member of this department who received initial bias-based policing training will thereafter be required to complete an approved POST refresher course every five years, or sooner if deemed necessary, in order to keep current with changing racial, identity, and cultural trends (Penal Code § 13519.4(i)).

401.8 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Professional Standards and Conduct Unit Manager shall ensure that all data required by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding complaints of racial bias against officers is collected and provided to the Records Coordinator for required reporting to the DOJ (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020). See the Records Unit Policy.

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

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Briefing Training

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

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

(b) Notifying officers of changes in schedules and assignments

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

(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes

(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects

402.2 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS

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

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Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The protection and integrity of a crime scene is of the utmost importance for the successful apprehension of criminals and successful prosecution. The integrity of a disaster scene is equally as critical for the protection of life and property and investigation by proper authorities.

403.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to secure crime or disaster scenes so that evidence is preserved, and to identify and mitigate the dangers associated with a major crime or disaster scene for the safety of the community and those required to enter or work near the scene.

403.3 SCENE RESPONSIBILITY

The first officer at the scene of a crime or major incident is generally responsible for the immediate safety of the public and preservation of the scene. Officers shall also consider officer safety and the safety of those persons entering or exiting the area, including those rendering medical aid to any injured parties. Once an officer has assumed or been assigned to maintain the integrity and security of the crime or disaster scene, the officer shall maintain the crime or disaster scene until he/she is properly relieved by a supervisor or other designated person.

403.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

The following list generally describes the first responder's function at a crime or disaster scene. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, is not necessarily in order and may be altered according to the demands of each situation:

(a) Broadcast emergency information, including requests for additional assistance and resources.

(b) Provide for the general safety of those within the immediate area by mitigating, reducing or eliminating threats or dangers.

(c) Locate or identify suspects and determine whether dangerous suspects are still within the area.

(d) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely.

(e) Evacuate the location safely as required or appropriate.

(f) Secure the inner perimeter.

(g) Protect items of apparent evidentiary value.

(h) Secure an outer perimeter.

(i) Identify potential witnesses.

(j) Start a chronological log noting critical times and personnel allowed access.

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403.5 SEARCHES

Officers arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat. Once officers are satisfied that no additional suspects are present and/or there are no injured persons to be treated, those exigent circumstances will likely no longer exist. Officers should thereafter secure the scene and conduct no further search until additional or alternate authority for the search is obtained, such as consent or a search warrant.

403.5.1 CONSENT

When possible, officers should seek written consent to search from authorized individuals. However, in the case of serious crimes or major investigations, it may be prudent to also obtain a search warrant. Consent as an additional authorization may be sought, even in cases where a search warrant has been granted.

403.6 EXECUTION OF HEALTH ORDERS

Any sworn member of this department is authorized to enforce all orders of the local health officer that have been issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease (Health and Safety Code § 120160).

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SWAT / HNT

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

SWAT / HNT is comprised of two specialized teams: the Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT) and the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT). These units have been established to provide specialized support in handling critical field operations where intense negotiations and/or special tactical deployment methods beyond the capacity of field officers appear to be necessary. This policy is written to comply with the guidelines established in the Attorney General's Commission on Special Weapons and Tactics Report (September 2002) and the POST 2005 SWAT Operational Guidelines and Standardized Training Recommendations (Penal Code § 13514.1).

404.1.1 OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

The Policy Manual sections pertaining to SWAT / HNT are divided into Administrative and Operational Policy and Procedures. Since situations that necessitate the need for such a police response vary greatly from incident to incident and such events often demand on-the-scene evaluation, the Operational Policy outlined in this manual section serves as a guideline to Department personnel allowing for appropriate on scene decision making as required. The Administrative Procedures, however, are more restrictive and few exceptions should be taken.

404.1.2 SWAT TEAM DEFINED

A SWAT team is a designated unit of law enforcement officers that is specifically trained and equipped to work as a coordinated team to resolve critical incidents that are so hazardous, complex, or unusual that they may exceed the capabilities of first responders or investigative units including, but not limited to, hostage taking, barricaded suspects, snipers, terrorist acts and other high-risk incidents. As a matter of Department policy, such a unit may also be used to serve high-risk warrants, both search and arrest, where public and officer safety issues warrant the use of such a unit.

404.2 LEVELS OF CAPABILITY/TRAINING

404.2.1 LEVEL I

A level I SWAT team is a basic team capable of providing containment and intervention with critical incidents that exceed the training and resources available to line-level officers. This does not include ad hoc teams of officers that are formed around a specific mission, detail or incident (e.g. active shooter response). Generally 5% of the basic team's on-duty time should be devoted to training.

404.2.2 LEVEL II

A level II, Intermediate level SWAT team is capable of providing containment and intervention. Additionally, these teams possess tactical capabilities above the Level I teams. These teams may or may not work together on a daily basis, but are intended to respond to incidents as a team. At least 5% of their on-duty time should be devoted to training with supplemental training for tactical capabilities above the Level I team.

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404.2.3 LEVEL III

A Level III, Advanced level SWAT team is a SWAT team whose personnel function as a full-time unit. Generally 25% of their on-duty time is devoted to training. Level III teams operate in accordance with contemporary best practices. Such units possess both skills and equipment to utilize tactics beyond the capabilities of Level I and Level II teams.

404.3 POLICY

It shall be the policy of this Department to maintain a SWAT team and to provide the equipment, manpower, and training necessary to maintain a SWAT team. The SWAT team should develop sufficient resources to perform three basic operational functions:

(a) Command and Control

(b) Containment

(c) Entry/Apprehension/Rescue

It is understood it is difficult to categorize specific capabilities for critical incidents. Training needs may vary based on the experience level of the team personnel, team administrators and potential incident commanders. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit individual teams from responding to a situation that exceeds their training levels due to the exigency of the circumstances. The preservation of innocent human life is paramount.

404.3.1 POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

A needs assessment should be conducted to determine the type and extent of SWAT missions and operations appropriate to this Department. The assessment should consider the team's capabilities and limitations and should be reviewed annually by the SWAT Commander or his/her designee.

404.3.2 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

This Department shall develop a separate written set of organizational procedures which should address, at minimum, the following:

(a) Locally identified specific missions the team is capable of performing.

(b) Team organization and function.

(c) Personnel selection and retention criteria.

(d) Training and required competencies.

(e) Procedures for activation and deployment.

(f) Command and control issues, including a clearly defined command structure.

(g) Multi-agency response.

(h) Out-of-jurisdiction response.

(i) Specialized functions and supporting resources.

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404.3.3 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

This Department shall develop a separate written set of operational procedures in accordance with the determination of their level of capability, using sound risk reduction practices. The operational procedures should be patterned after the National Tactical Officers Association Suggested SWAT Best Practices. Because such procedures are specific to SWAT members and will outline tactical and officer safety issues, they are not included within this policy. The operational procedures should include, at minimum, the following:

(a) Designated personnel responsible for developing an operational or tactical plan prior to, and/or during SWAT operations (time permitting).

1. All SWAT team members should have an understanding of operational planning.
2. SWAT team training should consider planning for both spontaneous and planned events.
3. SWAT teams should incorporate medical emergency contingency planning as part of the SWAT operational plan.

(b) Plans for mission briefings conducted prior to an operation, unless circumstances require immediate deployment.

1. When possible, briefings should include the specialized units and supporting resources.

(c) Protocols for a sustained operation should be developed which may include relief, rotation of personnel and augmentation of resources.

(d) A generic checklist to be worked through prior to initiating a tactical action as a means of conducting a threat assessment to determine the appropriate response and resources necessary, including the use of SWAT.

(e) The appropriate role for a trained negotiator.

(f) A standard method of determining whether or not a warrant should be regarded as high-risk.

(g) A method for deciding how best to serve a high-risk warrant with all reasonably foreseeable alternatives being reviewed in accordance with risk/benefit criteria prior to selecting the method of response.

(h) Post incident scene management including:

1. Documentation of the incident.
2. Transition to investigations and/or other units.
3. Debriefing after every deployment of the SWAT team.

(a) After-action team debriefing provides evaluation and analysis of critical incidents and affords the opportunity for individual and team assessments,

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helps to identify training needs, and reinforces sound risk management practices.

(b) Such debriefing should not be conducted until involved officers have had the opportunity to individually complete necessary reports or provide formal statements.

(c) In order to maintain candor and a meaningful exchange, debriefing will generally not be recorded.

(d) When appropriate, debriefing should include specialized units and resources.

(i) Sound risk management analysis.

(j) Standardization of equipment deployed.

404.4 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The SWAT/HNT Commander shall conduct an annual SWAT Training needs assessment to ensure that training is conducted within team capabilities, Department policy and the training guidelines as established by POST (11 C.C.R. § 1081).

404.4.1 INITIAL TRAINING

SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should not be deployed until successful completion of the POST-certified Basic SWAT Course or its equivalent.

(a) To avoid unnecessary or redundant training, previous training completed by members may be considered equivalent when the hours and content (topics) meet or exceed Department requirements or POST standardized training recommendations.

404.4.2 UPDATED TRAINING

Appropriate team training for the specialized SWAT functions and other supporting resources should be completed prior to full deployment of the team.

SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should complete update or refresher training as certified by POST, or its equivalent, every 24 months.

404.4.3 SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Command and executive personnel are encouraged to attend training for managing the SWAT function at the organizational level to ensure personnel who provide active oversight at the scene of SWAT operations understand the purpose and capabilities of the teams.

Command personnel who may assume incident command responsibilities should attend SWAT or Critical Incident Commander course or its equivalent. SWAT command personnel should attend a POST-certified SWAT commander or tactical commander course, or its equivalent.

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404.4.4 SWAT ONGOING TRAINING
Training shall be coordinated by the SWAT / HNT Commander. The SWAT / HNT Commander may conduct monthly training exercises that include a review and critique of personnel and their performance in the exercise in addition to specialized training. Training shall consist of the following:

(a) Each SWAT member shall perform a physical fitness test once each year. The test will be for diagnostic purposes only.

(b) Those members who are on vacation, ill, or are on light duty status with a doctor's note of approval on the test date, shall be responsible for reporting to a team supervisor and taking the test within 30 days of their return to regular duty.

(c) Quarterly, each SWAT team member shall perform the mandatory SWAT handgun qualification course. The qualification course shall consist of the SWAT Basic Drill for the handgun. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team range master approved by the SWAT / HNT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify within 30 days with or without remedial training may result in dismissal from the team.

404.4.5 TRAINING SAFETY
Use of a designated safety officer should be considered for all tactical training.

404.4.6 SCENARIO BASED TRAINING
SWAT teams should participate in scenario-based training that simulates the tactical operational environment. Such training is an established method of improving performance during an actual deployment.

404.4.7 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
Individual and team training shall be documented and records maintained by the SWAT Sergeant. Such documentation shall be maintained in each member's individual training file. A separate Department SWAT training file shall be maintained with documentation and records of all team training.

404.5 UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FIREARMS

404.5.1 UNIFORMS
SWAT teams from this Department should wear uniforms that clearly identify team members as law enforcement officers. It is recognized that certain tactical conditions may require covert movement. Attire may be selected appropriate to the specific mission.

404.5.2 EQUIPMENT
SWAT teams from this agency will be adequately equipped to meet the specific mission(s) identified by the agency.

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404.5.3 FIREARMS
Weapons and equipment used by SWAT, the specialized units, and the supporting resources should be Department-issued or approved, including any modifications, additions, or attachments.

404.6 MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT

The Commander of the SWAT / HNT shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon recommendation of staff.

404.6.1 PRIMARY UNIT MANAGER
Under the direction of the Chief of Police, through the Investigation Division Chief, the SWAT / HNT shall be managed by a Commander.

404.6.2 TEAM SUPERVISORS
The Hostage Negotiation Team and each Special Weapons and Tactics Team will each be supervised by a Sergeant. In the event that a Sergeant is not present, the HNT and SWAT Team may be supervised by team member designated as a Team Leader or Assistant Team Leader.

The team supervisors shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon specific recommendation by staff and the SWAT / HNT Commander.

The following represent the supervisor responsibilities for the SWAT / HNT.

(a) The Hostage Negotiation Team supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the Hostage Negotiation Team which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the SWAT / HNT Commander.

(b) The Special Weapons and Tactics Team supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the SWAT Team, which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the SWAT / HNT Commander.

404.7 CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The HNT has been established to provide skilled verbal communicators who may be utilized to attempt to de-escalate and effect surrender in critical situations where suspects have taken hostages, barricaded themselves, or have suicidal tendencies.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the Hostage Negotiation Team.

404.7.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a memorandum of interest to the appropriate supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the SWAT / HNT Commander, a Crisis Negotiation Team supervisor, and a third person to be selected by the two. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.

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(b) Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of negotiator and negotiation process.

(c) Effective communication skills to ensure success as a negotiator.

(d) Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to the assignment.

(e) Commitment to the unit, realizing that the assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.

(f) Positive recommendations of previous and current supervisors and review of Personnel file.

The oral board shall submit a list of successful applicants to staff for final selection.

404.7.2 TRAINING OF NEGOTIATORS

Those officers selected as members of the Negotiation Team should attend the Basic Negotiators Course as approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) prior to primary use in an actual crisis situation. Untrained officers may be used in a support or training capacity. Additional training will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

Training days should provide the opportunity for role playing and situational training necessary to maintain proper skills. This will be coordinated by the team supervisor. Generally, negotiators and supervisors train 10 hours per month and are expected to show proficiency with all HNT equipment and the ability to perform all the roles of a HNT negotiator.

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the team supervisor. Performance and efficiency levels, established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all team members. Any member of the Hostage Negotiation Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the unit.

404.8 SWAT TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team was established to provide a skilled and trained team which may be deployed during events requiring specialized tactics in such situations as cases where suspects have taken hostages and/or barricaded themselves as well as prolonged or predictable situations in which persons armed or suspected of being armed pose a danger to themselves or others.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the Special Weapons and Tactics Team.

404.8.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit a memorandum of interest to the SWAT Sergeant, a copy of which will be forwarded to the SWAT / HNT Commander and other SWAT supervisors. Those qualifying applicants will then be invited to participate in the testing process. The order of the tests will be given at the discretion of the SWAT/HNT Commander.

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The testing process will consist of an oral board, physical agility, SWAT basic handgun, and team evaluation.

(a) Oral board: The oral board will consist of personnel selected by the SWAT / HNT Commander. Applicants will be evaluated by the following criteria:

1. Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance;
2. Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of SWAT member;
3. Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to this assignment; and,
4. Commitment to the unit, realizing that the additional assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.

(b) Physical agility: The physical agility test is designed to determine the physical capabilities of the applicant as it relates to performance of SWAT-related duties. The test and scoring procedure will be established by the SWAT / HNT Commander. A minimum qualifying score shall be attained by the applicant to be considered for the position.

(c) SWAT basic firearms: The firearms test is designed to determine the firearms capabilities of the applicant as it relates to performance of SWAT-related duties. The test and scoring procedure will be established by the Team Leaders and SWAT / HNT Commander. The firearms test shall be used as a means of evaluating the applicant's firearms manipulation abilities.

(d) Team evaluation: Current team members will evaluate each candidate on his or her field tactical skills, teamwork, ability to work under stress, communication skills, judgment, and any special skills that could benefit the team.

(e) A list of successful applicants shall be submitted to staff, by the SWAT / HNT Commander, for final selection.

404.8.2 TEAM EVALUATION

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the SWAT / HNT Commander. The performance and efficiency level, as established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all SWAT Team members. Any member of the SWAT Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the team.

404.9 OPERATION GUIDELINES FOR CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT

The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the SWAT / HNT. Generally, the Special Weapons and Tactics Team and the Hostage Negotiation Team will be activated together. It is recognized, however, that a tactical team may be used in a situation

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not requiring the physical presence of the Hostage Negotiation Team such as warrant service operations. This shall be at the discretion of the SWAT / HNT Commander.

404.9.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION
The supervisor in charge on the scene of a particular event will assess whether the SWAT /HNT is to respond to the scene. Upon final determination by the Watch Commander, he/she will notify the SWAT / HNT Commander.

404.9.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT
The following are examples of incidents which may result in the activation of the SWAT / HNT:

(a) Barricaded suspects who refuse an order to surrender.

(b) Incidents where hostages are taken.

(c) Cases of suicide threats.

(d) Arrests of dangerous persons.

(e) Any situation that could enhance the ability to preserve life, maintain social order, and ensure the protection of property.

404.9.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS
Requests by field personnel for assistance from outside agency tactical units must be approved by the appropriate Division Commander. Deployment of the Salinas Police Department SWAT / HNT in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by a Division Chief.

404.9.4 MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SWAT OPERATIONS
The SWAT team, including relevant specialized units and supporting resources, should develop protocols, agreements, MOU's, or working relationships to support multi-jurisdictional or regional responses.

(a) If it is anticipated that multi-jurisdictional SWAT operations will regularly be conducted; SWAT multi-agency and multi-disciplinary joint training exercises are encouraged.

(b) Members of the Salinas Police Department SWAT team shall operate under the policies, procedures and command of the Salinas Police Department when working in a multi-agency situation.

404.9.5 MOBILIZATION OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT
The On-Scene supervisor shall make a request to the Watch Commander for SWAT / HNT. The Watch Commander shall then notify the SWAT / HNT Commander. If unavailable, a team supervisor shall be notified. A current mobilization list shall be maintained in the Watch Commander's office by the SWAT / HNT Commander. The Watch Commander will then notify the Field Operations Division Chief as soon as practical.

The Watch Commander should advise the SWAT / HNT Commander with as much of the following information which is available at the time:

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(a) The number of suspects, known weapons and resources.

(b) If the suspect is in control of hostages.

(c) If the suspect is barricaded.

(d) The type of crime involved.

(e) If the suspect has threatened or attempted suicide.

(f) The location of the command post and a safe approach to it.

(g) The extent of any perimeter and the number of officers involved.

(h) Any other important facts critical to the immediate situation and whether the suspect has refused an order to surrender.

The Tactical Commander, supervisor, or designee shall then call selected officers to respond.

404.9.6 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

While waiting for the SWAT / HNT, field personnel should, if safe, practical and sufficient resources exist:

(a) Establish an inner and outer perimeter.

(b) Establish a command post outside of the inner perimeter.

(c) Establish an arrest/response team. The team actions may include:

1. Securing any subject or suspect who may surrender.

2. Taking action to mitigate a deadly threat or behavior.

(d) Evacuate any injured persons or citizens in the zone of danger.

(e) Attempt to establish preliminary communication with the suspect. Once the SWAT / HNT has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiators and SWAT time to set up.

(f) Be prepared to brief the SWAT / HNT Commander on the situation.

(g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.

404.9.7 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival of the SWAT / HNT at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the SWAT / HNT Commander and team supervisors about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the SWAT / HNT Commander, whether to deploy the SWAT / HNT. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the SWAT / HNT Commander will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security, and support for the SWAT / HNT. The Incident Commander and the SWAT / HNT Commander (or his or her designee) shall maintain communications at all times.

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404.9.8 COMMUNICATION WITH CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT PERSONNEL

All of those persons who are non-SWAT / HNT personnel should refrain from any non-emergency contact or interference with any member of the unit during active negotiations. Operations require the utmost in concentration by involved personnel and, as a result, no one should interrupt or communicate with Crisis Team personnel directly. All non-emergency communications shall be channeled through the Negotiation Team Sergeant or his or her designee.

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Ride-Along Policy

405.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

405.1.1 ELIGIBILITY

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

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

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

405.1.2 AVAILABILITY

The Ride-Along Program is available on most days of the week, with certain exceptions. The ride-along times are from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Chief of Police, Division Chief, or Watch Commander.

405.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG

Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Community Services Unit. The participant will complete a ride-along request and waiver form. Information requested will include a valid ID or California driver's license, address, and telephone number. If the participant is under 18 years of age, a parent/guardian must be present to complete the Ride-Along Form.

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

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

405.2.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Once approved, civilian ride-alongs will be allowed to ride no more than one time per year. An exception would apply to the following: Cadets, Explorers, Chaplains, Reserves, police applicants, and others on an infrequent basis with approval of the Watch Commander.

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An effort will be made to ensure that no more than two citizens will participate in a ride-along during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along will be allowed in the officer's vehicle at a given time.

Ride-along requirements for police cadets are covered in Policy Manual § 1048, "Police Cadet Program."

405.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE
Any person approved to ride along is required to be suitably dressed in collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks and shoes. Sandals, T-shirts, tank tops, shorts and ripped or torn blue jeans are not permitted. Hats and ball caps will not be worn in the police vehicle. The Watch Commander or field supervisor may refuse a ride along to anyone not properly dressed. Ride along participants should wear the provided vests that clearly identify the person as a "ride along." Those vests can be obtained in the Watch Commander's office and shall be returned to the Watch Commander's office upon completion of the ride along.

405.2.3 PEACE OFFICER RIDE-ALONGS
Off-duty members of this Department or any other law enforcement agency will not be permitted to ride-along with on-duty officers without the expressed consent of the Watch Commander. In the event that such a ride-along is permitted, the off-duty employee shall not be considered on-duty and shall not represent themselves as a peace officer or participate in any law enforcement activity except as emergency circumstances may require.

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

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

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

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405.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG

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

(a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer

(b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, or handling any police equipment

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

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

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

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

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Hazardous Material Response

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Exposure to hazardous materials presents potential harm to department members and the public. This policy outlines the responsibilities of members who respond to these events and the factors that should be considered while on-scene, including the reporting of exposures and supervisor responsibilities. To comply with 8 CCR § 5194, the following is to be the policy of this department.

406.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Hazardous material – A substance which, by its nature, containment, or reactivity, has the capability of inflicting harm during exposure; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health when improperly managed.

406.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE

Members may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic accident, chemical spill, or fire. When members come into contact with a suspected hazardous material, certain steps should be taken to protect themselves and citizens.

The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials:

(a) Attempt to identify the type of hazardous substance. (Identification can be determined by placard, driver's manifest, or statements from the person transporting).

(b) Notify the fire department.

(c) Provide first-aid for injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination.

(d) Begin evacuation of the immediate area and surrounding areas, depending on the substance. Voluntary evacuation should be considered; however, depending on the substance, mandatory evacuation may be necessary.

(e) Notify the local health authority. Such notification is mandatory when a spilled or released item is a pesticide (Health and Safety Code § 105215).

(f) Notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This is mandatory when an officer comes in contact with, or is aware of, the presence of a suspected hazardous substance at a site where an illegal controlled substance is or was manufactured (Health and Safety Code § 79355).

406.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE

Department members who believe that they have been exposed to a hazardous material shall immediately report the exposure to a supervisor. Each exposure shall be documented by the member in an employee memorandum that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. Should the affected member be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the report.

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Injury or illness caused or believed to be caused from exposure to hazardous materials shall be reported the same as any other on-duty injury or illness in addition to a crime report or incident report as applicable.

406.3.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor has been informed that a member has been exposed to a hazardous material, the supervisor shall ensure that immediate medical treatment is obtained and appropriate action is taken to lessen the exposure.

To ensure the safety of members, safety equipment is available through supervisory personnel. Safety items not maintained by the Department will be obtained through the fire department.

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Hostage and Barricade Incidents

407.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

407.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is:

(a) Unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.

(b) Unlawfully held against his/her will under threat or actual use of force.

407.2 POLICY

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

407.3 COMMUNICATION

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

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

407.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Only an officer who has been designated by the District Attorney or Attorney General may use or authorize the use of an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop on or record,

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or both, oral communication in response to an emergency situation involving a hostage or the barricading of a location, and only when (Penal Code § 633.8(b)):

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

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

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

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

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

407.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

407.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Press Information Officer (PIO).

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

(k) Establish a command post.

407.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the PIO.

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

407.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.

407.6 CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

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

407.7 REPORTING

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

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Response to Bomb Calls

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Salinas Police Department in their initial response to incidents involving explosives, explosive devices, explosion/bombing incidents or threats of such incidents. Under no circumstances should these guidelines be interpreted as compromising the safety of first responders or the public. When confronted with an incident involving explosives, safety should always be the primary consideration.

408.2 POLICY

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

408.3 RECEIPT OF BOMB THREAT

Department members receiving a bomb threat should obtain as much information from the individual as reasonably possible, including the type, placement and alleged detonation time of the device.

If the bomb threat is received on a recorded line, reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that the recording is preserved in accordance with established department evidence procedures.

The member receiving the bomb threat should ensure that the Watch Commander is immediately advised and informed of the details. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure that the appropriate personnel are dispatched, and, as appropriate, the threatened location is given an advance warning.

408.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY

A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

408.4.1 SALINAS POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY

If the bomb threat is against the Salinas Police Department facility, the Watch Commander will direct and assign officers as required for coordinating a general building search or evacuation of the police department, as he/she deems appropriate.

408.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY

If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department that is not the property of this department, the appropriate agency will be promptly informed of the threat. Assistance to the other entity may be provided as the Watch Commander deems appropriate.

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408.4.3 FEDERAL BUILDING OR PROPERTY

If the bomb threat is against a federal building or property, the Federal Protective Service should be immediately notified. The Federal Protective Service provides a uniformed law enforcement response for most facilities, which may include use of its Explosive Detector Dog teams.

If the bomb threat is against a federal government property where the Federal Protective Service is unable to provide a timely response, the appropriate facility's security or command staff should be notified.

Bomb threats against a military installation should be reported to the military police or other military security responsible for the installation.

408.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY

When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the City of Salinas, the member receiving the notification should obtain as much information as reasonably possible from the notifying individual, including:

(a) The location of the facility.

(b) The nature of the threat.

(c) Whether the type and detonation time of the device is known.

(d) Whether the facility is occupied and, if so, the number of occupants currently on-scene.

(e) Whether the individual is requesting police assistance at the facility.

(f) Whether there are any internal facility procedures regarding bomb threats in place, such as:

1. No evacuation of personnel and no search for a device.
2. Search for a device without evacuation of personnel.
3. Evacuation of personnel without a search for a device.
4. Evacuation of personnel and a search for a device.

The member receiving the bomb threat information should ensure that the Watch Commander is immediately notified so that he/she can communicate with the person in charge of the threatened facility.

408.5.1 ASSISTANCE

The Watch Commander should be notified when police assistance is requested. The Watch Commander will make the decision whether the Department will render assistance and at what level. Information and circumstances that indicate a reasonably apparent, imminent threat to the safety of either the facility or the public may require a more active approach, including police control over the facility.

Should the Watch Commander determine that the Department will assist or control such an incident, he/she will determine:

(a) The appropriate level of assistance.

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(b) The plan for assistance.

(c) Whether to evacuate and/or search the facility.

(d) Whether to involve facility staff in the search or evacuation of the building.

1. The person in charge of the facility should be made aware of the possibility of damage to the facility as a result of a search.

2. The safety of all participants is the paramount concern.

(e) The need for additional resources, including:

1. Notification and response, or standby notice, for fire and emergency medical services.

Even though a facility does not request police assistance to clear the interior of a building, based upon the circumstances and known threat, officers may be sent to the scene to evacuate other areas that could be affected by the type of threat, or for traffic and pedestrian control.

408.6 FOUND DEVICE

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines, while not all inclusive, should be followed:

(a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging.

(b) The device should not be touched or moved except by the bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team.

(c) Personnel should not transmit on any equipment that is capable of producing radio frequency energy within the evacuation area around the suspected device. This includes the following:

1. Two-way radios

2. Cell phones

3. Other personal communication devices

(d) The appropriate bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team should be summoned for assistance.

(e) The largest perimeter reasonably possible should initially be established around the device based upon available personnel and the anticipated danger zone.

(f) A safe access route should be provided for support personnel and equipment.

(g) Search the area for secondary devices as appropriate and based upon available resources.

(h) Consider evacuation of buildings and personnel near the device or inside the danger zone and the safest exit route.

(i) Promptly relay available information to the Watch Commander including:

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2. The exact location of the device.
3. A full description of the device (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction).
4. The anticipated danger zone and perimeter.
5. The areas to be evacuated or cleared.

408.7 EXPLOSION/BOMBING INCIDENTS

When an explosion has occurred, there are multitudes of considerations which may confront the responding officers. As in other catastrophic events, a rapid response may help to minimize injury to victims, minimize contamination of the scene by gathering crowds, or minimize any additional damage from fires or unstable structures.

408.7.1 CONSIDERATIONS

Officers responding to explosions, whether accidental or a criminal act, should consider the following actions:

(a) Assess the scope of the incident, including the number of victims and extent of injuries.

(b) Request additional personnel and resources, as appropriate.

(c) Assist with first aid.

(d) Identify and take appropriate precautions to mitigate scene hazards, such as collapsed structures, bloodborne pathogens and hazardous materials.

(e) Assist with the safe evacuation of victims, if possible.

(f) Establish an inner perimeter to include entry points and evacuation routes. Search for additional or secondary devices.

(g) Preserve evidence.

(h) Establish an outer perimeter and evacuate if necessary.

(i) Identify witnesses.

408.7.2 NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

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408.7.3 CROWD CONTROL

Only authorized members with a legitimate need should be permitted access to the scene. Spectators and other unauthorized individuals should be restricted to a safe distance as is reasonably practicable given the available resources and personnel.

408.7.4 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The Watch Commander should assign officers to protect the crime scene area, which could extend over a long distance. Consideration should be given to the fact that evidence may be imbedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.

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Mental Illness Commitments

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

409.2 POLICY

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

409.3 AUTHORITY

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

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

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

(b) A family member

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

409.3.1 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

409.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

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

(b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.

(c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.

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

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

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

409.4.1 SECURING OF PROPERTY

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

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

409.5 TRANSPORTATION

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

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

409.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY

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

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported

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and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

409.7 DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

409.7.1 ADVISEMENT

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

(a) The officer's name and agency.

(b) The fact that the person is not under criminal arrest but is being taken for examination by mental health professionals and the mental health staff will advise him/her of their rights.

(c) The name of the facility to which the person is being taken.

(d) If the person is being taken into custody at his/her residence, he/she should also be advised that he/she may take a few personal items, which the officer must approve, and may make a telephone call or leave a note indicating where he/she is being taken. The officer should also ask if the person needs assistance turning off any appliance or water.

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

409.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

409.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

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

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

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

409.9.1 PETITION FOR RETURN OF FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

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

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

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409.10 TRAINING

This department will endeavor to provide Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved advanced officer training on interaction with persons with mental disabilities, 5150 commitments and crisis intervention.

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Cite and Release Policy

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

410.2 POLICY

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

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

410.3 RELEASE BY CITATION

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

The citing officer shall, at the time the defendant signs the notice to appear, call attention to the time and place for appearance and take any other steps they deem necessary to ensure that the defendant understands their written promise to appear.

410.3.1 FIELD CITATIONS

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

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

410.3.2 RELEASE AFTER BOOKING

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

410.4 NON-RELEASE

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410.4.1 DISQUALIFYING OFFENSES

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

(a) Misdemeanor domestic battery (Penal Code § 243(e)(1))

(b) Felony domestic battery (Penal Code § 273.5)

(c) Serious or violent felonies (Penal Code § 1270.1(a)(1))

(d) Felony intimidation of witnesses and victims (Penal Code § 136.1)

(e) Violation of a protective order and the arrested person has made threats, used violence, or has gone to the protected person's workplace or residence (Penal Code § 273.6)

(f) Stalking (Penal Code § 646.9)

(g) Misdemeanor violations of a protective order relating to domestic violence if there is a reasonable likelihood the offense will continue or the safety of the individuals or property would be endangered (Penal Code § 853.6)

410.4.2 REASONS FOR NON-RELEASE

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

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

(a) The person arrested is so intoxicated that they could be a danger to themselves or to others. Release may occur as soon as this condition no longer exists.

(b) The person arrested requires medical examination or medical care or is otherwise unable to care for their own safety.

(c) The person is arrested for one or more of the offenses listed in Vehicle Code § 40302, Vehicle Code § 40303, and Vehicle Code § 40305.

(d) There are one or more outstanding arrest warrants for the person (see Misdemeanor Warrants elsewhere in this policy).

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

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

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

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

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

(i) There is reason to believe that the person would not appear at the time and place specified in the notice to appear. The basis for this determination shall be specifically documented. Reasons may include:

1. Previous failure to appear is on record
2. The person lacks ties to the area, such as a residence, job, or family
3. Unusual circumstances lead the officer responsible for the release of arrested persons to conclude that the suspect should be held for further investigation

(j) A previous conviction, citation, or arrest for misdemeanor or felony retail theft from a store in the previous six months.

(k) There is probable cause to believe that the person arrested is guilty of committing organized retail theft.

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

410.5 MISDEMEANOR WARRANTS

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

(a) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves violence.

(b) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves a firearm.

(c) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves resisting arrest.

(d) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves giving false information to a peace officer.

(e) The person arrested is a danger to themselves or others due to intoxication or being under the influence of drugs or narcotics.

(f) The person requires medical examination or medical care or was otherwise unable to care for their own safety.

(g) The person has other ineligible charges pending against themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

410.5.1 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE CITE AND RELEASE

The Salinas Police Department supports the aggressive enforcement of driving under the influence (DUI) laws and the removal of impaired drivers from our roadways. Releasing eligible arrested persons with a citation will allow for better use of police resources (downtime at jail, use of transportation units, etc.) towards that goal. A direct savings in the form of booking fees will also be seen for each arrested person released on citation.

Misdemeanor DUI arrested persons may be released upon a written promise to appear in court after the arrested person has been transported to the Department for chemical testing and processing. The arresting officer will determine if the arrested person is to be booked or cited and released after chemical testing. The arrested person must meet all the following factors to qualify for cite and release:

(a) Provides a complete chemical test

(b) Proper identification

(c) Likelihood that the arrested person will appear in court

(d) An adult is available and competent to assume responsibility for the arrested person.

(e) Is clear of warrants, local and CLETS/NCIC

(f) Is not violent

(g) Is not a danger to self or others

(h) Providing that the arrested person meets the above criteria for cite and release, the following items will be used to further qualify the arrested person:

1. Responsible person must arrive within thirty minutes
2. Responsible person is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs
3. Responsible person is an adult
4. Responsible person has a valid driver's license
5. Telephone calls will not be made at the city's expense
6. Arrested person has been photographed and fingerprinted at the time of arrest. No person will be released with a citation unless this procedure has been followed

(i) If the above criteria are met, the arresting officer may issue a Notice to Appear, including the following information:

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1. The arrested person's name and driver's license number will be entered in the violation section of the citation
2. The "booking required" box on the citation should be checked
3. The arrested person will be admonished of the charge and court information, and be requested to sign the citation
4. After signing the citation he/she will be given the violator's copy
5. If the arrested person fails to sign the citation, normal booking procedure will be followed

(j) The arresting officer shall admonish the arrested person and the responsible person of the following information:

1. The arrested person has been arrested for driving under the influence
2. The arrested person is not to drive a motor vehicle until he/she is no longer under the influence, or may again be subjected to arrest
3. The arrested person is responsible for his/her own actions
4. The arrested person is being released to the responsible person
5. The responsible person will be required to sign the admonishment form. If the responsible person refuses to sign the form, the arrested person shall be booked

(k) The arresting officer shall include the following in the arrest report:

1. The fact that the arrested person was cited and released
2. The full name of the responsible person
3. Location where the arrested person was released, e.g., Salinas Police Department or Natividad Medical Center

(l) Juveniles who have been arrested for DUI offenses may be released to their parents or guardian after being issued the proper citation. Juveniles who are violent, a danger to themselves or others, or whose parents or legal guardians decline to take custody of, should be lodged at Juvenile Hall

410.6 JUVENILE CITATIONS

Completion of criminal citations for juveniles is generally not appropriate with the following exceptions:

- Misdemeanor traffic violations of the Vehicle Code
- Violations of the Salinas City codes

All other misdemeanor violations for juveniles shall be documented with a case number and the case should be referred to the Investigation Division for further action including diversion.

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410.7 REQUESTING CASE NUMBERS

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

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Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Salinas Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

411.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department respects international laws related to the special privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives assigned to the United States.

All foreign diplomatic and consular representatives shall be treated with respect and courtesy, regardless of any privileges or immunities afforded them.

411.3 CLAIMS OF IMMUNITY

If a member comes into contact with a person where law enforcement action may be warranted and the person claims diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, the member should, without delay:

(a) Notify a supervisor.

(b) Advise the person that his/her claim will be investigated and he/she may be released in accordance with the law upon confirmation of the person's status.

(c) Request the person's identification card, either issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), Office of the Chief of Protocol, or in the case of persons accredited to the United Nations, by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. These are the only reliable documents for purposes of determining privileges and immunities.

(d) Contact the DOS Diplomatic Security Command Center at 571-345-3146 or toll free at 866-217-2089, or at another current telephone number and inform the center of the circumstances.

(e) Verify the immunity status with DOS and follow any instructions regarding further detention, arrest, prosecution and/or release, as indicated by the DOS representative. This may require immediate release, even if a crime has been committed.

Identity or immunity status should not be presumed from the type of license plates displayed on a vehicle. If there is a question as to the status or the legitimate possession of a Diplomat or Consul license plate, a query should be run via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), designating "US" as the state.

411.4 ENFORCEMENT

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

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(a) Generally, all persons with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may be issued a citation or notice to appear. However, the person may not be compelled to sign the citation.

(b) All persons, even those with a valid privilege or immunity, may be reasonably restrained in exigent circumstances for purposes of self-defense, public safety or the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) An impaired foreign diplomatic or consular representative may be prevented from driving a vehicle, even if the person may not be arrested due to privileges and immunities.

1. Investigations, including the request for field sobriety tests, chemical tests and any other tests regarding impaired driving may proceed but they shall not be compelled.

(d) The following persons may not be detained or arrested, and any property or vehicle owned by these persons may not be searched or seized:

1. Diplomatic-level staff of missions to international organizations and recognized family members
2. Diplomatic agents and recognized family members
3. Members of administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic mission and recognized family members
4. Career consular officers, unless the person is the subject of a felony warrant

(e) The following persons may generally be detained and arrested:

1. International organization staff; however, some senior officers are entitled to the same treatment as diplomatic agents.
2. Support staff of missions to international organizations
3. Diplomatic service staff and consular employees; however, special bilateral agreements may exclude employees of certain foreign countries.
4. Honorary consular officers
5. Whenever an officer arrests and incarcerates, or detains for investigation for over two hours, a person with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities, the officer shall promptly advise the person that he/she is entitled to have his/her government notified of the arrest or detention (Penal Code § 834c). If the individual wants his/her government notified, the officer shall begin the notification process.

411.5 DOCUMENTATION

All contacts with persons who have claimed privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives should be thoroughly documented and the related reports forwarded to DOS.

411.6 DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY TABLE

Reference table on diplomatic immunity:

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Category	Arrested or Detained	Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures	Issued Traffic Citation	Subpoenaed as Witness	Prosecuted	Recognized Family Members
Diplomatic Agent	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Member of Admin and Tech Staff	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Service Staff	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Career Consul Officer	Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (a))	Yes (note (d))	Yes	No for official acts Testimony may not be compelled in any case	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability
Honorable Consul Officer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability
Consulate Employees	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Int'l Org Staff (note (b))	Yes (note (c))	Yes (note (c))	Yes	Yes (note (c))	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (c))	No immunity or inviolability
Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int'l Org	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Support Staff of Missions to Int'l Orgs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:

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(a) This table presents general rules. The employees of certain foreign countries may enjoy higher levels of privileges and immunities on the basis of special bilateral agreements.

(b) Reasonable constraints, however, may be applied in emergency circumstances involving self-defense, public safety, or in the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) A small number of senior officers are entitled to be treated identically to diplomatic agents.

(d) Note that consul residences are sometimes located within the official consular premises. In such cases, only the official office space is protected from police entry.

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Rapid Response and Deployment

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

412.2 POLICY

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

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

412.3 FIRST RESPONSE

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

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

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

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

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

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

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

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

(e) Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.

(f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.

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

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

412.3.1 RESPONSE TO SCHOOL THREATS

Upon receiving a threat or perceived threat from a school official that involves grades 6 to 12, officers shall immediately investigate and conduct a threat assessment. The investigation shall include a review of the firearm registry of the California Department of Justice. A reasonable search of the school at issue shall be conducted when the search is justified by reasonable suspicion that it would produce evidence related to the threat or perceived threat (Education Code § 49394).

For purposes of this subsection a "threat" or "perceived threat" means any writing or action of a pupil that creates a reasonable suspicion that the pupil is preparing to commit a homicidal act related to school or a school activity. This may include possession, use, or depictions of firearms, ammunition, shootings, or targets in association with infliction of physical harm, destruction, or death in a social media post, journal, class note, or other media associated with the pupil. It may also include a warning by a parent, pupil, or other individual (Education Code § 49390).

412.4 CONSIDERATIONS

When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

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

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

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

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

412.5 PLANNING

The Field Operations Division Chief should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

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

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

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

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

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(e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.

(f) Patrol first-response training.

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

(h) Equipment needs.

(i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.

(j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.

412.6 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

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

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

(c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.

  (a) This should include the POST terrorism incident training required for officers assigned to field duties (Penal Code § 13519.12).

(d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.

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

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Immigration Violations

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the Salinas Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

413.1.1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to this policy (Government Code § 7284.4):

Criminal immigration violation - Any federal criminal immigration violation that penalizes a person's presence in, entry, or reentry to, or employment in, the United States. This does not include any offense where a judicial warrant already has been issued.

Immigration enforcement - Any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law, including any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal criminal immigration law that penalizes a person's presence in, entry or reentry to, or employment in the United States.

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

413.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that all members make personal and professional commitments to equal enforcement of the law and equal service to the public. Confidence in this commitment will increase the effectiveness of this department in protecting and serving the entire community and recognizing the dignity of all persons, regardless of their national origin or immigration status.

413.3 VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

To encourage crime reporting and cooperation in the investigation of criminal activity, all individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting or being addressed by members of law enforcement will not automatically lead to immigration inquiry and/or deportation. While it may be necessary to determine the identity of a victim or witness, members shall treat all individuals equally and not in any way that would violate the United States or California constitutions.

413.4 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED

Officers shall not inquire into an individual's immigration status for immigration enforcement purposes (Government Code § 7284.6).

413.4.1 CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CLETS)

Members shall not use information transmitted through CLETS for immigration enforcement purposes except for criminal history information and only when consistent with the California Values Act (Government Code § 15160).

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Members shall not use the system to investigate immigration violations of 8 USC § 1325 (improper entry) if that violation is the only criminal history in an individual's record (Government Code § 15160).

413.4.2 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
Members shall not obtain, access, use, or otherwise disclose noncriminal history information maintained by the DMV for immigration enforcement (Vehicle Code § 1808.48).

413.5 DETENTIONS AND ARRESTS

An officer shall not detain any individual, for any length of time, for a civil violation of federal immigration laws or a related civil warrant (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer who has a reasonable suspicion that an individual already lawfully contacted or detained has committed a criminal violation of 8 USC § 1326(a) (unlawful reentry) that may be subject to an enhancement due to a previous conviction of an aggravated felony under 8 USC § 1326(b)(2), may detain the person for a reasonable period of time to contact federal immigration officials to verify whether the United States Attorney General has granted the individual permission for reentry and whether the violation is subject to enhancement (Government Code § 7284.6). No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained only because questions about the individual's status are unresolved.

If the officer has facts that establish probable cause to believe that a person already lawfully detained has violated 8 USC § 1326(a) and the penalty may be subject to enhancement due to prior conviction for specified aggravated felonies, he/she may arrest the individual for that offense (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer shall not detain any individual, for any length of time, for any other criminal immigration violation of federal immigration laws (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer should notify a supervisor as soon as practicable whenever an individual is arrested for violation of 8 USC § 1326(a).

413.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When notified that an officer has arrested an individual for violation of 8 USC § 1326(a) or under the authority of a judicial warrant, the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

(a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.

(b) Transfer the person to jail.

413.6 U VISA AND T VISA NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

Under certain circumstances, federal law allows temporary immigration benefits, known as a U visa, to victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)).

Similar immigration protection, known as a T visa, is available for certain qualifying victims of human trafficking (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(T)).

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Any request for assistance in applying for U visa or T visa status should be forwarded in a timely manner to the Investigation Division supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigation Division supervisor should:

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

(b) Contact the appropriate prosecutor assigned to the case, if applicable, to ensure the certification or declaration has not already been completed and whether a certification or declaration is warranted.

(c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner.

1. The instructions for completing certification and declaration forms can be found on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) website.

2. Form I-918 Supplement B certification shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 679.10 (multiple serious offenses). The certification shall be completed and not refused for the specified reasons in Penal Code § 679.10(k)(3).

3. Form I-914 Supplement B declaration shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 236.5 or Penal Code § 679.11 (human trafficking). The declaration shall be completed and not refused for completion for the specified reasons in Penal Code § 679.11(j)(3).

4. Forward the completed Form I-918 Supplement B certification or completed Form I-914 declaration B to the victim, family member, or authorized representative (as defined in Penal Code § 679.10 and Penal Code § 679.11) without requiring the victim to provide government-issued identification (Penal Code § 679.10; Penal Code § 679.11)

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

1. If Form I-918 Supplement B is not certified, a written explanation of denial shall be provided to the victim or authorized representative. The written denial shall include specific details of any reasonable requests for cooperation and a detailed description of how the victim refused to cooperate (Penal Code § 679.10).

(e) Inform the victim liaison of any requests and their status.

413.6.1 TIME FRAMES FOR COMPLETION

Officers and their supervisors who are assigned to investigate a case of human trafficking as defined by Penal Code § 236.1 shall complete the above process and the documents needed for indicating the individual is a victim for the T visa application within 15 business days of the first encounter with the victim, regardless of whether it is requested by the victim (Penal Code § 236.5).

Officers and their supervisors shall complete the above process and the documents needed certifying victim cooperation for a U visa or T visa application pursuant to Penal Code § 679.10

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and Penal Code § 679.11 within 30 days of a request from the victim, victim's family, or authorized representative related to one of their assigned cases. If the victim is in removal proceedings, the certification shall be processed within seven days of the first business day following the day the request was received.

413.6.2 REPORTING TO LEGISLATURE

The Investigation Division supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure that certification requests are reported to the Legislature in January of each year and include the number of certifications signed and the number denied. The report shall comply with Government Code § 9795 (Penal Code § 679.10; Penal Code § 679.11).

413.6.3 POLICE REPORTS

Upon request, an officer or supervisor should provide a victim or authorized representative with a copy of the report filed by the victim within seven days of the request (Penal Code § 679.10).

413.7 INFORMATION SHARING

No member of this department will prohibit, or in any way restrict, any other member from doing any of the following regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual (8 USC § 1373; Government Code § 7284.6):

(a) Sending information to, or requesting or receiving such information from federal immigration officials

(b) Maintaining such information in department records

(c) Exchanging such information with any other federal, state, or local government entity

Nothing in this policy restricts sharing information that is permissible under the California Values Act.

413.7.1 IMMIGRATION DETAINERS

No individual should be held based solely on a federal immigration detainer under 8 CFR 287.7 (Government Code § 7284.6).

Notification to a federal authority may be made prior to release of an individual who is the subject of a notification request only if the individual meets one of the following conditions (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.6):

(a) The individual has been arrested and had a judicial probable cause determination for a serious or violent felony identified in Penal Code § 667.5(c) or Penal Code § 1192.7(c).

(b) The individual has been arrested and had a judicial probable cause determination for a felony punishable by time in a state prison.

(c) The individual has been convicted of an offense as identified in Government Code § 7282.5(a).

(d) The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry.

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(e) The individual is identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement as the subject of an outstanding federal felony arrest warrant.

413.7.2 NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS

Individuals in custody shall be given a copy of documentation received from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) regarding a hold, notification, or transfer request along with information as to whether the Salinas Police Department intends to comply with the request (Government Code § 7283.1).

If the Salinas Police Department provides ICE with notification that an individual is being, or will be, released on a certain date, the same notification shall be provided in writing to the individual and to his/her attorney or to one additional person who the individual may designate (Government Code § 7283.1).

413.7.3 ICE INTERVIEWS

Before any interview regarding civil immigration violations takes place between ICE personnel and an individual in custody, the Salinas Police Department shall provide the individual with a written consent form that explains the purpose of the interview, that the interview is voluntary, and that he/she may decline to be interviewed or may choose to be interviewed only with his/her attorney present. The consent form must be available in the languages specified in Government Code § 7283.1.

413.7.4 TRANSFERS TO IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES

Members shall not transfer an individual to immigration authorities unless one of the following circumstances exist (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.6):

(a) Transfer is authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination.

(b) The individual has been convicted of an offense as identified in Government Code § 7282.5(a).

(c) The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry.

(d) The individual is identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement as the subject of an outstanding federal felony arrest warrant.

413.7.5 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall ensure that data regarding the number of transfers of an individual to immigration authorities, as permitted by Government Code § 7284.6(a)(4), and the offense that allowed for the transfer is collected and provided to the Records Coordinator for required reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 7284.6(c)(2)(see the Records Unit Policy).

413.8 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Absent an urgent issue of officer safety or other emergency circumstances, requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The

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supervisor is responsible for determining whether the requested assistance would be permitted under the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284.2 et seq.).

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Emergency Utility Service

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The City Public Works Department has personnel available to handle emergency calls 24 hours per day. Calls for service during non-business hours are frequently directed to the Police Department. Requests for such service received by this Department should be handled in the following manner.

414.1.1 BROKEN WATER LINES

The City's responsibility ends at the water meter; any break or malfunction in the water system from the water meter to the citizen's residence or business is the customer's responsibility.Public Works can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this.

If a break occurs on the City side of the meter, emergency personnel should be called as soon as practical by County Communications.

414.1.2 ELECTRICAL LINES

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

414.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS, ETC.

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

414.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS

A current list of emergency personnel who are to be called for municipal utility emergencies is maintained by County Communications.

414.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE

The City of Salinas contracts with a private maintenance company to furnish maintenance for all traffic signals within the City, other than those maintained by the State of California.

414.2.1 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the Salinas Police Department Records of the location and problem with the signal. The Records Clerk should make the necessary notification to the proper maintenance agency.

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Patrol Rifles

415.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of fire power and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Salinas Police Department will make patrol rifles available to qualified patrol officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

415.2 PATROL RIFLE

415.2.1 DEFINITION

A patrol rifle is an authorized weapon which is owned by the Department and which is made available to properly trained and qualified officers as a supplemental resource to their duty handgun or shotgun. No personally owned rifles may be carried for patrol duty unless preapproved in writing by the Chief of Police and the Rangemaster or designee.

415.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Only weapons and ammunition that meet agency authorized specifications, approved by the Chief of Police, and issued by the Department may be used by officers in their law enforcement responsibilities..

Personally owned AR series rifles that are currently lawfully possessed or legally purchased, as set forth in California Penal Code Section 32000(b)(4) and registered pursuant to Department of Justice guidelines are authorized for law enforcement to carry. The purchase and possession of hgh-capacity magazines shall be in accordance with California Penal Code section 32405. Prior to purchasing a weapon for duty use, the weapon must be approved by the Rangemaster or designee. Sworn officers may only carry personally owned AR series rifles that meet the following specifications:

(a) The rifle shall be 5.56/223 caliber, semi-automatic only;

(b) The rifle shall have an overall barrel length between 16 and 20 inches;

(c) The rifle shall have front and rear adjustable iron sights; and

(d) The rifle shall have an attached sling.

(e) Optic sighting systems and tactical lighting systems are optional and must be approved by the Rangemaster or designee prior to use.

(f) Magazines must be either twenty (20) or thirty (30) round capacity and of a manufacturer approved by the Rangemaster or designee.

(g) Any other rifle attachments must be approved by the Rangemaster or designee prior to use.

415.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE

(a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of a patrol rifle shall fall on the member who it is issued to or owned by. Firearms instructors shall inspect each patrol rifle during

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quarterly qualifications. All repairs to Department weapons will be completed by a certified armorer through the range staff. Repairs to personally owned weapons shall be done by a certified armorer in accordance with the Firearms policy.

(b) Each patrol officer carrying a patrol rifle is required to perform routine maintenance including field stripping and cleaning an assigned patrol rifle after use.

(c) Each patrol officer shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned patrol rifle.

(d) Any patrol rifle found to be unserviceable shall be removed from service. The rifle shall be clearly labeled as "out of service" and details regarding the weapon's condition shall be included on the label.

(e) Each patrol rifle shall be subject to inspection by a supervisor or Rangemaster at any time.

(f) No modification shall be made to any patrol rifle without prior written authorization from the Rangemaster. Additionally, modifications must be made by a certified armorer or gunsmith. Once modifications have been made, the member shall present the weapon for inspection to the Rangemaster or designee.

415.5 TRAINING

Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed a POST approved training course. Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete quarterly training and qualification conducted by a certified patrol rifle instructor.

Any officer who fails to qualify or who fails to successfully qualify within the requirements set forth in Section 312.4.1 of this policy will no longer be authorized to carry the patrol rifle.

415.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE

Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but not be limited to:

(a) Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.

(b) When an officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and effective fire at long range.

(c) Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.

(d) When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a barricaded suspect or a suspect with a hostage.

(e) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.

(f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.

(g) When needed to euthanize an animal.

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415.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE

The discharge of the patrol rifle shall be governed by the Department's Deadly Force Policy, manual § 300.

415.8 PATROL READY

Any qualified officer carrying a patrol rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in a patrol ready condition until deployed. A rifle is considered in a patrol ready condition when it has been inspected by the assigned officer, the fire selector switch is in the safe position, the chamber is empty and a fully loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well.

415.9 RIFLE STORAGE

(a) When not in use in the field, patrol rifles will be stored in the vehicle rifle rack. In those vehicles not equipped with rifle racks, the patrol rifle must be secured to the trunk's interior with a locking device.

(b) At the end of the assigned officer's shift, the patrol rifle shall be secured in the employee's locker. Personally owned patrol rifles may be securely stored at the officer's residence.

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Aircraft Accidents

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes situations involving aircraft accidents including responsibilities of personnel, making proper notification, and documentation.

416.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

In the event of an aircraft crash the employee responsibilities are as follows:

416.2.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

Officers should treat an aircraft crash site as a crime scene until it is determined that such is not the case. If a military aircraft is involved, additional dangers, such as live ordnance or hazardous materials, may be present. The scene may require additional security due to the potential presence of confidential equipment or information.

The duties of the field officer at the scene of an aircraft accident include the following:

(a) Determine the nature and extent of the accident.

(b) Request additional personnel and other resources to respond as needed.

(c) Provide assistance for the injured parties until the arrival of Fire Department personnel and/or other emergency personnel.

(d) Cordon off and contain the area to exclude unauthorized individuals as soon as practicable.

(e) Provide crowd control and other assistance until directed otherwise by a supervisor.

(f) Ensure the Coroner's office is notified if a death occurs.

Entering an aircraft or tampering with parts or debris is only permissible for the purpose of removing injured or trapped occupants, protecting the wreckage from further damage or protecting the public from danger. If possible, the investigating authority should first be consulted before entering or moving any aircraft or any crash debris. Photographs or sketches of the original positions should be made whenever feasible.

The Fire Department will be responsible for control of the accident scene until the injured parties are cared for and the accident scene has been rendered safe for containment. Thereafter, police personnel will be responsible for preserving the scene until relieved by the investigating authority.

Once the scene is relinquished to the investigating authority, personnel from this agency may assist in containment of the scene until the investigation is completed or assistance is no longer needed.

An airport service worker or the airport manager may respond to the scene to assist the on-scene commander with technical expertise, should it be needed during the operation.

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416.2.2 NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has the primary responsibility for investigating accidents involving civil aircraft. In the case of a military aircraft incident, the appropriate branch of the military will be involved in the investigation. The NTSB is concerned with several aspects of a crash as described in this section.

Every effort should be made to preserve the scene to the extent possible in the condition in which it was found until such time as NTSB or other authorized personnel arrive to take charge of the scene.

Military personnel will respond to take charge of any military aircraft involved, whether or not injuries or deaths have occurred.

If the accident did not result in a death or injury and the NTSB elects not to respond, the pilot or owner may assume control of the aircraft.

Removal of the wreckage shall be done under the guidance of the NTSB or military authorities or, if the NTSB is not responding for an on-site investigation, at the discretion of the pilot or the owner.

416.2.3 COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

Dispatchers are responsible to make notifications as directed once an aircraft accident has been reported. The notifications will vary depending on the type of accident, extent of injuries or damage, and the type of aircraft involved. Generally, the dispatcher will need to notify the following agencies or individuals when an aircraft accident has occurred.

(a) Fire Department

(b) The affected airport tower

(c) Closest military base if a military aircraft is involved

(d) Ambulances or other assistance as required

When an aircraft accident is reported to the Police Department by the airport tower personnel the dispatcher receiving such information should verify that the tower personnel will contact the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Flight Standards District Office and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). In the event that airport personnel are not involved, the dispatcher should notify the FAA and the NTSB.

416.2.4 RECORDS COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Coordinator is responsible for the following:

(a) Forward and maintain an approved copy of the accident report to the California Department of Aeronautics

(b) Forward a copy of the report to the Field Operations Division Chief and the manager of the affected airport

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416.2.5 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Department Press Information Officer is responsible for the following:

(a) Obtain information for a press release from the on-scene commander or his or her designee

(b) When practical, the Department Press Information Officer should coordinate with the FAA Press Information Officer to prepare a press release for distribution to the Media

Information released to the press regarding any aircraft accident should be handled by the Department Press Information Officer or in accordance with existing policy.

416.3 DOCUMENTATION

Any aircraft accident (crash) within the City, regardless of whether injuries or deaths occur, shall be documented.

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Field Training Program

417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Field Training Program (FTP) is intended to provide a standardized program to facilitate a newofficer's transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general law enforcement duties for the Salinas Police Department.

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

417.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICERS

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

417.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

FTOs will be selected based on the following requirements:

(a) Desire to be an FTO

(b) Minimum of three years of patrol experience with this department

(c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model

(d) Participate in and pass an internal oral interview selection process

(e) Recommendation by supervisors

(f) Possess a POST Basic certificate

417.2.2 TRAINING

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

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

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

417.2.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The FTO's must conduct themselves in a professional manner and in accordance with the Salinas Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual at all times. They must teach and reinforce Department policy and procedures.

The FTO's must at all times maintain a professional demeanor and appearance; adhere to Department rules and regulations; support the Department's vision, mission, and values; adhere

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to the Field Training Program guidelines; and be respectful of trainees, peers, co-workers, and supervisors.

The FTO training methods should be conducive to producing successful trainees. The FTO will not harass, intimidate, intentionally embarrass or treat a trainee in a demeaning manner. Excessive verbal contradictions and hostility are not acceptable and are counterproductive to the Field Training Program itself. The use of loud, profane speech or humiliation tactics is not acceptable conduct. Name-calling or use of derogatory terms by the FTO is not acceptable.

The principl element of effective evaluation is objectivity. The FTO is expected to exhibit evaluation skills that assess performance with fair and impartial feedback and that provide objective and honest documentation. To maintain impartiality and objectivity in their evaluation of trainees, the FTO shall evaluate trainees according to the POST Standardized Evaluation Guidelines. The FTO shall not discuss their trainee's progress with other Department personnel, except for those with a need and right to know.

417.2.4 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER ROTATION

Rotation of Field Training Officers is subject to Salinas Police Department Policy 1028 - Rotation and Change of Assignment.

417.3 FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The Field Training Program Supervisor should be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Field Operations Division Chief or a designee. The FTP Supervisor should possess, or be eligible to receive, a POST Supervisory Certificate.

The responsibilities of the FTP Supervisor include the following:

(a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs

(b) Conduct FTO meetings

(c) Maintain and ensure FTO/trainee performance evaluations are completed

(d) Maintain, update, and issue the Field Training Manual to each trainee

(e) Monitor individual FTO performance

(f) Monitor overall Field Training Program

(g) Develop ongoing training for FTOs

The FTP Supervisor will be required to successfully complete a POST-approved Field Training Program Supervisor/Administrator/Coordinatorcourse within one year of appointment to this position (11 CCR 1004(c)).

417.3.1 FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM COMMANDER

The role of the Field Training Program Commander is to ensure that the standards and objectives of the Department's Field Training Program are adhered to. In administering the Field Training Program, the Field Training Program Commander is responsible for ensuring that the Department's program is in compliance with the minimum standards established by POST.

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The Field Training Program Commander should have an overview of the training progress of each trainee in the Field Training Program and the assignment status of each FTO. To maintain the integrity of the Field Training Program, the assignment of trainees should remain with the Field Training Program Supervisors.

The Field Training Program Commander or their designee has the responsibility to seek feedback from trainees who are participating in or who have completed the Field Training Program.

417.4 TRAINEE

Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the Salinas Police Department who has successfully completed a POST approved Basic Academy.

417.4.1 ROLES AND EXPECTATIONS

(a) The relationship between the FTO and the trainee will be a teacher/student and/or supervisor/subordinate relationship. Trainees will be treated with respect at all times. Trainees are expected to show respect for the FTO and to follow his/her directions.

(b) The role of the trainee is to demonstrate the ability to perform at a solo uniformed patrol officer level by the end of the Field Training Program. This is the standard by which the trainee will be measured throughout the Field Training Program.

(c) The trainee's primary responsibility while assigned to the Field Training Program is to devote his/her full attention and efforts toward successfully completing that program. This may be a very intense and stressful time in the trainee's life. Trainees must give their best effort each and every moment they are assigned to the Field Training Program.

(d) Trainees will complete all assignments in a prompt, timely manner. They will follow all policy and procedures as outlined in the Salinas Police Department Policy Manual.

(e) The trainee's relationships with Field Training Program staff, other trainees, members of the Salinas Police Department, and other co-workers shall be respectful and strictly professional, both on and off-duty, while they are in the Field Training Program. Trainees and Field Training Program staff will not date or attempt to date unless the relationship began before the trainee was hired or assigned to the Department and the Field Training Program Commander was aware of the relationship. Trainees and Field Training Program staff will not associate with or socialize with one another while off duty during the time they are in the Field Training Program.

417.5 REQUIRED TRAINING

Entry level officers shall be required to successfully complete the Field Training Program, consisting of a minimum of 10 weeks (11 CCR 1004; 11 CCR 1005). The Salinas Police Department FTP for entry level officers is 16 weeks in length.

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

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Any lateral officer not exempt from the FTP requirement will complete a minimum of eight weeks training.

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

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

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

417.6 EVALUATIONS
Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

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

(a) Complete a written Daily Observation Report (DOR) documentingthe performance of his/her assigned trainee and submit it to the Field Training Program Supervisor daily.

(b) Review the DOR with the trainee each day.

(c) Complete a detailed End-of-Phase Report for his/her assigned trainee at the end of each phase of training.

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

417.6.2 ON-DUTY SHIFT SUPERVISOR
The on-duty shift supervisor shall review the trainee's Field Training Manual at the end of each week.

417.6.3 FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
The Field Training Program Supervisor will review and approve the DORs submitted by the FTO through the on-duty shift supervisor.

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

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417.7 DOCUMENTATION

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

(a) The completed Field Training Manual

(b) All completed Daily Observation Reports (DORs)

(c) All completed End-of-Phase Reports

(d) The Field Training Officer's attestation of trainee competence and successful completion of the Field Training Program.

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Obtaining Air Support

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of a police helicopter can be invaluable in certain situations. This policy specifies potential situations where the use of a helicopter may be requested and the responsibilities for making a request.

418.2 REQUEST FOR HELICOPTER ASSISTANCE

If a supervisor or officer in charge of an incident determines that the use of a helicopter would be beneficial, a request to obtain helicopter assistance may be made.

418.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY

After consideration and approval of the request for a helicopter, the Watch Commander, or his/her designee, will call the closest agency having helicopter support available. The Watch Commander on duty will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

418.2.2 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AID MAY BE REQUESTED

Police helicopters may be requested under any of the following conditions:

(a) When the helicopter is activated under existing mutual aid agreements

(b) Whenever the safety of law enforcement personnel is in jeopardy and the presence of the helicopters may reduce such hazard

(c) When the use of the helicopters will aid in the capture of a suspected fleeing felon whose continued freedom represents an ongoing threat to the community

(d) When a helicopter is needed to locate a person who has strayed or is lost and whose continued absence constitutes a serious health or safety hazard

(e) Vehicle pursuits

While it is recognized that the availability of helicopter support will generally provide valuable assistance to ground personnel, the presence of a helicopter will rarely replace the need for officers on the ground.

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Contacts and Temporary Detentions

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

419.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

419.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete a field interview (FI), pat-down search, or field photograph shall be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

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419.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from aninvestigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicion.

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

419.3.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW

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

(a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act

(b) Actions suggesting that he/she is engaged in a criminal activity

(c) Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night

(d) Presence in a particular area is suspicious

(e) Carrying of suspicious objects or items

(f) Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggest he/she is carrying a dangerous weapon

(g) Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime

(h) Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime

(i) Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the officer

419.4 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

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

(a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of deadly weapons is involved.

(b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.

(c) The hour of the day and the location or neighborhood where the stop takes place.

(d) Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.

(e) The actions and demeanor of the suspect.

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(f) Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other weapon.

Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone officer. A cover officer should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

419.5 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

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

419.5.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT

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

419.5.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

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

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

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

419.5.3 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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

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

(b) Photographs that do not qualify for retention in a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file shall be forwarded to the Records Unit.

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When a photograph is taken in association with a particular case, the investigator may use such photograph in a photo lineup. Thereafter, the individual photograph should be retained as a part of the case file. All other photographs shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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

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

419.6 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

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

(a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.

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

(b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by Salinas Police Department members.

1. A written, verbal, or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transport.

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Criminal Street Gangs

420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department to establish a procedure for identifying criminal street gangs, participants of criminal street gangs, and patterns of criminal activity as outlined in Penal Code § 186.20 through Penal Code § 186.33 of the "Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act."

The intent of this policy is to provide for the collection and management of criminal street gang information so as to enhance officer safety and the criminal prosecution of criminal street gang participants. This policy is not intended or designed to establish a formal gang intelligence database.

420.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Criminal intelligence system - Any record system that receives, stores, exchanges or disseminates information that has been evaluated and determined to be relevant to the identification of a criminal organization or enterprise, its members or affiliates. This does not include temporary information files.

Criminal Street Gang - Any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in Penal Code § 186.22(e), and which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity.

Gang Related Crime - Any crime, which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal street gang with the intent to promote, further or assist any criminal street gang.

420.1.2 GANG IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA

GANG MEMBERS: 2 criteria must be met (1 custodial admission is sufficient for classification).

(a) Admits gang membership

(b) Has tattoos unique to a certain gang

(c) Wears clothing unique to a certain gang

(d) Uses or displays hand signs, symbols, words, or phrases associated with a certain gang

(e) Observed repeatedly with identified gang members or arrested while participating in a crime with a gang member

(a) Pictured in a photograph with known gang member(s)

(b) Possess gang writings or drawings displaying unique gang identity

(c) Letters, documents and/or correspondence identifying the subject as a gang member

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(d) Name appears on a gang membership roster

(e) Frequents known gang locations

ASSOCIATES: 1 criteria must be met

(a) Self-admission to being a gang associate

(b) Has been identified as a gang associate by a reliable source, including, but not limited to; law enforcement, jail classification deputy, probation officer, parole officer, family member(s), etc.

(c) Associates with gang member(s)

(d) Uses hand signs, words, or phrases associated with gangs

(e) Has been or is involved in an incident consistent with gang activity

(f) Possesses gang tattoos

(g) Possesses or found in physical evidence associated with gangs; i.e.; gang rosters, drawings, photographs, bandanas, jewelry, symbols, etc.

(h) Found to be a gang participant in a judicial finding

420.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department recognizes that certain criminal activities, including but not limited to gang crimes and drug trafficking, often involve some degree of regular coordination and may involve a large number of participants over a broad geographical area.

It is the policy of this department to collect and share relevant information while respecting the privacy and legal rights of the public.

420.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS

No department member may create, submit to or obtain information from a criminal intelligence system unless the Chief of Police has approved the system for department use.

Any criminal intelligence system approved for department use should meet or exceed the standards of 28 CFR 23.20.

A designated supervisor will be responsible for maintaining each criminal intelligence system that has been approved for department use. The supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure the following:

(a) Members using any such system are appropriately selected and trained.

(b) Use of every criminal intelligence system is appropriately reviewed and audited.

(c) Any system security issues are reasonably addressed.

420.3.1 SYSTEM ENTRIES

It is the designated supervisor's responsibility to approve the entry of any information from a report, field interview (FI), photo or other relevant document into an authorized criminal intelligence system. If entries are made based upon information that is not on file with this department, such as

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open or public source documents or documents that are on file at another agency, the designated supervisor should ensure copies of those documents are retained by the Records Unit. Any supporting documentation for an entry shall be retained by the Records Unit in accordance with the established records retention schedule and for at least as long as the entry is maintained in the system.

The designated supervisor should ensure that any documents retained by the Records Unit are appropriately marked as intelligence information. The Records Coordinator may not purge such documents without the approval of the designated supervisor.

420.3.2 GANG DATABASES

The Chief of Police may approve participation by the gang unit in a shared criminal gang intelligence database, such as CALGANG®. Members must obtain the requisite training before accessing any such database (11 CCR 751.6).

It is the gang unit supervisor's responsibility to determine whether any report or FI contains information that would qualify for entry into the database. Prior to designating any person as a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate in a shared gang database; or submitting a document to the Attorney General's office for the purpose of designating a person in a shared gang database; or otherwise identifying the person in a shared gang database, the gang unit supervisor shall provide written notice to the person and, if the person is under the age of 18, to his/her parent or guardian of the designation and the basis for the designation, unless providing that notification would compromise an active criminal investigation or compromise the health or safety of a minor. Notice shall also describe the process to contest the designation (Penal Code § 186.34).

The person, an attorney working on his/her behalf, or his/her parent or guardian (if the person is under 18 years of age) may request, in writing, information as to whether the person is designated as a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate in a shared gang database accessible by the Department, the basis for that designation, and the name of the agency that made the designation. The Department shall respond to a valid request in writing within 30 days, and shall provide the information requested unless doing so would compromise an active investigation or compromise the health and safety of the person if he/she is under 18 years of age (Penal Code § 186.34).

The person, or his/her parent or guardian if the person is under 18 years of age, may contest the designation by submitting written documentation, which shall be reviewed by the gang unit supervisor. If it is determined that the person is not a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate, the person shall be removed from the database. The person and the parent or guardian shall be provided written verification of the department's decision within 30 days of receipt of the written documentation contesting the designation and shall include the reason for a denial when applicable (Penal Code § 186.34).

The gang unit supervisor should forward reports or FIs to the Records Unit after appropriate database entries are made. The supervisor should clearly mark the report/FI as gang intelligence information.

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It is the responsibility of the Records Unit supervisor to retain reports and FIs in compliance with the database rules and any applicable end user agreement.

Records contained in a shared gang database shall not be disclosed for employment or military screening purposes, and shall not be disclosed for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration law unless required by state or federal statute or regulation (Penal Code § 186.36).

420.4 TEMPORARY INFORMATION FILE

No member may create or keep files on individuals that are separate from the approved criminal intelligence system. However, members may maintain temporary information that is necessary to actively investigate whether a person or group qualifies for entry into the department-approved criminal intelligence system only as provided in this section. Once information qualifies for inclusion, it should be submitted to the supervisor responsible for consideration of criminal intelligence system entries. This policy does not pertain to files kept for long-term criminal investigations.

420.4.1 FILE CONTENTS

A temporary information file may only contain information and documents that, within one year, will have a reasonable likelihood to meet the criteria for entry into an authorized criminal intelligence system.

Information and documents contained in a temporary information file:

(a) Must only be included upon documented authorization of the responsible department supervisor.

(b) Should not be originals that would ordinarily be retained by the Records Unit or Property and Evidence Unit, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents such as copies of reports, FI forms, County Communications records or booking forms.

(c) Shall not include opinions. No person, organization or enterprise shall be labeled as being involved in crime beyond what is already in the document or information.

(d) May include information collected from publicly available sources or references to documents on file with another government agency. Attribution identifying the source should be retained with the information.

420.4.2 FILE REVIEW AND PURGING

The contents of a temporary information file shall not be retained longer than one year. At the end of one year, the contents must be purged or entered in an authorized criminal intelligence system, as applicable. Long-term criminal investigation case files are not subject to time limits.

The designated supervisor shall periodically review the temporary information files to verify that the contents meet the criteria for retention. Validation and purging of files is the responsibility of the supervisor.

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420.5 INFORMATION RECOGNITION

Department members should document facts that suggest an individual, organization or enterprise is involved in criminal activity and should forward that information appropriately. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.

(b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.

(c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.

(d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

Department supervisors who utilize an authorized criminal intelligence system should work with the Training Sergeant to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

420.6 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Department members shall comply with the rules of an authorized criminal intelligence system regarding inquiries and release of information.

Information from a temporary information file may only be furnished to department members and other law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis and consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

When an inquiry is made by the parent or guardian of a juvenile as to whether that juvenile's name is in a temporary information file, such information should be provided by the supervisor responsible for the temporary information file, unless there is good cause to believe that the release of such information might jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

420.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

The Investigation Division supervisor should ensure that there are an appropriate number of department members who can:

(a) Testify as experts on matters related to criminal street gangs, and maintain an above average familiarity with:

1. Any organization, associate or group of three or more persons that meets the definition of a criminal street gang under Penal Code § 186.22(f).

2. Identification of a person as a criminal street gang member and criminal street gang-related crimes.

3. The California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (Penal Code § 186.21 et seq.), associated crimes and what defines a criminal street gang (Penal Code § 186.22).

(b) Coordinate with other agencies in the region regarding criminal street gang-related crimes and information.

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(c) Train other members to identify gang indicia and investigate criminal street gang-related crimes.

420.8 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should provide training on best practices in the use of each authorized criminal intelligence system to those tasked with investigating criminal organizations and enterprises. Training should include:

(a) The protection of civil liberties.

(b) Participation in a multiagency criminal intelligence system.

(c) Submission of information into a multiagency criminal intelligence system or the receipt of information from such a system, including any governing federal and state rules and statutes.

(d) The type of information appropriate for entry into a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file.

(e) The review and purging of temporary information files.

420.8.1 SHARED GANG DATABASE TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that members who are authorized users of a shared gang database receive the required training from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) or an instructor certified by the DOJ that includes comprehensive and standardized training on the use of shared gang databases, and any other associated training required by the Department (Penal Code § 186.36; 11 CCR 751.6).

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Watch Commanders

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

421.2 DESIGNATION AS ACTING WATCH COMMANDER

When a Commander is unavailable for duty as Watch Commander, in most instances the senior qualified sergeant shall be designated as acting Watch Commander. This policy does not preclude designating a less senior sergeant as an acting Watch Commander when operational needs require or training permits.

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Mobile Audio/Video

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Salinas Police Department has equipped marked patrol cars with Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recording systems to provide records of events and assist officers in the performance of their duties. This policy provides guidance on the use of these systems.

422.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Activate - Any process that causes the MAV system to transmit or store video or audio data in an active mode.

In-car camera system and Mobile/ Audio Video (MAV) system- Synonymous terms which refer to any system that captures audio and video signals, that is capable of installation in a vehicle, and that includes at minimum, a camera, microphone, recorder and monitor.

MAV technician -Personnel certified or trained in the operational use and repair of MAVs, duplicating methods, storage and retrieval methods and procedures, and who have a working knowledge of video forensics and evidentiary procedures.

Recorded media - Audio-video signals recorded or digitally stored on the MAV system.

422.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to use mobile audio and video technology to more effectively fulfill the department's mission and to ensure these systems are used securely and efficiently.

422.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed officer will properly equip him/herself to record audio and video in the field using the MAV system. At the end of the shift, each officer will follow the established procedures for providing to the Department any recordings using the MAV system and return any issued equipment.

At the start of each shift, officers should test the MAV system's operation in accordance with manufacturer specifications and department operating procedures and training.

If the system is malfunctioning, the officer shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service.

422.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV

The MAV system is designed to turn on when the following conditions are met: the activation of emergency lights; when manually activated by the operator; when a vehicle collision is detected; or when the equiped vehicle exceeds 90 MPH.

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422.4.1 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF MAV

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the MAV system may be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. An officer may activate the system any time the officer believes it would be appropriate or valuable to document an incident, except as provided in Section 446.4.3.

In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or the location of the camera. However, the audio portion can be valuable evidence and is subject to the same activation requirements as the MAV. Although it is understood that there might be circumstances that necessitate immediate law enforcement action before an officer has an opportunity to activate the MAV, ordinarily the MAV system should be activated in any of the following situations:

(a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range:

1. Traffic stops (to include, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops)
2. Priority responses
3. Vehicle pursuits
4. Suspicious vehicles
5. Arrests
6. Vehicle searches
7. Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force
8. Pedestrian checks
9. DWI/DUI investigations including field sobriety tests
10. Consensual encounters
11. Crimes in progress
12. Responding to an in-progress call

(b) All self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify County CommunicationsCounty Communications

(c) Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect:

1. Domestic violence calls
2. Disturbance of peace calls
3. Offenses involving violence or weapons

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(d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

(e) Although not required, an officer may activate the MAV System in any other circumstance where the officer believes that a recording of an incident would be appropriate

422.4.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded. For purposes of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made, arrestees have been transported and all witnesses and victims have been interviewed. Recording may cease if an officer is simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive, or in other similar situations. In order to protect the identity of confidential informants (CI), officers contacting a CI may terminate his/her MAV System during the term of the conversation. Similarly, officers engaged in discussions with other police personnel during the course of an incident identified above may terminate his/her MAV System while discussing tactical, strategic, and/or operational procedures.

Members shall cease audio recording whenever necessary to ensure conversations are not recorded between a person in custody and the person's attorney, religious advisor or physician, unles there is explicit consent from all parties to the conversation (Penal Code 636).

422.4.3 WHEN ACTIVATION IS NOT REQUIRED

Activation of the MAV system is not required when exchanging information with other officers or during breaks, lunch periods, when not in service or actively on patrol. Employees shall NOT activate their MAV in the following situations:

(a) When activation may jeopardize the employee or the employees safety;

(b) When interviewing a victim of sexual assault or abuse;

(c) When interviewing a confidential or other informants;

(d) When on guard assignments at police, medical, psychiatric, jail or detention facilities.

No member of this department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department except for tghe purpose of conducting a criminal investigation and only when reasonable suspicion exist that

422.4.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should determine if vehicles with non-functioning MAV systems should be placed into service. If these vehicles are placed into service, the appropriate documentation should be made, including notification of County Communications .

At reasonable intervals, supervisors should validate that:

(a) Beginning and end-of-shift recording procedures are followed.

(b) Logs reflect the proper chain of custody.

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(c) The operation of MAV systems by probationary employees while in training is assessed and reviewed no less than biweekly.

When an incident arises that requires the immediate retrieval of the recorded media (e.g., serious crime scenes, officer-involved shootings, department-involved collisions), a supervisor shall respond to the scene and ensure that the appropriate supervisor, MAV technician or crime scene investigator properly retrieves the recorded media. The media may need to be treated as evidence and should be handled in accordance with current evidence procedures for recorded media.

422.5 REVIEW OF MAV RECORDINGS

All recording media, recorded images and audio recordings are the property of the Department. Dissemination outside of the agency is strictly prohibited, except to the extent permitted or required by law.

Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

(a) For use when preparing reports or statements

(b) By a supervisor (including a Field Training Officer) to assess the performance of a trainee

(c) By a supervisor to assess officer performance

(d) By the MAV Technician to assess proper functioning of MAV systems

(e) By department investigators (including supervisors) who are participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or a criminal investigation

(f) By an officer who is captured on or referenced in a recording and reviews and uses such recordings for any purpose relating to his/her employment

(g) Follow body camera policy

(h) By court personnel through proper process or with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee

(i) By the media through proper process as required by law; or with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee

(j) By training personnel following an unusual, unprecedented, or rare event to assess possible training value

(k) By a supervisor, at the request of an officer, for training purposes. Recordings may be shown for training purposes. If an involved officer objects to showing a recording, his/her objection will be submitted to the staff to determine if the training value outweighs the officer's objection

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Supervisors may not randomly access MAV System recordings for arbitrary or capricious purposes. Accordingly, minor infractions (not criminal in nature) discovered during routine review of the recorded material should be viewed as training opportunities and not as routine disciplinary actions. Should the behavior or action be repetitive after being addressed by a supervisor, the appropriate disciplinary or corrective action should be pursued.

In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any employee.

422.6 DOCUMENTING MAV USE

If any incident is recorded with MAV System, the existence of that recording shall be documented in the officer's report. If a citation is issued, the officer shall make a notation on the back of the records copy of the citation, indicating that the incident was recorded.

422.7 RECORDING MEDIA STORAGE AND INTEGRITY

If any recording is exported to removable media, all recording media will be labeled and stored in a designated secure area. All recording media that is not booked as evidence will be retained for a minimum of one year after which time it will be erased, destroyed or recycled in accordance with the established records retention schedule (Government Code § 34090.6).

422.7.1 COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECORDING MEDIA

422.7.2 MAV RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers who reasonably believe that a MAV recording is likely to contain evidence relevant to a criminal offense, potential claim against the officer or against the Salinas Police Department should indicate this in an appropriate report. Officers should ensure relevant recordings are preserved.

422.8 SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

MAV system vehicle installations should be based on officer safety requirements and the vehicle and device manufacturer's recommendations.

The MAV system should be configured to minimally record for 30 seconds prior to an event.

The MAV system may not be configured to record audio data occurring prior to activation.

Officers using digital transmitters that are synchronized to their individual MAV should activate both audio and video recordings when responding in a support capacity. This is to obtain additional perspectives of the incident scene.

Officers shall not erase, alter, reuse, modify or tamper with MAV recordings. Only a supervisor, MAV technician or other authorized designee may erase and reissue previous recordings and may only do so pursuant to the provisions of this policy.

422.9 MAV TECHNICIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

The MAV technician is responsible for:

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(a) Collecting all completed media for oversight and verification of wireless downloaded media.

Once collected, the MAV technician:

(a) Ensures it is stored in a secure location with authorized controlled access.

Deleting of media:

(a) Pursuant to a court order.

(b) In accordance with established records retention policies, including reissuing all other media deemed to be of no evidentiary value.

(c) Pursuant to an employee request in the event of an accidental activation of the MAV System and the resulting recording is of no investigative or evidentiary value. In such cases the officer may request that the media file(s) be deleted by submitting a request to the MAV technician who shall review the file, endorse the request and delete the requested file(s) with supervisor approval from a Commander or above.

Managing the long-term storage of media that has been deemed to be of evidentiary value in accordance with the department evidence storage protocols and the records retention schedule.

422.10 TRAINING

All members who are authorized to use the MAV system shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to its use.

422.11 LIMITATIONS OF MAV SYSTEM

It is understood that audio and video recordings of the MAV System do not necessarily reflect the experience of the officer(s) in a given incident. The MAV System records information that may not have been heard and/or observed by a particular officer. Similarly, the MAV system may not record information that is heard and/or observed by the officer.

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BODY WORN CAMERA (BWC) POLICY

423.1 PURPOSE & SCOPE

This Department procedure establishes guidelines for Department members using body worn cameras, and procedures for preserving the digital media in the video storage system in a department approved manner. This procedure applies to all Department members.

423.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Body Worn Camera (BWC) - A camera worn on an individual officer's person that records and stores audio and video.

BWC Program Administrator (BWC Administrator) – A Police Department program administrator for video storage systems and BWC system and Video Storage System with full access to user rights, sets user access and parameters.

Digital Evidence - BWC files, including photographs, audio recordings and video footage, captured by a BWC and stored digitally.

Evidence Transfer Manager (ETM) - A portable multi-ported docking station installed in the police department. The ETM simultaneously recharges the BWC while uploading all digitally encrypted data from the device. The docking station then transfers the digitally encrypted data to Video Storage System.

Video Storage System - A digital evidence management service that stores digitally encrypted data in a highly secure environment accessible to personnel based on security clearance.

Metadata - Case numbers, Incident numbers and other descriptors used to identify digital evidence.

423.2 BACKGROUND

Cameras are an important tool for collecting evidence and documentation of police/public encounters and in maintaining public trust. Video cannot always show the full story nor does it capture an entire scene. The use of cameras does not reduce the requirement to provide thorough written documentation. Persons reviewing recordings must also be cautious before conclusions are reached about what the video shows.

423.3 PROCEDURE

A. Officer safety takes precedence over recording events

Officers shall follow existing officer safety policies when conducting enforcement stops as outlined in Department policies and procedures. Officer safety shall be the primary consideration when contacting citizens or conducting vehicle stops, not the ability to record an event.

B. General

1. Only authorized personnel shall use or be in possession of a BWC device.

2. BWC equipment is for official use only and shall not be utilized for personal use.

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3. Officers shall not tamper with or dismantle any hardware or software component of any BWC device.

4. The use of any other personal recording device for the same purpose is not authorized, without permission of the Chief of Police or designee.

5. All digital evidence collected using the BWC is considered a record of the Salinas Police Department and is for official use only.

6. Accessing, copying, forwarding or releasing any digital evidence for other than official law enforcement use and contrary to this procedure is strictly prohibited. Public release of digital evidence is prohibited unless approved by the Chief of Police or his/her designee orrequired by law.

7. Personal computer equipment and software programs shall not be utilized when making copies of digital evidence. Using a secondary recording device such as video camera, cell phone or other device to record or capture digital evidence from the Video Storage System isstrictly prohibited.

C. Storage

When not in use, the BWC devices shall be stored in the designated ETM or in a secure storage location within the Department.

D. Pre-shift inspection

1.Officers shall inspect their assigned BWC devices daily to ensure there is no visual damage and the device appears to be in working order.

2. Visual damage shall be reported to a supervisor or BWC Administrator.

3. Inoperable equipment shall be documented and returned to the BWC Administrator as soon as possible.

E. Camera Position

Officers shall wear the BWC above the midline of their torso and/or in a position that provides for effective recording.

F. Equipment Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance

1.When a BWC malfunctions, the officer will notify his or her supervisor or BWC Administrator via e-mail.

2.The inoperable equipment will be taken to BWC Administrator for repair as soon as possible.

3.If the BWC Administrator cannot repair the unit, the manufacturer will be contacted to facilitate the repair. Repair and replacement of damaged or nonfunctional BWC equipment is coordinated through the BWC Administrator and performed through an authorized service provider.

4.This procedure will be followed for all BWC related equipment and accessories.

G. Advisements about Recording

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1.Private citizens do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy when talking with police officers during the scope of an officer's official duties, even when the contact is in a private residence.

2.Officers are not required to give notice they are recording. However, if asked, officers shall advise citizens they are being recorded.

3.Officers are not required to initiate or cease recording an event, situation or circumstance solely at the demand of a citizen.

4.Officers and supervisors involved in the investigation of a complaint against a member of the police department must inform complainants and witnesses they are being recorded.

H. When and Where to Record

1.Enforcement Related Contacts

a.Officers should record enforcement related contacts. The recording should be activated prior to actual contact with the citizen, or as soon as safely possible thereafter, and continue recording until the contact is concluded.

2. This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the BWC may be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. An officer may activate the BWC any time the officer believes it would be appropriate or valuable to document anincident, except as provided in Section 446.4.3.

In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or the location of the camera. However, the audio portion can be valuable evidence. Although it is understood that there might be circumstances that necessitate immediate lawenforcement action before an officer has an opportunity to activate the BWC, the BWC should be activated in any of the following situations:

a.All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range:

(1). Traffic stops (to include, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops.

(2). Priority responses

(3). Vehicle pursuits

(4). Suspicious Vehicles

(5). Arrests

(6). Vehicle searches

(7). Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force

(8). Pedestrian checks

(9). DWI/DUI Investigations including field sobriety tests

(10). Consensual encounters

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(11). Crimes in progress

(12). Responding to an in-progress call

b. All self initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify County Communications

c. Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the arrest and/or prosecution of a suspect:

(1). Domestic Violence Calls

(2). Disturbance of the peace calls

(3). Offenses involving violence or weapons

d. Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

e. Although not required, an officer may activate the BWC in any other circumstance where the officer believes that a recording of an incident would be appropriate.

f.Officers working plain-clothes assignments are exempt from this policy.

3. Arrests

a. Officers may stop recording when the arrestee is cooperative and safely secured inside a police car or law enforcement facility. If an arrestee becomes uncooperative, or if there is some evidentiary purpose, officers should resume recording.

b. If an officer resumes recording, the camera shall remain recording until the officer no longer has contact with the subject.

4. Suspect Interviews

a.Officers are encouraged to fully record suspect interviews. Officers should not stop and start the recording during a suspect interview.

b.When recording interviews, officers shall ensure they record any admonishments prior to the start of an interview.

5. Private Residences

Private Citizens have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their homes. However, when officers are lawfully present in a home (warrant, consent, or exigent circumstances) in the course of official duties, there is no reasonable expectation of privacy.

6. During the execution of a search warrant, an arrest warrant, a Fourth Amendment waiver search, or a consent search in which the officer is looking for evidence or contraband.

I.When and Where NOT to Record

1.BWCs shall not be used to record non-work related activity.

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2. BWCs shall not be used to record in areas or activities such as briefings, Department locker rooms, break rooms, or other activities not related to a criminal investigation.

3. BWCs shall not be activated in places where persons have a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as locker rooms, dressing rooms, or restrooms.

4. BWCs shall not be used during Department administrative investigations.

5. When possible, officers should avoid recording exposed areas of the body that could cause embarrassment or humiliation, such as exposed breast, groin, etc…

6.In order to protect a patient's rights to privacy, officers should generally not record in a medical environment unless there is a compelling law enforcement reason to do so. Officers should attempt to avoid recording people in medical facilities who are unrelated to the police purpose.

J.Victim and Witness Interviews

1.Victim and witness interviews shall generally be recorded.

2.Domestic violence victims often recant their statements as early as the following morning after a crime. Victims may also make their children unavailable for investigators or court to avoid their providing statements. For these reasons, domestic violence victims should be recorded.Officers should also record the statements of children of domestic violence victims who are witnesses in these types of cases.

3. Generally, officers should not record informal or casual encounters with members of the public. Officers should consider that recording people in some circumstances may inhibit sharing neighborhood information or developing strong ties between members of the community and officers.

K. Documentation of Recorded Events

All recordings shall be documented, such as in a citation, field interview, and police reports.

1. Field Interview Cards: "BWC Recording" shall be recorded in the narrative.

2. Traffic Citations: "BWC Recording" shall be recorded in the case number box near the top of all citations.

2.Other Reports: "BWC Recording" shall be recorded in the narrative.

Pursuant to an employee request of an accidental activation of the BWC and the resulting recording is of no investigative or evidentiary value, the officer may request that the media file(s) be deleted by submitting a request to a BWC Administrator who shall review the file, endorse therequest, and delete the requested file(s) with supervisor approval from Commander or above.

L. Entering Metadata

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Each recorded segment requires metadata be entered, even if the segments are of the same event. Metadata should be added at the conclusion of the event. In case of a delay, metadata should be added as soon as possible.

M.Impounding Procedures

After verifying the required metadata has been added to all recorded events, officers shall place the BWC into any open slot(s) on the docking station at the end of their shift. This will allow for the battery to recharge. The data will automatically be transferred from the BWC through thedocking station to Video Storage System. The data is considered impounded at this point.

N.Retention of Digital Evidence

All recordings related to any criminal proceeding, claim filed, pending litigation, or a personnel complaint, shall be preserved until that matter is resolved and/or in accordance with the law.

O. Reviewing Impounded Digital Evidence

1.Officers may review their own recordings.

2.Detectives are responsible for reviewing, updating and tracking digital evidence associated with their assigned cases.

3.Digital evidence captured by the BWC is not all-inclusive. The system captures a less broad and less detailed image than the totality of the human senses. An officer's recollection of specific details may be different than what is captured in digital evidence. Officers should review digitalevidence prior to completing reports when necessary to ensure accuracy. Officers shall review digital evidence prior to providing testimony at hearings, trial, administrative investigations, or depositions.

4.It is NOT the intent of the Department to review digital evidence for the purpose of general performance review, for routine preparation of performance reports, or to discover policy violations.

P. Discovery of Misconduct

Employees reviewing event recordings should remain focused on the incident or incidents in question and review only those recordings relevant to their investigative scope. If improper conduct is discovered during any review of digital evidence, the person who discovered the conduct in question shall notify a supervisor.

Supervisors may not randomly access the BWC System for arbitrary or capricious purposes. Accordingly, minor infractions (not criminal in nature) discovered during routine review of the recorded material should be viewed as training opportunities and not as routine disciplinary actions. Should the behavior or action be repetitive after being addressed by a supervisor, the appropriate disciplinary or corrective action should be pursued.

Q. Copying and Releasing Digital Evidence

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Digital evidence captured by BWC shall be treated as official records and handled pursuant to existing Department policies and procedures.

R. Use of Digital Evidence for Training Purposes

Recordings may be shown for training purposes. If an involved officer objects to showing a recording, his/her objection will be submitted to the staff to determine if the training value outweighs the officer's objection.

Employees desiring to view any previously uploaded or archived MAV recording should submit a request in writing to the Watch Commander. Approved requests should be forwarded to the MAV technician for processing.

In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any employee.

S. BWC Program Administrator Responsibilities

BWC Program Administrators shall be sworn members. BWC Program Administrators are responsible for training officers on current policy and the proper use of BWC units and performing the following duties:

1.Maintain and troubleshoot the BWC units.

2.Maintain a record of assigned BWC and related equipment.

3.Be proactive and able to complete minor repairs.

4.Arrange for the warranty and non-warranty repair of the BWC units.

5.Repair or replace BWC components (cameras, docking stations, etc.).

6.Maintain BWC equipment repair and maintenance records.

7.Update software and system settings as necessary.

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Mobile Data Terminal Use

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use, and application of the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) system in order to ensure appropriate access to confidential records from local, state, and national law enforcement databases, and to ensure effective electronic communications between department members and County Communications. See the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.

424.2 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to messages accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

424.3 POLICY

Salinas Police Department members using the MDT shall comply with all appropriate federal and state rules and regulations and shall use the MDT in a professional manner, in accordance with this policy.

424.4 RESTRICTED ACCESS AND USE

MDT use is subject to the Information Technology Use, Protected Information, and CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security policies.

Members shall not access the MDT system if they have not received prior authorization and the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of the MDT by another member to their supervisors or Watch Commanders.

Use of the MDT system to access law enforcement databases or transmit messages is restricted to official activities, business-related tasks, or communications that are directly related to the business, administration, or practices of the Department. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular message or accessing a particular database, the member should seek prior approval from their supervisor.

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive, harassing, or any other inappropriate messages on the MDT system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message or access a law enforcement database under another member's name or to use the password of another member to log in to the MDT system unless directed to do so by a supervisor. Members are required to log off the MDT or secure the MDT when it is unattended. This added security measure will minimize the potential for unauthorized access or misuse.

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424.4.1 USE WHILE DRIVING

Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator should be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. Information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative, tactical or safety needs should be transmitted over the radio.

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

424.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY

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

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

(a) All contacts or activity shall be documented at the time of the contact.

(b) Whenever the activity or contact is initiated by voice, it should be documented by a dispatcher.

(c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the member shall document it via the MDT.

424.5.1 STATUS CHANGES

All changes in status (e.g., arrival at scene, meal periods, in service) will be transmitted over the police radio or through the MDT system.

Members responding to in-progress calls should advise changes in status over the radio to assist other members responding to the same incident. Other changes in status can be made on the MDT when the vehicle is not in motion.

424.5.2 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION

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

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

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

424.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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424.6.1 MALFUNCTIONING MDT

Whenever possible, members will not use vehicles with malfunctioning MDTs. Whenever members must drive a vehicle in which the MDT is not working, they shall notify County Communications. It shall be the responsibility of the dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.

424.6.2 BOMB CALLS

When investigating reports of possible bombs, members should not communicate on their MDTs when in the evacuation area of a suspected explosive device. Radio frequency emitted by the MDT could cause some devices to detonate.

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Portable Audio/Video Recorders

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this department while in the performance of their duties. Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems whether body-worn, hand held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Salinas Police Department facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

425.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Department by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Department and the public.

425.3 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION

All recordings made by members on any department-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity for this department, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Department. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

425.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder issued by the Department, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order or the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry an approved portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful. Unless conducting a lawful recording in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, SPD identification number and the current date and time at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user’s unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

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Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation.

425.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should take custody of a portable audio/video recording device as soon as practicable when the device may have captured an incident involving the use of force, an officer-involved shooting or death or other serious incident, and ensure the data is downloaded (Penal Code § 832.18).

425.5 ACTIVATION OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the portable recorder should be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. Members should activate the recorder any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The portable recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

(a) All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI) situations

(b) Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops

(c) Self-initiated activity in which a member would normally notify County Communications

(d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder should be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable.

425.5.1 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Members of the Department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the member reasonably believes that such a recording will be lawful and beneficial to the investigation (Penal Code § 633).

Members shall not surreptitiously record another department member without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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425.5.2 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

425.5.3 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes that his/her direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

Members shall cease audio recording whenever necessary to ensure conversations are not recorded between a person in custody and the person's attorney, religious advisor or physician, unless there is explicit consent from all parties to the conversation (Penal Code § 636).

425.6 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Watch Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

425.7 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members should download, tag or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member should transfer, tag or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:

(a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.

(b) A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.

(c) A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.

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(d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone's privacy.

(e) Medical or mental health information is contained.

(f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover officer or confidential informant.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

425.8 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource (see the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for guidance in those cases). However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

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

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

(c) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

425.9 COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint a member of the Department to coordinate the use and maintenance of portable audio/video recording devices and the storage of recordings, including (Penal Code § 832.18):

(a) Establishing a system for downloading, storing and security of recordings.

(b) Designating persons responsible for downloading recorded data.

(c) Establishing a maintenance system to ensure availability of operable portable audio/video recording devices.

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(d) Establishing a system for tagging and categorizing data according to the type of incident captured.

(e) Establishing a system to prevent tampering, deleting and copying recordings and ensure chain of custody integrity.

(f) Working with counsel to ensure an appropriate retention schedule is being applied to recordings and associated documentation.

(g) Maintaining logs of access and deletions of recordings.

425.10 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

Recordings of the following should be retained for a minimum of two years (Penal Code § 832.18):

(a) Incidents involving use of force by an officer

(b) Officer-involved shootings

(c) Incidents that lead to the detention or arrest of an individual

(d) Recordings relevant to a formal or informal complaint against an officer or the Salinas Police Department

Recordings containing evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution should be retained for any additional period required by law for other evidence relevant to a criminal prosecution (Penal Code § 832.18).

All other recordings should be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the organization's records retention schedule but in no event for a period less than 180 days.

Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings should be retained permanently (Penal Code § 832.18).

425.10.1 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

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Medical Marijuana

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

426.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Cardholder - A person issued a current identification card.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory amount - No more than 8 ounces of dried, mature, processed female marijuana flowers ("bud") or the plant conversion (e.g., kief, hash, hash oil), and no more than six mature or 12 immature marijuana plants (roots, stems and stem fibers should not be considered) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.77).

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426.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to prioritize resources to forgo making arrests related to marijuana that the arresting officer reasonably believes would not be prosecuted by state or federal authorities.

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

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

426.3 INVESTIGATION

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

(a) Investigations when no person makes a medicinal claim.

(b) Investigations when a medicinal claim is made by a cardholder.

(c) Investigations when a medicinal claim is made by a non-cardholder.

426.3.1 INVESTIGATIONS WITH NO MEDICINAL CLAIM

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

426.3.2 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A CARDHOLDER

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

(a) The information contained in the card is false or falsified.

(b) The card has been obtained or used by means of fraud.

(c) The person is otherwise in violation of the provisions of the MMP.

(d) The person possesses marijuana but not for personal medical purposes.

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Officers who reasonably believe that a person who does not have an identification card in his/her possession has been issued an identification card may treat the investigation as if the person had the card in his/her possession.

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

426.3.3 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A NON-CARDHOLDER

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

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

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

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

426.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

1. The suspect has been identified and can be easily located at a later time.
2. The case would benefit from review by a person with expertise in medical marijuana investigations.
3. Sufficient evidence, such as photographs or samples, has been lawfully obtained.

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4. Other relevant factors, such as available department resources and time constraints prohibit making an immediate arrest.

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

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

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

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

426.3.5 EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

1. In any place where smoking is prohibited by law.
2. In or within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school, recreation center or youth center, unless the medical use occurs within a residence.
3. On a school bus.
4. While in a motor vehicle that is being operated.
5. While operating a boat.

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(d) Use of marijuana by a person on probation or parole, or on bail and use is prohibited by the terms of release (Health and Safety Code § 11362.795).

426.3.6 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A STATE LICENSEE

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

426.4 FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

426.5 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE UNIT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

The Property and Evidence Unit supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Investigation Division supervisor.

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Bicycle Patrol Unit

427.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Salinas Police Department has established the Bicycle Patrol Unit (BPU) for the purpose of enhancing patrol efforts in the community. Bicycle patrol has been shown to be an effective way to increase officer visibility in congested areas and their quiet operation can provide a tactical approach to crimes in progress. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the safe and effective operation of the patrol bicycle.

427.2 POLICY

Patrol bicycles may be used for regular patrol duty, traffic enforcement, parking control, or special events. The use of the patrol bicycle will emphasize their mobility and visibility to the community.

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

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

427.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

As the needs of the Department and training opportunities exist, interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a memorandum of interest to the Bike Patrol Unit supervisor. Based on the needs of the Department, personnel will be selected to receive the necessary training from qualified instructors. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.

(b) Special skills or training as it pertains to the assignment.

(c) Good physical condition.

(d) Willingness to perform duties using the bicycle as a mode of transportation.

427.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR

The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor will be selected from the rank of Sergeant by the Field Operations Division Chief or his/her designee.

The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor shall have responsibility for the following:

(a) Organizing bicycle patrol training.

(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of patrol bicycles and program equipment.

(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs.

(d) Evaluating performance of bicycle officers.

(e) Coordinating activities with the Field Operations Division.

(f) Other activities as required to maintain the efficient operation of the Bicycle Patrol Unit.

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427.4 TRAINING

Participants in the program must complete an initial Department approved bicycle-training course after acceptance into the program. Thereafter bicycle patrol officers should receive training as the need arises. The initial training shall minimally include the following:

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

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

427.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

Officers shall wear the department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the department bicycle. Safety equipment includes department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear.

The bicycle patrol unit uniform consists of the standard short-sleeve uniform shirt or other department-approved shirt with department badge and patches, and department-approved bicycle patrol pants or shorts.

Optional equipment includes a radio head set and microphone, and jackets in colder weather. Turtleneck shirts or sweaters are permitted when worn under the uniform shirt.

Bicycle patrol officers shall carry the same equipment on the bicycle patrol duty belt as they would on a regular patrol assignment.

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

427.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES

Officers will be provided a specially marked and equipped patrol bicycle, attached gear bag and batteries.

Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be primarily black or white in with a "POLICE" decal affixed to each side of the crossbar or the bike's saddlebag. Every such bicycle shall be equipped with front and rear reflectors front lights and a siren/horn satisfying the requirements of Vehicle Code §2800.1(b).

Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be equipped with a rear rack and/or saddle bag(s) sufficient to carry all necessary equipment to handle routine patrol calls including report writing, vehicle storage and citations.

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

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Bicycle officers shall conduct an inspection of the bicycle and equipment prior to use to insure proper working order of the equipment. Officers are responsible for the routine care and maintenance of their assigned equipment (e.g., tire pressure, chain lubrication, overall cleaning).

If a needed repair is beyond the ability of the bicycle officer, a memorandum describing the damage to the Bike Patrol supervisor order will be completed and forwarded for repair by an approved technician.

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

At the end of a bicycle assignment, the bicycle shall be returned clean and ready for the next tour of duty. The batteries shall be placed in a charger.

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

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

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

427.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

(a) In response to an emergency call.

(b) While engaged in rescue operations.

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

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Foot Pursuits

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

428.1.1 POLICY

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

Officers are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances. Absent exigent circumstances, the safety of Department personnel and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and Department personnel.

428.2 DECISION TO PURSUE

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Containment of the area.

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(b) Saturation of the area with law enforcement personnel, including assistance from other agencies.

(c) A canine search.

(d) Thermal imaging or other sensing technology.

(e) Air support.

(f) Apprehension at another time when the identity of the suspect is known or there is information available that would likely allow for later apprehension, and the need to immediately apprehend the suspect does not reasonably appear to outweigh the risk of continuing the foot pursuit.

428.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

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

(a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory

(b) The officer is acting alone.

(c) Two or more officers become separated, lose visual contact with one another, or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single officer keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.

(d) The officer is unsure of his/her location and direction of travel.

(e) The officer is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the officer would be able to control the suspect should a confrontation occur.

(f) The physical condition of the officer renders him/her incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.

(g) The officer loses radio contact with the dispatcher or with assisting or backup officers.

(h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.

(i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to officers or the public.

(j) The officer reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.

(k) The officer loses possession of his/her firearm or other essential equipment.

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(l) The officer or a third party is injured during the pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.

(m) The suspect's location is no longer definitely known.

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

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

428.4 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

428.4.1 INITIATING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

(a) Location and direction of travel

(b) Call sign identifier

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

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

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

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

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

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

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428.4.2 ASSISTING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever any officer announces that he/she is engaged in a foot pursuit, all other officers should minimize non-essential radio traffic to permit the involved officers maximum access to the radio frequency.

Any officer who is in a position to intercept a fleeing suspect or who can assist the primary officer with the apprehension of the suspect, shall act reasonably and in accordance with Department policy, based upon available information and his/her own observations.

428.4.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information to direct responding resources and to take command, control and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible; the supervisor does not, however, need not be physically present to exercise control over the foot pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

The supervisor shall terminate the foot pursuit when the danger to pursuing officers or the public appears to unreasonably outweigh the objective of immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Upon apprehension of the suspect, the supervisor shall promptly proceed to the termination point to direct the post-foot pursuit activity.

428.4.4 COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the dispatcher is responsible for:

(a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.

(b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved officers.

(c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

(d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the foot pursuit.

(e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.

(f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.

(g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

428.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

(a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.

(b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.

(c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.

(d) Alleged offenses.

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(e) Involved vehicles and officers.

(f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.

1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.

(g) Arrestee information, if applicable.

(h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.

(i) Any property or equipment damage.

(j) Name of the supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

The supervisor reviewing the report will make a preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.

428.6 POLICY

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

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

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Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the capture, storage and use of digital data obtained through the use of Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology.

429.2 DEFINITIONS

Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR): A device that uses cameras and computer technology to compare digital images to lists of known information of interest.

ALPR Operator: Trained Department members who may utilize ALPR system/equipment. ALPR operators may be assigned to any position within the Department, and the ALPR Administrator may order the deployment of the ALPR systems for use in various efforts.

ALPR Administrator: The Assistant Chief or designee, serves as the ALPR Administrator for the Department.

Hot List: A list of license plates associated with vehicles of interest compiled from one or more databases including, but not limited to, NCIC, CA DMV, Local BOLO's, etc.

Vehicles of Interest: Including, but not limited to vehicles which are reported as stolen; display stolen license plates or tags; vehicles linked to missing and/or wanted persons and vehicles flagged by the Department of Motor Vehicle Administration or law enforcement agencies.

Detection: Data obtained by an ALPR of an image (such as a license plate) within public view that was read by the device, including potential images (such as the plate and description of vehicle on which it was displayed), and information regarding the location of the ALPR system at the time of the ALPR's read.

Hit: Alert from the ALPR system that a scanned license plate number may be in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) or other law enforcement database for a specific reason including, but not limited to, being related to a stolen car, wanted person, missing person, domestic violation protective order or terrorist-related activity.

429.3 ADMINISTRATION

The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the Salinas Police Department to convert data associated with vehicle license plates for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. It may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction and stolen property recovery.

All installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment, as well as ALPR data retention and access, shall be managed by the Assistant Chief. The Assistant Chief will assign members under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

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All data collected by ALPR technology is downloaded to a server housed and maintained by the Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC). In compliance with SB 34 refer to the attached policy of the NCRIC.

https://ncric.org/html/NCRIC%20ALPR%20POLICY.pdf

429.3.1 ALPR ADMINISTRATOR

The AdministrationAdmin Commander Division Chief shall be responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to comply with the requirements of Civil Code § 1798.90.5 et seq. This includes, but is not limited to (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53):

(a) A description of the job title or other designation of the members and independent contractors who are authorized to use or access the ALPR system or to collect ALPR information.

(b) Training requirements for authorized users.

(c) A description of how the ALPR system will be monitored to ensure the security of the information and compliance with applicable privacy laws.

(d) Procedures for system operators to maintain records of access in compliance with Civil Code § 1798.90.52.

(e) The title and name of the current designee in overseeing the ALPR operation.

(f) Working with the Custodian of Records on the retention and destruction of ALPR data.

(g) Ensuring this policy and related procedures are conspicuously posted on the department's website.

429.4 OPERATIONS

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

(a) An ALPR shall only be used for official law enforcement business.

(b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or criminal investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.

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

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

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

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

429.5 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Administration Division Chief is responsible for ensuring systems and processes are in place for the proper collection and retention of ALPR data. Data will be transferred from vehicles to the designated storage in accordance with department procedures.

All ALPR data downloaded to the server should be stored for a minimum of one year and in accordance with the established records retention schedule. Thereafter, ALPR data should be purged unless it has become, or it is reasonable to believe it will become, evidence in a criminal or civil action or is subject to a discovery request or other lawful action to produce records. In those circumstances the applicable data should be downloaded from the server onto portable media and booked into evidence.

429.6 ACCOUNTABILITY AND SAFEGUARDS

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

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

(b) Members approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or department-related civil or administrative action.

(c) ALPR data may be released to other authorized and verified law enforcement officials and agencies for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

(d) All non-law enforcement requests for access to stored ALPR data shall be referred to the Records Coordinator and processed in accordance with applicable law.

For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

429.7 POLICY

The policy of the Salinas Police Department is to utilize ALPR technology to capture and store digital license plate data and images while recognizing the established privacy rights of the public.

All data and images gathered by the ALPR are for the official use of this department. Because such data may contain confidential information, it is not open to public review.

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The Salinas Police Department does not permit the sharing of ALPR data gathered by the City or its contractors/subcontractors for purpose of federal immigration enforcement, pursuant to the California Values Act (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.2 et seq) – these federal immigration agencies include Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol (CPB).

429.8 ALPR DATA DETECTION BROWSING AUDITS

It is the responsibility of the Chief of Police or designee to ensure that an audit is conducted of ALPR detection browsing inquiries at least once during each calendar year. The Department should audit a sampling of the ALPR system utilization from the prior 12-month period to verify proper use in accordance with the above- authorized uses. The audit shall randomly select at least 10 detection browsing inquiries conducted by department employees during the preceding six-month period and determine if each inquiry meets the requirements established in policy section 462.6(e).

The audit shall be documented in the form of an internal department memorandum to the Chief of Police. The memorandum shall include any data errors found so that such errors can be corrected. After review by the Chief of Police, the memorandum and any associated documentation shall be filed and retained by the Professional Standards Sergeant.

429.9 RELEASING ALPR DATA

The ALPR data may be shared only with other law enforcement or prosecutorial agencies for official law enforcement purposes or as otherwise permitted by law, using the following procedures:

(a) The agency makes a written request for the ALPR data that includes:

1. The name of the agency.
2. The name of the person requesting.
3. The intended purpose of obtaining the information.

(b) The request is reviewed by the AdministrationChief of Police Division Chief or the authorized designee and approved before the request is fulfilled.

(c) The approved request is retained on file.

Requests for ALPR data by non-law enforcement or non-prosecutorial agencies will be processed as provided in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Civil Code § 1798.90.55).

429.10 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that members receive department-approved training for those authorized to use or access the ALPR system (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53).

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Homeless Persons

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

430.1.1 POLICY

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

430.2 HOMELESS COMMUNITY LIAISON

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

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

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

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

(d) Remain abreast of laws dealing with the removal and/or destruction of the personal property of the homeless. This will include:

1. Proper posting of notices of trespass and clean-up operations.
2. Proper retention of property after clean-up, to include procedures for owners to reclaim their property in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy and other established procedures.

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

(f) Develop training to assist officers in understanding current legal and social issues relating to the homeless.

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430.3 FIELD CONTACTS

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

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

430.3.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

(b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.

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

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

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

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

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

430.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

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

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taken to remove or secure the property. It will be the supervisor's responsibility to coordinate the removal and safekeeping of the property.

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

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

430.5 MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENT

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

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

430.6 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

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

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Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for handling situations in which members of the public photograph or audio/video record law enforcement actions and other public activities that involve members of this department. In addition, this policy provides guidelines for situations where the recordings may be evidence.

431.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department recognizes the right of persons to lawfully record members of this department who are performing their official duties. Members of this department will not prohibit or intentionally interfere with such lawful recordings. Any recordings that are deemed to be evidence of a crime or relevant to an investigation will only be collected or seized lawfully.

Officers should exercise restraint and should not resort to highly discretionary arrests for offenses such as interference, failure to comply or disorderly conduct as a means of preventing someone from exercising the right to record members performing their official duties.

431.3 RECORDING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Members of the public who wish to record law enforcement activities are limited only in certain aspects.

(a) Recordings may be made from any public place or any private property where the individual has the legal right to be present (Penal Code § 69; Penal Code § 148).

(b) Beyond the act of photographing or recording, individuals may not interfere with the law enforcement activity. Examples of interference include, but are not limited to:

1. Tampering with a witness or suspect.
2. Inciting others to violate the law.
3. Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer's effective communication with a suspect or witness.

(c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the officers, him/herself or others.

431.4 OFFICER RESPONSE

Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an

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individual can do to be compliant; directions should be specific enough to allow compliance. For example, rather than directing an individual to clear the area, an officer could advise the person that he/she may continue observing and recording from the sidewalk across the street.

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

431.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to the scene when requested or any time the circumstances indicate a likelihood of interference or other unlawful behavior.

The supervisor should review the situation with the officer and:

(a) Request any additional assistance as needed to ensure a safe environment.

(b) Take a lead role in communicating with individuals who are observing or recording regarding any appropriate limitations on their location or behavior. When practical, the encounter should be recorded.

(c) When practicable, allow adequate time for individuals to respond to requests for a change of location or behavior.

(d) Ensure that any enforcement, seizure or other actions are consistent with this policy and constitutional and state law.

(e) Explain alternatives for individuals who wish to express concern about the conduct of Department members, such as how and where to file a complaint.

431.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa):

(a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.

1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.

(b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.

(c) The person consents.

1. To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.

2. If the original recording is provided, a copy of the recording should be provided to the recording party, if practicable. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain the evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department-owned device.

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

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Crisis Intervention Incidents

432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for interacting with those who may be experiencing a mental health or emotional crisis. Interaction with such individuals has the potential for miscommunication and violence. It often requires an officer to make difficult judgments about a person's mental state and intent in order to effectively and legally interact with the individual.

432.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Person in crisis - A person whose level of distress or mental health symptoms have exceeded the person's internal ability to manage his/her behavior or emotions. A crisis can be precipitated by any number of things, including an increase in the symptoms of mental illness despite treatment compliance; non-compliance with treatment, including a failure to take prescribed medications appropriately; or any other circumstance or event that causes the person to engage in erratic, disruptive or dangerous behavior that may be accompanied by impaired judgment.

432.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing a consistently high level of service to all members of the community and recognizes that persons in crisis may benefit from intervention. The Department will collaborate, where feasible, with mental health professionals to develop an overall intervention strategy to guide its members' interactions with those experiencing a mental health crisis. This is to ensure equitable and safe treatment of all involved.

432.3 SIGNS

Members should be alert to any of the following possible signs of mental health issues or crises:

(a) A known history of mental illness

(b) Threats of or attempted suicide

(c) Loss of memory

(d) Incoherence, disorientation or slow response

(e) Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions unrelated to reality or grandiose ideas

(f) Depression, pronounced feelings of hopelessness or uselessness, extreme sadness or guilt

(g) Social withdrawal

(h) Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme agitation, lack of control

(i) Lack of fear

(j) Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, inflexibility or paranoia

Members should be aware that this list is not exhaustive. The presence or absence of any of these should not be treated as proof of the presence or absence of a mental health issue or crisis.

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432.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

The Chief of Police should designate an appropriate Division Chief to collaborate with mental health professionals to develop an education and response protocol. It should include a list of community resources, to guide department interaction with those who may be suffering from mental illness or who appear to be in a mental health crisis.

432.5 FIRST RESPONDERS

Safety is a priority for first responders. It is important to recognize that individuals under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of a person in a mental health crisis. These individuals may still present a serious threat to officers; such a threat should be addressed with reasonable tactics. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to limit an officer's authority to use reasonable force when interacting with a person in crisis.

Officers are reminded that mental health issues, mental health crises and unusual behavior alone are not criminal offenses. Individuals may benefit from treatment as opposed to incarceration.

An officer responding to a call involving a person in crisis should:

(a) Promptly assess the situation independent of reported information and make a preliminary determination regarding whether a mental health crisis may be a factor.

(b) Request available backup officers and specialized resources as deemed necessary and, if it is reasonably believed that the person is in a crisis situation, use conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques to stabilize the incident as appropriate.

(c) If feasible, and without compromising safety, turn off flashing lights, bright lights or sirens.

(d) Attempt to determine if weapons are present or available.

    1. Prior to making contact, and whenever possible and reasonable, conduct a search of the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to determine whether the person is the registered owner of a firearm (Penal Code § 11106.4).

(e) Take into account the person's mental and emotional state and potential inability to understand commands or to appreciate the consequences of his/her action or inaction, as perceived by the officer.

(f) Secure the scene and clear the immediate area as necessary.

(g) Employ tactics to preserve the safety of all participants.

(h) Determine the nature of any crime.

(i) Request a supervisor, as warranted.

(j) Evaluate any available information that might assist in determining cause or motivation for the person's actions or stated intentions.

(k) If circumstances reasonably permit, consider and employ alternatives to force.

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432.6 DE-ESCALATION

Officers should consider that taking no action or passively monitoring the situation may be the most reasonable response to a mental health crisis.

Once it is determined that a situation is a mental health crisis and immediate safety concerns have been addressed, responding members should be aware of the following considerations and should generally:

- Evaluate safety conditions.
- Introduce themselves and attempt to obtain the person's name.
- Be patient, polite, calm, courteous and avoid overreacting.
- Speak and move slowly and in a non-threatening manner.
- Moderate the level of direct eye contact.
- Remove distractions or disruptive people from the area.
- Demonstrate active listening skills (e.g., summarize the person's verbal communication).
- Provide for sufficient avenues of retreat or escape should the situation become volatile.

Responding officers generally should not:

- Use stances or tactics that can be interpreted as aggressive.
- Allow others to interrupt or engage the person.
- Corner a person who is not believed to be armed, violent or suicidal.
- Argue, speak with a raised voice or use threats to obtain compliance.

432.7 INCIDENT ORIENTATION

When responding to an incident that may involve mental illness or a mental health crisis, the officer should request that the dispatcher provide critical information as it becomes available. This includes:

(a) Whether the person relies on drugs or medication, or may have failed to take his/her medication.

(b) Whether there have been prior incidents, suicide threats/attempts, and whether there has been previous police response.

(c) Contact information for a treating physician or mental health professional.

Additional resources and a supervisor should be requested as warranted.

432.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis if needed. Responding supervisors should:

(a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.

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(b) Closely monitor any use of force, including the use of restraints, and ensure that those subjected to the use of force are provided with timely access to medical care (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).

(c) Consider strategic disengagement. Absent an imminent threat to the public and, as circumstances dictate, this may include removing or reducing law enforcement resources or engaging in passive monitoring.

(d) Ensure that all reports are completed and that incident documentation uses appropriate terminology and language.

(e)

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

432.9 INCIDENT REPORTING

Members engaging in any oral or written communication associated with a mental health crisis should be mindful of the sensitive nature of such communications and should exercise appropriate discretion when referring to or describing persons and circumstances.

Members having contact with a person in crisis should keep related information confidential, except to the extent that revealing information is necessary to conform to department reporting procedures or other official mental health or medical proceedings.

432.9.1 DIVERSION

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

432.10 CIVILIAN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS

Civilian members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

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

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

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

If a person’s behavior makes the member feel unsafe, if the person is or becomes disruptive or violent, or if the person acts in such a manner as to cause the member to believe that the person may be harmful to him/herself or others, an officer should be promptly summoned to provide assistance.

432.11 EVALUATION

The Division Chief designated to coordinate the crisis intervention strategy for this department should ensure that a thorough review and analysis of the department response to these incidents is conducted annually. The report will not include identifying information pertaining to any involved

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individuals, officers or incidents and will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

432.12 TRAINING

In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Department will develop and provide comprehensive education and training to all department members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.

This department will endeavor to provide Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved advanced officer training on interaction with persons with mental disabilities, welfare checks and crisis intervention (Penal Code § 11106.4; Penal Code § 13515.25; Penal Code § 13515.27; Penal Code § 13515.30).

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First Amendment Assemblies

433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

433.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department respects the rights of people to peaceably assemble. It is the policy of this department not to unreasonably interfere with, harass, intimidate or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life and preventing the destruction of property.

433.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential. The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life and prevent the destruction of property.

Officers should not:

(a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.

(b) Harass, confront or intimidate participants.

(c) Seize the cameras, cell phones or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.

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433.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEO RECORDINGS
Photographs and video recording, when appropriate, can serve a number of purposes, including support of criminal prosecutions by documenting criminal acts; assistance in evaluating department performance; serving as training material; recording the use of dispersal orders; and facilitating a response to allegations of improper law enforcement conduct.

Photographs and videos will not be used or retained for the sole purpose of collecting or maintaining information about the political, religious, or social views of associations, or the activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business, or partnership, unless such information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities and there is reasonable suspicion that the subject of the information is involved in criminal conduct.

433.4 UNPLANNED EVENTS

When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding officer should conduct an assessment of conditions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Location
- Number of participants
- Apparent purpose of the event
- Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective)
- Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity
- Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets or walkways will be impacted
- Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to County Communications, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

433.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

433.5.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT
In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

- Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders.
- Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.

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- The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.
- Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

433.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS

An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

(a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles and responsibilities.

(b) Staffing and resource allocation.

(c) Management of criminal investigations.

(d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (e.g., helmets, shields).

(e) Deployment of specialized resources.

(f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.

(g) Liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.

(h) Liaison with City government and legal staff.

(i) Media relations.

(j) Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief and transportation.

(k) Traffic management plans.

(l) First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.

(m) Prisoner transport and detention.

(n) Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.

(o) Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly.

(p) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.

(q) Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.

(r) Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.

(s) Protocol for handling complaints during the event.

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(t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

433.5.3 MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES
The magnitude and anticipated duration of an event may necessitate interagency cooperation and coordination. The assigned Incident Commander should ensure that any required memorandums of understanding or other agreements are properly executed, and that any anticipated mutual aid is requested and facilitated (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy).

433.6 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY DISPERSAL ORDERS

If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably imminent threat to persons or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event.

Should the Incident Commander make a determination that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, he/she or the authorized designee should attempt to verbally persuade event organizers or participants to disperse of their own accord. Warnings and advisements may be communicated through established communications links with leaders and/or participants or to the group.

When initial attempts at verbal persuasion are unsuccessful, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should make a clear standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly, and should order the dispersal of the participants. The announcement should be communicated by whatever methods are reasonably available to ensure that the content of the message is clear and that it has been heard by the participants. The announcement should be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area and documented by audio and video. The announcement should provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and should identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse should be allowed following a dispersal order.

433.7 USE OF FORCE

Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies).

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and conducted energy devices should be considered only when the participants' conduct reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and Techniques and the Conducted Energy Device policies).

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Force or control devices, including oleoresin capsaicin (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

433.8 USE OF KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES AND CHEMICAL AGENTS FOR CROWD CONTROL

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control and in accordance with the following requirements of Penal Code § 13652.

(a) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.

(b) Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.

(c) Individuals are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.

(d) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify individuals engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of individuals.

(e) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.

(f) Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.

(g) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.

(h) Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.

(i) Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.

(j) Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used solely due to any of the following:

1. A violation of an imposed curfew.
2. A verbal threat.

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3. Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.

(k) If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only an Incident Commander at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize its use.

433.8.1 USE SUMMARY

The Field Operations Division Chief or the authorized designee should ensure that a summary of each deployment of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents for crowd control purposes is prepared and published on the department website within 60 days of each incident. The time frame may be extended for another 30 days where just cause is demonstrated, but no longer than 90 days from the time of the incident. The summary shall be limited to the information known to the Department at the time of the report and include the information required in Penal Code § 13652.1.

433.9 ARRESTS

The Salinas Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been, or reasonably appear likely to be, unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

(a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.

(b) Dedicated arrest, booking and report writing teams.

(c) Timely access to medical care.

(d) Timely access to legal resources.

(e) Timely processing of arrestees.

(f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.

(g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail and courts (see the Cite and Release Policy).

433.10 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Press Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences, and social media to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see the Media Relations Policy).

433.10.1 MEDIA ACCESS

If officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post, or establish a police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest,

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or rally where individuals are engaged in a protected activity pursuant to the First Amendment, officers shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 409.7 relating to media access (i.e., access to closed areas, obtaining information) (Penal Code § 409.7).

433.11 DEMOBILIZATION

When appropriate, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should implement a phased and orderly withdrawal of law enforcement resources. All relieved personnel should promptly complete any required reports, including use of force reports, and account for all issued equipment and vehicles to their supervisors prior to returning to normal operational duties.

433.12 POST EVENT

The Incident Commander should designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include the following:

(a) Operational plan

(b) Any incident logs

(c) Any assignment logs

(d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment and supply records

(e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury and property damage reports

(f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, County Communications records/tapes

(g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

433.12.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING

The Incident Commander should work with City legal counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

(a) Date, time and description of the event

(b) Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)

(c) Problems identified

(d) Significant events

(e) Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.

433.13 TRAINING

Department members should receive periodic training regarding this policy, as well as the dynamics of crowd control and incident management (Penal Code § 13514.5). The Department should, when practicable, train with its external and mutual aid partners.

Officers should also receive periodic training on the standards for the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes as identified in Penal Code § 13652.

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433.14 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CALLS

Officer response to public assemblies or demonstrations relating to anti-reproductive rights should be consistent with this policy (Penal Code § 13778.1).

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Civil Disputes

434.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

434.2 POLICY

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

434.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

(a) Civil disputes tend to be confrontational and members should be alert that they can escalate to violence very quickly. De-escalation techniques should be used when appropriate.

(b) Members should not dismiss alleged or observed criminal violations as a civil matter and should initiate the appropriate investigation and report when criminal activity is apparent.

(c) Members shall not provide legal advice, however, when appropriate, members should inform the parties when they are at risk of violating criminal laws.

(d) Members are reminded that they shall not enter a residence or other non-public location without legal authority including valid consent.

(e) Members should not take an unreasonable amount of time assisting in these matters and generally should contact a supervisor if it appears that peacekeeping efforts longer than 30 minutes are warranted.

434.4 COURT ORDERS

Disputes involving court orders can be complex. Where no mandate exists for an officer to make an arrest for a violation of a court order, the matter should be addressed by documenting any apparent

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court order violation in a report. If there appears to be a more immediate need for enforcement action, the investigating officer should consult a supervisor prior to making any arrest.

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

(a) The person's knowledge of the court order or whether proof of service exists.

(b) Any specific reason or rationale the involved person offers for not complying with the terms of the order.

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

434.4.1 STANDBY REQUESTS

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

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

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

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

434.5 VEHICLES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

434.6 REAL PROPERTY

Disputes over possession or occupancy of real property (e.g., land, homes, apartments) should generally be handled through a person seeking a court order.

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Suspicious Activity Reporting

435.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

435.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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

Suspicious activity - Any reported or observed activity that a member reasonably believes may have a nexus to any criminal act or attempted criminal act, or to foreign or domestic terrorism. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability should not be considered as factors that create suspicion (although these factors may be used as specific suspect descriptions). Examples of suspicious activity may include but are not limited to:

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

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

435.2 POLICY

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

435.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Division Chief and authorized designees will manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors who are responsible for department participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

The responsibilities of the Investigation Division Chief include, but are not limited to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

435.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

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

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

435.5 HANDLING INFORMATION

The Records Unit will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to the following:

- Investigation Division supervisor
- Crime Analysis Unit
- Other authorized designees

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Medical Aid and Response

436.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

436.2 POLICY

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

436.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact County Communications and request response by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

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

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

(a) The location where EMS is needed.

(b) The nature of the incident.

(c) Any known scene hazards.

(d) Information on the person in need of EMS, such as:

1. Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
2. Changes in apparent condition.
3. Number of patients, sex, and age, if known.
4. Whether the person is conscious, breathing, and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
5. Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of extreme agitation or is engaging in violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.

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436.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS

Except in extraordinary cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are unconscious, who have serious injuries or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

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

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

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

436.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE

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

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

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

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

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

436.6 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE

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

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.

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Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers shall not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor's approval.

Nothing in this section should delay an officer from requesting EMS when an arrestee reasonably appears to be exhibiting symptoms that appear to be life threatening, including breathing problems or an altered level of consciousness, or is claiming an illness or injury that reasonably warrants an EMS response in accordance with the officer's training.

436.7 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE

Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

436.8 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

A member may use an AED only after receiving appropriate training from an approved public safety first aid and CPR course (22 CCR 100026.01; 22 CCR 100027.01; 22 CCR 100027.02).

436.8.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

436.8.2 AED REPORTING

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

436.8.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

The Training Sergeant should ensure appropriate training and refresher training is provided to members authorized to use an AED. A list of authorized members and training records shall be made available for inspection by the local EMS agency (LEMSA) or EMS authority upon request (22 CCR 100027.05; 22 CCR 100027.06; 22 CCR 100028.07).

The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule (22 CCR 100027.05).

436.9 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

Trained members may administer opioid overdose medication (Civil Code § 1714.22; Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

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

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

436.9.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING
Any member administering opioid overdose medication should detail its use in an appropriate report. Members shall also complete the required administrative paperwork and submit it via email to the Monterey County Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and the Salinas Police Personnel and Training Unit Sergeant within 48 hours of its use.

The Training Sergeant will ensure that the Records Coordinator is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

436.9.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure initial and refresher training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication. Training should be coordinated with the local health department and comply with the requirements in 22 CCR 100027.03 and any applicable POST standards (Civil Code § 1714.22).

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

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

436.10 ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTORS
The Field Operations Division Chief may authorize the acquisition of epinephrine auto-injectors for use by department members as provided by Health and Safety Code § 1797.197a. The Training Sergeant shall create and maintain an operations plan for the storage, maintenance, use and disposal of epinephrine auto-injectors as required by Health and Safety Code § 1797.197a(f).

Trained members who possess valid certification may administer an epinephrine auto-injector for suspected anaphylaxis (Health and Safety Code § 1797.197a(b); 22 CCR 100027.03).

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436.10.1 EPINEPHRINE USER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members should handle, store and administer epinephrine auto-injectors consistent with their training and the Department operations plan. Members should check the auto-injectors at the beginning of their shift to ensure the medication is not expired. Any expired medication should be removed from service in accordance with the Department Operations Plan.

Any member who administers an epinephrine auto-injector medication should contact County Communications as soon as possible and request response by EMS (Health and Safety Code § 1797.197a(b)).

436.10.2 EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTOR REPORTING
Any member who administers an epinephrine auto-injector should detail its use in an appropriate report.

The Training Sergeant should ensure that the Records Coordinator is provided enough information for required reporting to the EMS Authority within 30 days after each use (Health and Safety Code § 1797.197a(f)).

Records regarding the acquisition and disposition of epinephrine auto-injectors shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule but no less than three years (Business and Professions Code § 4119.4(d)).

436.10.3 EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTOR TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure that members authorized to administer epinephrine auto-injectors are provided with initial and refresher training that meets the requirements of Health and Safety Code § 1797.197a(c) and 22 CCR 100027.03.

436.11 FIRST AID TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive initial first aid training within one year of employment and refresher training every two years thereafter (22 CCR 100026.03; 22 CCR 100027.06).

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Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations

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Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The ultimate goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic collisions. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/temporal assignment of personnel and equipment and the establishment of preventive patrols to deal with specific categories of unlawful driving behavior. Traffic enforcement techniques are based on accident data, enforcement activity records, traffic volume, and traffic conditions. This department provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in accident situations, but also in terms of traffic-related needs.

500.2 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT

Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the Salinas Police Department. Information provided by the California Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting System (SWITRS) is a valuable resource for traffic accident occurrences and therefore officer deployment. Some of the factors for analysis include:

- Location
- Time
- Day
- Violation factors

All officers assigned to patrol or traffic enforcement functions will emphasize enforcement of accident causing violations during high accident hours and at locations of occurrence. All officers will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate against violators as a matter of routine. All officers shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially at high accident locations.

Other factors to be considered for deployment are requests from the public, construction zones or special events.

500.3 ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement actions are commensurate with applicable laws and take into account the degree and severity of the violation committed. This department does not establish ticket quotas and the number of arrests or citations issued by any officer shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating officer overall performance (Vehicle Code § 41603). The visibility and quality of an officer’s work effort will be commensurate with the philosophy of this policy.

500.3.1 WARNINGS

Warnings or other non-punitive enforcement actions should be considered in each situation and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant, especially in the case of inadvertent violations.

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500.3.2 CITATIONS

Citations may be issued when an officer believes it is appropriate. It is essential that officers fully explain the rights and requirements imposed on motorists upon issuance of a citation for a traffic violation. Officers should provide the following information at a minimum:

(a) Explanation of the violation or charge

(b) Court appearance procedure including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist

(c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court

500.3.3 PHYSICAL ARREST

Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses outlined in the Vehicle Code or Penal Code. These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to:

(a) Vehicular manslaughter

(b) Felony and misdemeanor driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs

(c) Felony or misdemeanor hit-and-run

(d) Refusal to sign notice to appear

(e) Any other misdemeanor at the discretion of the officer, such as reckless driving with extenuating circumstances

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVERS LICENSES

If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended or revoked license, the officer may issue a traffic citation pursuant to Vehicle Code § 14601.

If a computer check of a traffic violator's license status reveals a suspended or revoked driver license and the traffic violator still has his or her license in possession, the license shall be seized by the officer. The officer shall verbally advise the traffic violator of the suspension or revocation and issue the citation. The officer will be responsible for filling out the Verbal Notice form (DMV form DL-310) and causing that form and license to be forwarded to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

500.5 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

The Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to increase the visibility of department members who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery and equipment (23 CFR 655.601; 8 CCR 1598).

Although intended primarily for use while performing traffic related assignments, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the member.

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500.5.1 REQUIRED USE

Except when working in a potentially adversarial or confrontational role, such as during vehicle stops, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time it is anticipated that an employee will be exposed to the hazards of approaching traffic or construction and recovery equipment. Examples of when high-visibility vests should be worn include traffic control duties, accident investigations, lane closures and while at disaster scenes, or anytime high visibility is desirable. When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, officers should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit. Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

Vests maintained in the investigation units may be used any time a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as a member of law enforcement.

500.5.2 CARE AND STORAGE OF HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

High-visibility vests shall be issued to each employee upon hiring. Each vest should be stored inside the re-sealable plastic bag provided to protect and maintain the vest in a serviceable condition. In the event an employee's high visibility vest is lost or damaged the employee is responsible for the relacement of the vest.

500.5.3 RADAR AND LIDAR

To maintain the integrity of radar traffic enforcement, radar and lidar will only be used by appropriately trained and certified personnel. Vehicles used for radar enforcement will be appropriately marked police vehicles.

Deployment of radar or lidar units other than by the Traffic Unit will be approved by the Traffic Sergeant.

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Traffic Collision Reporting

501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Salinas Police Department prepares traffic collision reports in compliance with the California Highway Patrol Collision Investigation Manual (CIM) and as a public service makes traffic collision reports available to the community with some exceptions.

501.2 RESPONSIBILITY

The Traffic Sergeant will be responsible for distribution of the Collision Investigation Manual. The Traffic Sergeant will receive all changes in the state manual and ensure conformity with this policy.

501.3 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING

All traffic collision reports taken by members of this Department shall be forwarded to the Traffic Unit for approval and data entry into the Records Management System. The Traffic Sergeant will be responsible, if requested, for monthly and quarterly reports on traffic collision statistics to be forwarded to the Field Operations Division Deputy Chief, or other persons as required.

501.3.1 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING FORMS

The CHP 555 form shall be used on all collisions resulting in fatal injury, severe injury, visible injuries and complaints of pain where immediate medical treatment is sought. This form shall be completed in accordance with the Collision Investigation Manual (CIM).

The CHP 555 form shall also be completed on all collisions involving a criminal act with identifiable suspects, evidence, viable leads, or that would require a follow-up investigation. For example, the CHP 555 should be used for collisions involving hit and run with usable suspect information, evasion, DUI, etc.

The CHP 555-03 NCR form may be utilized on all non-injury collisions, hit and run collisions with no identifiable suspects or leads, and collisions resulting property damage only. A narrative is not required on this form, however members of this department may be called upon to discuss the report in the future in either court or civil depositions. With this in mind, some form of narrative to assist in recalling the incident is encouraged. Each report prepared on a CHP 555-03 form shall include a sketch.

For collisions involving more than two vehicles, a second CHP 555-03 form may be used. The same report number and heading shall be filled out with the additional party identification numbers clearly marked.

501.4 REPORTING SITUATIONS

501.4.1 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING CITY VEHICLES

Traffic collision investigation reports shall be taken when a City-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic collision upon a roadway or highway wherein any damage or injury results. A general information report may be taken in lieu of a traffic collision report (CHP 555 form) at the direction of a supervisor when the collision occurs on private property or does not involve another vehicle.

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Whenever there is damage to a City vehicle, a Vehicle Damage Report shall be completed and forwarded to the appropriate Division Chief.

Photographs of the collision scene and vehicle damage shall be taken at the discretion of the traffic investigator or any supervisor.

501.4.2 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

When an employee of this Department, either on-duty or off-duty, is involved in a traffic collision within the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department resulting in a serious injury or fatality, the Traffic Sergeant or the Watch Commander, may notify the California Highway Patrol for assistance.

The term serious injury is defined as any injury that may result in a fatality.

501.4.3 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS

The Traffic Sergeant or on-duty Watch Commander may request assistance from the California Highway Patrol for the investigation of any traffic collision involving any City official or employee where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.

501.4.4 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

In compliance with the Collision Investigation Manual, traffic collision reports shall not be taken for traffic collisions occurring on private property unless there is a death or injury to any person involved, a hit-and-run violation, or Vehicle Code violation. An Incident Report may be taken at the discretion of any supervisor.

501.4.5 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON ROADWAYS OR HIGHWAYS

Members of this Department will respond to traffic collisions that occur on highways provided that the collision meets one of the following criteria. In the event a community member demands a collision report for a collision that does not meet one of the following criteria, the community member should be referred to a supervisor. Collisions requiring a report include:

(a) Unlicensed or uninsured driver

(b) Injury or death to an involved party (driver, passenger or pedestrian)

(c) Disabled vehicle blocking the roadway (for traffic control purposes)

(d) On-duty city or county vehicle

(e) An argument or fight between involved parties

(f) One of the involved parties is suspected of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol

(g) Hit-and-run

Involved parties of collisions that do not meet any of the above should be referred to the front desk of the police department, or instructed to exchange information at the scene

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501.4.6 TRAFFIC COLLISION INVOLVING A TRAIN

The investigations associated with train accidents are complex, requiring the involvement of multiple personnel and multiple departments (agencies). The coordination and delivery of public safety services are essential to successful investigations.

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to the investigating officers and all those responding to train accidents. The police department will have scene command of most train accidents. However, if the train accident involves hazardous materials, then the fire department will have scene command and the police and fire departments will conduct a joint investigation.

(a) **First Responding Officer** - The following steps should be taken by the first officer(s) on the scene:

1. Notify Union Pacific - Immediately give/confirm the location on the incident and request Communications to call the Union Pacific train controller to stop oncoming trains.
2. Notify the watch commander

(b) **Watch Commander's Responsibilities:**

1. Notifications - Further survey the situation to ascertain if a disaster condition exists. Notify the field operations division captain so that mutual aid proceedings may be enacted, as they become necessary.
2. Traffic - Make arrangements for handling other traffic to reduce the possibility of further hazards to the public.
3. Supervise Investigations - Supervise the investigation of the accident to ensure that all witnesses are interviewed, photographs taken and police personnel are properly posted to preserve the scene until the investigation is completed.
4. Upon Completion - Notify Communications when the investigation is complete and the track cleared.

(c) **Procedures For Stopping A Train:**

1. A train should be flagged, i.e., stopped, whenever its passage would pose a threat to life or property. Such threats include, but are not limited to, obstructions on the mainline or damaged roadbed.
2. The universal railroad signal is a lighted flare swung slowly back and forth horizontally across the track. The locomotive engineer will acknowledge this signal with two whistle blasts and stop the train. The use of flares should be cleared with the fire department when hazardous materials are involved. If it is impossible to use a highway flare, a flashlight may be used at night or a brightly colored object during the daytime.

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501.5 NOTIFICATION OF TRAFFIC BUREAU SUPERVISION

In the event of a serious injury or death related traffic collision, the Watch Commander shall notify the Traffic Sergeant to relate the circumstances of the traffic collision and seek assistance from the Traffic Unit. In the absence of a Traffic Sergeant, the Watch Commander or any supervisor may assign an accident investigator or motor officer to investigate the traffic collision.

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Vehicle Damage Review Board

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The intent of the Vehicle Damage Review Board (VDRB) process is to reduce traffic collisions involving department personnel, while on-duty, or while off-duty and operating a department owned vehicle, both in number and severity, through discovery of vehicle/ equipment problems, training needs, and personnel compliance. The VDRB is a fact finder and makes no recommendations regarding discipline and shall report its findings to the Assistant Chief.

The purpose of the VDRB is to standardize traffic collision investigations involving police department employees and to create a consistent, impartial hearing to determine responsibility in a traffic collision.

502.2 PROCEDURE FOR VEHICLE DAMAGE REVIEW BOARD

When any on-duty collision occurs, the VDRB should convene within 45 days and review all information relative to the damage. The Traffic Sergeant shall be responsible for setting VDRB meetings and notifying members of the meeting and is considered the Chairperson.

The Chairperson shall be responsible for giving the affected employee(s) at least two weeks written notice of the date, time, and location of the review, preferably when the employee is on duty or during normal working hours. The written notice shall contain the date, time, case number, location of the incident, and rank of officer conducting the review. A copy of the report and photographs pertaining to the vehicle damage shall be provided to the involved officer(s) with the written notice. The written notice shall advise the affected employee(s) that they have a right to have a representative with them at the time of the interview if they so desire.

The VDRB shall consist of the Traffic Sergeant (Chairperson), the Personnel and Training Unit Commander and a member of the Salinas Police Officer's Association (SPOA) Executive Board. If the Traffic Sergeant is unavailable or must remove him or herself due to a conflict, the Personnel and Training Unit Commander shall determine the chairperson of the VDRB. The supervisor of the involved employee(s) may not act as review board member. The SPOA Board shall appoint the SPOA Executive Board member for a term of one year.

(a) Chairperson, Traffic Sergeant

(b) Personnel and Training Unit Commander

(c) SPOA Executive Board representative

If the employee chooses to have a representative present during the review, that representative shall not have any involvement in the traffic collision under review. If any supervisor on the VDRB has any involvement with the collision under review, that supervisor shall dismiss himself/ herself from the process. It shall be the determination of the Personnel and Training Unit Commander whether another supervisor replaces the recusant during the review process or whether that position will remain vacant for that particular accident review.

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The employee need not appear before the VDRB unless he/she wishes to do so. The employee will be afforded the opportunity to answer investigative questions from the review board and clarify any confusion with the knowledge the statements made may be admissible in a disciplinary hearing if discipline is sought based on either the review board's written findings or another internal process. Employees shall not be compelled to make a statement by the review board.

Absent circumstances preventing it, the interviewer should record all interviews of employees and witnesses. The employee may also record the interview. If the employee has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview shall be provided to the employee prior to any subsequent interview.

All rights afforded to a public safety officer under Government Code Section 3300 regarding the interrogation process shall be adhered to.

502.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VEHICLE DAMAGE REVIEW BOARD

The VDRB shall review and evaluate the collision report, involved employee written statements, review video tapes, photographs, the accident investigator's opinions and conclusions and all other available evidence. They will then make their conclusions as to the degree of responsibility, if any, of the employee involved.

The VDRB, by agreement, shall classify the employee's responsibility into one of five classifications listed below:

(a) **Preventable**: Any damage caused by negligence or a violation of any law or ordinance; any damage caused by the employee failing to avail his or herself of the "last clear chance" to avoid the incident; any damage caused by the employee that is the result of an action or an inaction, on the part of the driver, that would not have occurred if the driver had been operating the vehicle in a defensive manner.

(b) **Non-Preventable**: Any damage caused by an employee operating a vehicle for the City of Salinas under the following circumstances:

  (a) When properly and legally parked.

  (b) Proven mechanical failure not previously known to the driver.

  (c) Circumstances beyond the control of the Driver and where the driver's conduct did not contribute to the circumstance.

(c) **Work Damage**: Any damage incurred whenever an employee has used reasonable care and judgment, but because of the nature of the work or job assignment, and unusual circumstances beyond the control of the driver, materially contributed to the incident.

(d) **Unknown**: When the damage to a vehicle or other property occurs and responsibility cannot be determined; or those which cannot be classified in one of the above categories.

If the VDRB is unable to reach an agreement, the Personnel and Training Unit Commander shall review all the information from the review process and make the final determination as to the findings of the VDRB.

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502.4 FINDINGS OF THE VEHICLE DAMAGE REVIEW BOARD

After a determination of the employee's responsibility has been reached, the VDRB shall prepare a written finding and forward it to the Assistant Chief, via the chain of command, within 10 days of the completion of the review. The Assistant Chief shall review the findings and then forward a recommendation to the Chief of Police.

If the recommendation by the Assistant Chief is to issue discipline based on the completed findings, then all rights shall be afforded to a public safety officer under Government Code Section 3300. The officer(s) shall be served with a proper notice of intent to discipline. Accompanying this notice, shall be a scheduled pre-discipline "Skelly" response to allow the officer to present reasons and or evidence in support of why the intended discipline should not be imposed for reasons explained in the notice of intended discipline.

Completed Vehicle Damage Reviews shall be forwarded to the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit for proper filing and disposition.

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Vehicle Towing and Release

503.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the Salinas Police Department. Nothing in this policy shall require the Department to tow a vehicle.

503.2 STORAGE AND IMPOUNDS

When circumstances permit, for example when towing a vehicle for parking or registration violations, the handling employee should, prior to having the vehicle towed, make a good faith effort to notify the owner of the vehicle that it is subject to removal. This may be accomplished by personal contact, telephone or by leaving a notice attached to the vehicle at least 24 hours prior to removal. If a vehicle presents a hazard, such as being abandoned on the roadway, it may be towed immediately.

The responsibilities of those employees towing, storing or impounding a vehicle are listed below.

503.2.1 VEHICLE STORAGE REPORT

Department members requesting towing, storage, or impound of a vehicle shall complete CHP Form 180 and accurately record the mileage and a description of property within the vehicle (Vehicle Code § 22850). A copy of the storage report should be given to the tow truck operator, and the original shall be submitted to the Records Unit as soon as practicable after the vehicle is stored.

503.2.2 REMOVAL FROM TRAFFIC COLLISION SCENES

When a vehicle has been involved in a traffic collision and must be removed from the scene, the officer shall have the driver select a towing company, if possible, and shall relay the request for the specified towing company to the dispatcher. When there is no preferred company requested, a company will be selected from the rotational list of towing companies in County Communications.

If the owner is incapacitated, or for any reason it is necessary for the Department to assume responsibility for a vehicle involved in a collision, the officer shall request the dispatcher to call the official towing garage for the City of Salinas. The officer will then store the vehicle using a CHP Form 180.

503.2.3 STORAGE AT ARREST SCENES

Whenever a person in charge or in control of a vehicle is arrested, it is the policy of this department to provide reasonable safekeeping by storing the arrestee’s vehicle subject to the exceptions described below. The vehicle, however, shall be stored whenever it is needed for the furtherance of the investigation or prosecution of the case, or when the community caretaker doctrine would reasonably suggest that the vehicle should be stored (e.g., traffic hazard, high-crime area).

The following are examples of situations where consideration should be given to leaving a vehicle at the scene in lieu of storing, provided the vehicle can be lawfully parked and left in a reasonably secured and safe condition:

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- Traffic-related warrant arrest.
- Situations where the vehicle was not used to further the offense for which the driver was arrested.
- Whenever the licensed owner of the vehicle is present, willing, and able to take control of any vehicle not involved in criminal activity.
- Whenever the vehicle otherwise does not need to be stored and the owner requests that it be left at the scene. In such cases, the owner shall be informed that the Department will not be responsible for theft or damages.

503.2.4 IMPOUNDMENT AT SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS

Whenever a driver is stopped at a sobriety checkpoint and the only violation is that the operator is driving without a valid driver's license, the officer shall make a reasonable attempt to identify the registered owner of the vehicle (Vehicle Code § 2814.2). The officer shall release the vehicle to the registered owner if the person is a licensed driver, or to another licensed driver authorized by the registered owner, provided the vehicle is claimed prior to the conclusion of the checkpoint operation.

If the vehicle is released at the checkpoint, the officer shall list on his/her copy of the notice to appear the name and driver's license number of the person to whom the vehicle is released.

When a vehicle cannot be released at the checkpoint, it shall be towed (Vehicle Code § 22651(p)). When a vehicle is removed at the checkpoint, it shall be released during the normal business hours of the storage facility to the registered owner or his/her agent upon presentation of a valid driver's license and current vehicle registration.

503.2.5 DRIVING A NON-CITY VEHICLE

Vehicles which have been towed by or at the direction of the Department should not be driven by police personnel unless it is necessary to move a vehicle a short distance to eliminate a hazard, prevent the obstruction of a fire hydrant or to comply with posted signs.

503.2.6 DISPATCHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receiving a request for towing, the dispatcher shall promptly telephone the specified authorized towing service. The officer shall be advised when the request has been made and the towing service has been dispatched.

When there is no preferred company requested, the dispatcher shall call the next firm in rotation from the list of approved towing companies and shall make appropriate entries on that form to ensure the following firm is called on the next request.

503.2.7 RECORDS UNIT RESPONSIBILITY

Records personnel shall promptly enter pertinent data from the completed storage form (CHP Form 180) into the Stolen Vehicle System and return the form to the Watch Commander for approval (Vehicle Code § 22651.5(b); Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b); Vehicle Code § 22854.5).

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Approved storage forms shall be promptly placed into the auto-file so that they are immediately available for release or review should inquiries be made.

Within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, of the storage of any such vehicle it shall be the responsibility of the Records Unit to determine the names and addresses of any individuals having an interest in the vehicle through DMV or CLETS computers. Notice shall be sent to all such individuals by mail as applicable and as provided in Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d), Vehicle Code § 22852(a), and Vehicle Code § 14602.6(a)(2). The notice shall include the following (Vehicle Code § 22852(b)):

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of this Department

(b) The location of the place of storage and description of the vehicle, which shall include, if available, the name or make, the manufacturer, the license plate number, and the mileage

(c) The authority and purpose for the removal of the vehicle

(d) A statement that, in order to receive their post-storage hearing, the owners, or their agents, shall request the hearing in person, in writing, or by telephone within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice

503.2.8 TOWING OF ABANDONED VEHICLES

Abandoned vehicles shall be handled in the following manner:

(a) **Tire Marking** - A tire shall be marked with chalk in such a manner that movement will be apparent, i.e., on the tread next to the ground or on the sidewall at bottom dead center. The officer shall also indicate on the tire the date that these marks were made. In situations where it appears that the tire marks are being altered and/or removed, the supervisor of the Abandoned Vehicle Officer, may authorize another method of marking the vehicle to determine if it is abandoned.

(b) **120 Hours Storage Notice** - The 120 Hours Storage Notice shall be completed and a copy placed on the vehicle. The notice will be filed at the desk, and the information about the vehicle entered in the 120 Hour Storage Logbook.

(c) **Removal** - After the required 120 hours has lapsed, the vehicle may be towed and stored as abandoned, pursuant to CVC section 22669(a) CVC, or a hazard to the public, pursuant to 22669(d) CVC.

(d) **Valuation of Vehicle** - The estimated value shall be indicated on the CHP form 180 for all vehicles removed as abandoned. Officers shall indicate the estimated value of the vehicle in one of the following categories:

1. Less than $100
2. $100 to $300
3. $300 to $1,000
4. $1,000 or more

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(e) **Vehicles Valued Less Than $300** - In addition to any other required reports, an officer removing an abandoned vehicle valued between $101 and $300 shall complete the DMV form REG 462 at the time of storage. This form shall be submitted with the CHP form 180. NOTE: An abandoned vehicle valued at less than $100 may be removed immediately.

(f) **Distribution** - Distribution of reports, entry into SVS, and notification to the registered and/or legal owners shall be the same for abandoned vehicles as it is for other towed vehicles.

503.3 TOWING SERVICES

The City of Salinas periodically selects companies to act as the official tow services and awards contracts to those companies. These companies will be used in the following situations:

(a) When it is necessary to safeguard a vehicle due to the inability of the owner or operator to take the required action.

(b) When a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.

(c) When it is otherwise necessary to store a motor vehicle. This would include situations involving the recovery of stolen or abandoned vehicles, and removal from the streets of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.

(d) The City of Salinas will designate a company to act as the evidence towing company. The company will be used when a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.

503.4 VEHICLE INVENTORY

Property in a stored or impounded vehicle shall be inventoried and listed on the vehicle storage form. This includes the trunk and any compartments or containers, even if closed and/or locked. Members conducting inventory searches should be as thorough and accurate as practical in preparing an itemized inventory. These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting an owner's property while in police custody, to provide for the safety of officers, and to protect the Department against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen, or damaged property.

503.5 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND PROPERTY

Unless it would cause an unreasonable delay in the completion of a vehicle impound/storage or create an issue of officer safety, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit a driver/owner to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g., cash, jewelry, cell phone, prescriptions) that are not considered evidence or contraband.

If a search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft, or damage, personnel conducting the search shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure and/or preserve the vehicle or property from such hazards.

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503.6 RELEASE OF VEHICLE

The Department will maintain a listed, 24-hour telephone number to provide information regarding impoundment of vehicles and the right of the registered owner to request a storage hearing. Releases for towed vehicles will be made available during regular, non-emergency business hours (Vehicle Code § 14602.6).

(a) Vehicles removed pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22850 shall be released after proof of current registration is provided by the owner or the person in control of the vehicle and after all applicable fees are paid (Vehicle Code § 22850.3; Vehicle Code § 22850.5).

(b) Vehicles removed that require payment of parking fines or proof of valid driver's license shall only be released upon presentation of proof of compliance, proof of payment, completion of affidavit, and payment of applicable fees related to the removal (Vehicle Code § 22651 et seq., Vehicle Code § 22652 et seq., Vehicle Code § 22850.3; Vehicle Code § 22850.5).

(c) A vehicle removed pursuant to Vehicle Code § 14602.6(a) shall be released to the registered owner or his/her agent with proof of current registration, proof of a valid driver's license, and applicable fees paid prior to the end of the 30-day impoundment period under any of the following circumstances:

1. The vehicle was stolen.
2. If the driver reinstates his/her driver's license or acquires a license and provides proof of proper insurance.
3. Any other circumstance as set forth in Vehicle Code § 14602.6.
4. When there is no remaining community caretaking need to continue impound of the vehicle or the continued impound would not otherwise comply with the Fourth Amendment.

(d) An autonomous vehicle removed under authority of Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(1)(D) shall be released to the registered owner or person in control of the autonomous vehicle if the requirements of Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(3)(B) are met.

Personnel whose duties include releasing towed vehicles should consult the Vehicle Code under which the vehicle was towed or impounded for any specific requirements prior to release.

Employees who suspect that a vehicle was impounded in error should promptly advise a supervisor. Supervisors should approve, when appropriate, the release of the vehicle without requiring the registered owner or his/her agent to request a hearing, as described in the Vehicle Impound Hearings Policy.

503.7 TOWING FOR EXPIRED REGISTRATION

Prior to a member removing a vehicle that is found to have expired registration for more than six months, the member shall verify that no current registration exists with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). If current registration exists with the DMV, the vehicle shall not be removed (Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(1)(A)).

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Vehicle Impound Hearings

504.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a procedure for the requirement to provide vehicle storage or impound hearings pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22852.

504.2 STORED OR IMPOUND HEARING

When a vehicle is stored or impounded by any member of the Salinas Police Department, a hearing will be conducted upon the request of the registered or legal owner of the vehicle or his/her agent (Vehicle Code § 22650(a); Vehicle Code § 22852(a)).

The hearing shall be conducted within 48 hours of the request, excluding weekends and holidays. The hearing officer must be a person other than the person who directed the storage or impound of the vehicle (Vehicle Code § 22852(c)).

504.2.1 HEARING PROCEDURES

The vehicle storage hearing is an informal process to evaluate the validity of an order to store or impound a vehicle. The employee who caused the storage or removal of the vehicle does not need to be present for this hearing.

All requests for a hearing on a stored or impounded vehicle shall be submitted in person, in writing or by telephone within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice (Vehicle Code § 22852(b)). The Traffic Sergeant will generally serve as the hearing officer. The person requesting the hearing may record the hearing at his/her own expense.

The failure of either the registered or legal owner or interested person or his/her agent to request a hearing in a timely manner or to attend a scheduled hearing shall be considered a waiver of and satisfaction of the post-storage hearing requirement (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(e)(2); Vehicle Code § 22852(d)).

Any relevant evidence may be submitted and reviewed by the hearing officer to determine if reasonable grounds have been established for the storage or impound of the vehicle. The initial burden of proof established by a preponderance of the evidence that the storage/impound was based on probable cause rests with the Department.

After consideration of all information, the hearing officer shall determine the validity of the storage or impound of the vehicle in question and then render a decision. The hearing officer shall also consider any mitigating circumstances attendant to the storage that reasonably would warrant the release of the vehicle or a modification or reduction of the period the vehicle is impounded (Vehicle Code §14602.6(b); Vehicle Code § 14602.8(b)).

Aside from those mitigating circumstances enumerated in the Vehicle Code, the registered owner's lack of actual knowledge that the driver to whom the vehicle was loaned was not validly licensed may constitute a mitigating circumstance under Vehicle Code § 14602.6(b) or 14602.8(b), warranting release of the vehicle. This mitigating circumstance exception is not limited to situations

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where the owner made a reasonable inquiry as to the licensed status of the driver before lending the vehicle.

The legislative intent and this department's policy is to prevent unlicensed driving pursuant to Vehicle Code §14602.6. If this purpose is not furthered by the continued impoundment of a vehicle, release is most often appropriate.

(a) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have been established, the hearing officer shall advise the inquiring party of the decision and that the inquiring party may pursue further civil remedies if desired.

1. If mitigating circumstances are found to be relevant, the hearing officer shall make reasonable adjustments to the impound period, storage or assessment of fees as warranted.

(b) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, the vehicle in storage shall be released immediately. Towing and storage fees will be paid at the Department's expense (Vehicle Code § 22852(e)).

(c) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, and the vehicle has been released with fees having been paid, the receipt for such fees will be forwarded with a letter to the appropriate Division Chief. The hearing officer will recommend to the appropriate Division Chief that the fees paid by the registered or legal owner of the vehicle in question or their agent be reimbursed by the Department.

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Impaired Driving

505.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to those department members who play a role in the detection and investigation of driving under the influence (DUI).

505.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of California's impaired driving laws.

505.3 INVESTIGATIONS

Officers should not enforce DUI laws to the exclusion of their other duties unless specifically assigned to DUI enforcement. All officers are expected to enforce these laws with due diligence.

The Traffic Sergeant will develop and maintain, in consultation with the prosecuting attorney, report forms with appropriate checklists to assist investigating officers in documenting relevant information and maximizing efficiency. Any DUI investigation will be documented using these forms. Information documented elsewhere on the form does not need to be duplicated in the report narrative. Information that should be documented includes, at a minimum:

(a) The field sobriety tests (FSTs) administered and the results.

(b) The officer's observations that indicate impairment on the part of the individual, and the officer's health-related inquiries that may help to identify any serious health concerns (e.g., diabetic shock).

(c) Sources of additional information (e.g., reporting party, witnesses) and their observations.

(d) Information about any audio and/or video recording of the individual's driving or subsequent actions.

(e) The location and time frame of the individual's vehicle operation and how this was determined.

(f) Any prior related convictions in California or another jurisdiction.

505.4 FIELD TESTS

The Traffic Sergeant should identify standardized FSTs and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

505.5 CHEMICAL TESTS

A person implies consent to a chemical test or tests, and to providing the associated chemical sample, under any of the following (Vehicle Code § 23612):

(a) The person is arrested for driving a vehicle while under the influence, pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23152.

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(b) The person is under 21 years of age and is arrested by an officer having reasonable cause to believe that the person's blood alcohol content is 0.05 or more (Vehicle Code § 23140).

(c) The person is under 21 years of age and detained by an officer having reasonable cause to believe that the person was driving a vehicle while having a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more (Vehicle Code § 23136).

(d) The person was operating a vehicle while under the influence and proximately caused bodily injury to another person (Vehicle Code § 23153).

If a person withdraws this implied consent, or is unable to withdraw consent (e.g., the person is unconscious), the officer should consider implied consent revoked and proceed as though the person has refused to provide a chemical sample.

505.5.1 CHOICE OF TESTS

Officers shall respect a viable choice of chemical test made by an arrestee, as provided for by law (e.g., breath will not be acceptable for suspected narcotics influence).

A person arrested for DUI has the choice of whether the test is of the person's blood or breath, and the officer shall advise the person that the person has that choice. If the person arrested either is incapable, or states that the person is incapable, of completing the chosen test, the person shall submit to the remaining test.

If the person chooses to submit to a breath test and there is reasonable cause to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug, the officer may also request that the person submit to a blood test. If the person is incapable of completing a blood test, the person shall submit to and complete a urine test (Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(2)(C)).

505.5.2 BREATH TEST

The Traffic Sergeant should ensure that all devices used for the collection and analysis of breath samples are properly serviced and tested and that a record of such service and testing is properly maintained.

Officers obtaining a breath sample should monitor the device for any sign of malfunction. Any anomalies or equipment failures should be noted in the appropriate report and promptly reported to the Traffic Sergeant.

When the arrested person chooses a breath test, the handling officer shall advise the person that the breath-testing equipment does not retain a sample, and the person may, if desired, provide a blood specimen, which will be retained to facilitate subsequent verification testing (Vehicle Code § 23614).

The officer should also require the person to submit to a blood test if the officer has a clear indication that a blood test will reveal evidence of any drug or the combined influence of an

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alcoholic beverage and any drug. Evidence of the officer's belief shall be included in the officer's report (Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(2)(C)).

505.5.3 BLOOD SAMPLES

Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (Vehicle Code § 23158). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned officer. No officer, even if properly certified, should perform this task.

Officers should inform an arrestee that if the arrestee chooses to provide a blood sample, a separate sample can be collected for alternate testing. Unless medical personnel object, two samples should be collected and retained as evidence, so long as only one puncture is required.

The blood sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored, and transported as required by the testing facility.

If an arrestee cannot submit to a blood draw because the arrestee has a bleeding disorder or has taken medication that inhibits coagulation, the arrestee shall not be required to take a blood test. Such inability to take a blood test should not be considered a refusal. However, that arrestee may be required to complete another available and viable test.

505.5.4 URINE SAMPLES

If a urine test will be performed, the arrestee should be promptly transported to the appropriate testing site. The officer shall follow any directions accompanying the urine evidence collection kit.

Urine samples shall be collected and witnessed by an officer or jail staff member of the same sex as the individual giving the sample. The arrestee should be allowed sufficient privacy to maintain the arrestee's dignity, to the extent possible, while still ensuring the accuracy of the sample (Vehicle Code § 23158(i)).

The sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored, and transported as required by the testing facility.

505.5.5 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS

Officers requesting that a person submit to chemical testing shall provide the person with the mandatory warning pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(1)(D) and Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(4).

505.5.6 PRELIMINARY ALCOHOL SCREENING

Officers may use a preliminary alcohol screening (PAS) test to assist in establishing reasonable cause to believe a person is DUI. The officer shall advise the person that the PAS test is being requested to assist in determining whether the person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or a combination of the two. Unless the person is under the age of 21, the person shall be advised that the PAS test is voluntary. The officer shall also advise the person that submitting to a PAS test does not satisfy the person's obligation to submit to a chemical test as otherwise required by law (Vehicle Code § 23612).

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505.5.7 PRELIMINARY ALCOHOL SCREENING FOR A PERSON UNDER AGE 21

If an officer lawfully detains a person under 21 years of age who is driving a motor vehicle and the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more, the officer shall request that the person take a PAS test to determine the presence of alcohol in the person, if a PAS test device is immediately available. If a PAS test device is not immediately available, the officer may request the person to submit to chemical testing of the person's blood, breath, or urine, conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23612 (Vehicle Code § 13388).

If the person refuses to take or fails to complete the PAS test or other chemical test, or if the result of either test reveals a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more, the officer shall proceed to serve the person with a notice of order of suspension pursuant to this policy (Vehicle Code § 13388).

505.6 REFUSALS

When an arrestee refuses to provide a viable chemical sample, officers should:

(a) Advise the arrestee of the requirement to provide a sample (Vehicle Code § 23612).

(b) Audio- and/or video-record the admonishment when it is practicable.

(c) Document the refusal in the appropriate report.

505.6.1 BLOOD SAMPLE WITHOUT CONSENT

A blood sample may be obtained from a person who refuses a chemical test when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) A search warrant has been obtained (Penal Code § 1524).

(b) The officer can articulate that exigent circumstances exist. Exigency does not exist solely because of the short time period associated with the natural dissipation of alcohol or controlled or prohibited substances in the person’s bloodstream. Exigency can be established by the existence of special facts such as a lengthy time delay in obtaining a blood sample due to an accident investigation or medical treatment of the person.

505.6.2 FORCED BLOOD SAMPLE

If an arrestee indicates by word or action that the person will physically resist a blood draw, the officer should request a supervisor to respond.

The responding supervisor should:

(a) Evaluate whether using force to obtain a blood sample is appropriate under the circumstances.

(b) Ensure that all attempts to obtain a blood sample through force cease if the person agrees to, and completes a viable form of testing in a timely manner.

(c) Advise the person of the person's duty to provide a sample (even if this advisement was previously done by another officer) and attempt to persuade the individual to submit to such a sample without physical resistance.

1. This dialogue should be recorded on audio and/or video if practicable.

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(d) Ensure that the blood sample is taken in a medically approved manner.

(e) Ensure the forced blood draw is recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.

(f) Monitor and ensure that the type and level of force applied appears reasonable under the circumstances:

1. Unless otherwise provided in a warrant, force should generally be limited to handcuffing or similar restraint methods.
2. In misdemeanor cases, if the arrestee becomes violent or more resistant, no additional force will be used and a refusal should be noted in the report.
3. In felony cases, force which reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood draw may be permitted.

(g) Ensure the use of force and methods used to accomplish the collection of the blood sample are documented in the related report.

If a supervisor is unavailable, officers are expected to use sound judgment and perform as a responding supervisor, as set forth above.

505.6.3 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS UPON REFUSAL
Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall personally serve the notice of order of suspension upon the arrestee and take possession of any state-issued license to operate a motor vehicle that is held by that individual (Vehicle Code § 23612(e); Vehicle Code § 23612(f)).

505.7 RECORDS UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Coordinator will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney's office.

505.8 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The Records Coordinator will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to DMV.

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.

An officer called to testify at an administrative hearing should document the hearing date and DMV file number in a supplemental report. Specific details of the hearing generally should not be included in the report unless errors, additional evidence or witnesses are identified.

505.9 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that officers participating in the enforcement of DUI laws receive regular training. Training should include, at minimum, current laws on impaired driving, investigative techniques and rules of evidence pertaining to DUI investigations. The Training Sergeant should confer with the prosecuting attorney's office and update training topics as needed.

505.10 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

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505.10.1 WARRANTLESS ARREST

In addition to the arrest authority granted to officers pursuant to Penal Code § 836, an officer may make a warrantless arrest of a person that the officer has reasonable cause to believe has been driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, or under the combined influence of the same when (Vehicle Code § 40300.5):

(a) The person is involved in a traffic crash.

(b) The person is observed in or about a vehicle that is obstructing the roadway.

(c) The person will not be apprehended unless immediately arrested.

(d) The person may cause injury to themselves or damage property unless immediately arrested.

(e) The person may destroy or conceal evidence of a crime unless immediately arrested.

505.10.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

The officer serving the arrested person with a notice of an order of suspension shall immediately (Vehicle Code § 23612):

(a) Forward a copy of the completed notice of suspension or revocation form and any confiscated driver's license to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

(b) Forward a sworn report to DMV that contains the required information in Vehicle Code § 13380.

(c) Forward the results to the appropriate forensic laboratory if the person submitted to a blood or urine test.

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Traffic and Parking Citations

506.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the procedure for dismissal, correction, and voiding of traffic citations.

506.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Traffic Sergeant shall be responsible for the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

The Administrative Secretary shall be responsible for the supply and accounting of all traffic citations issued to employees of this Department.

506.3 DISMISSAL OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Employees of this department do not have the authority to dismiss a citation once it has been issued. Only the court has the authority to dismiss a citation that has been issued (Vehicle Code § 40500(d)). Any request from a recipient to dismiss a citation shall be referred to the Traffic Sergeant. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Traffic Sergeant may request the Field Operations Division Chief to recommend dismissal of the traffic citation. If approved, the citation will be forwarded to the appropriate court with a request for dismissal. All recipients of traffic citations whose request for the dismissal of a traffic citation has been denied shall be referred to the appropriate court.

Should an officer determine during a court proceeding that a traffic citation should be dismissed in the interest of justice or where prosecution is deemed inappropriate the officer may request the court to dismiss the citation. Upon dismissal of the traffic citation by the court, the officer shall notify his/her immediate supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the dismissal and shall complete any paperwork as directed or required. The citation dismissal shall then be forwarded to the Field Operations Division Chief for review.

506.4 VOIDING TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Voiding a traffic citation may occur when a traffic citation has not been completed or where it is completed, but not issued. All copies of the citation shall be attached to a memorandum explaining the reason for voiding the citation. All copies of the cite and the memorandum shall be presented to a supervisor to approve the voiding of the citation. The citation and copies shall then be forwarded to the Traffic Bureau.

506.5 CORRECTION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Once issued, the citation may not be altered, but only amended in the above manner. When a traffic citation is issued and in need of correction, the officer issuing the citation shall complete and attach a citation amendment form to the original citation. The citation and amendment form shall then be given to the records unit, who will then forward them to the Statistics Unit.

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506.6 DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

The court and file copies of all traffic citations issued by members of this department shall be forwarded to the employee's immediate supervisor for review. The citation copies shall then be filed with the Records Unit.

Upon separation from employment with this department, all employees issued traffic citation books shall return any unused citations to the Personnel and Training Sergeant.

506.7 NOTICE OF PARKING VIOLATION APPEAL PROCEDURE

Disposition of notice of parking violation appeals is conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40215.

506.7.1 APPEAL STAGES

Appeals may be pursued sequentially at three different levels (Vehicle Code § 40215; Vehicle Code § 40230):

(a) Administrative reviews, on citations issued by Salinas Police Department personnel, are conducted by the Special Operations Sergeant who will review written/ documentary data. Requests for administrative reviews are available at the front desk of the Salinas Police Department. These requests are informal written statements outlining why the notice of parking violation should be dismissed. Copies of documentation relating to the notice of parking violation and the request for dismissal must be mailed to the current mailing address of the processing agency.

(b) Administrative reviews, on citations issued by contract parking personnel, are conducted by the program representative assigned to the City of Salinas Department of Public Works. Requests for administrative reviews are available at the front desk of the Salinas Police Department.

(c) If the appellant wishes to pursue the matter beyond administrative review, an administrative hearing may be conducted in person or by written application, at the election of the appellant. Independent referees review the existent administrative file, amendments, and/or testimonial material provided by the appellant and may conduct further investigation or follow-up on their own.

(d) If the appellant wishes to pursue the matter beyond an administrative hearing, a Superior Court review may be presented in person by the appellant after an application for review and designated filing fees have been paid to the Superior Court of California.

506.7.2 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Administrative review or appearance before a hearing examiner will not be provided if the mandated time limits are not adhered to by the violator.

(a) Requests for an administrative review must be postmarked within 21 calendar days of issuance of the notice of parking violation, or within 14 calendar days of the mailing of the Notice of Delinquent Parking Violation (Vehicle Code § 40215(a)).

(b) Requests for administrative hearings must be made no later than 21 calendar days following the notification mailing of the results of the administrative review (Vehicle Code § 40215(b)).

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(c) An administrative hearing shall be held within 90 calendar days following the receipt of a request for an administrative hearing, excluding time tolled pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40200 - 40225. The person requesting the hearing may request one continuance, not to exceed 21 calendar days (Vehicle Code § 40215).

(d) Registered owners of vehicles may transfer responsibility for the violation via timely affidavit of non-liability when the vehicle has been transferred, rented or under certain other circumstances (Vehicle Code § 40209; Vehicle Code § 40210).

506.7.3 COSTS

(a) There is no cost for an administrative review.

(b) Appellants must deposit the full amount due for the citation before receiving an administrative hearing, unless the person is indigent, as defined in Vehicle Code § 40220, and provides satisfactory proof of inability to pay (Vehicle Code § 40215).

(c) An appeal through Superior Court requires prior payment of filing costs, including applicable court charges and fees. These costs will be reimbursed to the appellant in addition to any previously paid fines if appellant's liability is overruled by the Superior Court.

506.8 JUVENILE CITATIONS

Completion of traffic citation forms for juveniles may vary slightly from the procedure for adults. The juvenile’s age, place of residency, and the type of offense should be considered before issuing the juvenile a citation.

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Disabled Vehicles

507.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Vehicle Code § 20018 provides that all law enforcement agencies having responsibility for traffic enforcement may develop and adopt a written policy to provide assistance to motorists in disabled vehicles within their primary jurisdiction.

507.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

When an on-duty officer observes a disabled vehicle on the roadway, the officer should make a reasonable effort to provide assistance. If that officer is assigned to a call of higher priority, the dispatcher should be advised of the location of the disabled vehicle and the need for assistance. The dispatcher should then assign another available officer to respond for assistance as soon as practical.

507.3 EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE

In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After arrangements for assistance are made, continued involvement by Department personnel will be contingent on the time of day, the location, the availability of Department resources, and the vulnerability of the disabled motorist.

507.3.1 MECHANICAL REPAIRS

Department personnel shall not make mechanical repairs to a disabled vehicle. The use of push bumpers to relocate vehicles to a position of safety is not considered a mechanical repair.

507.3.2 COURTESY TRANSPORTATION

Officers may, at their discretion, transport disabled motorists and their passengers to a requested location within the City of Salinas.

507.3.3 UNATTENDED VEHICLE REMOVAL

If the disabled vehicle presents a hazard, personnel should provide appropriate traffic control and remove the vehicle as authorized by law if the owner/driver cannot be located in a reasonable time.

507.3.4 ATTENDED VEHICLE

Personnel should provide appropriate traffic control and make arrangements with the occupants to move or tow the vehicle to a non-hazardous location. At the request of the owner/driver of a vehicle, personnel may use, at their discretion, push-bars to move a vehicle a short distance to the nearest non-hazardous location. Members of this Department are not required to manually push disabled vehicles.

507.3.5 RELOCATION OF DISABLED VEHICLES

The relocation of disabled vehicles by members of this department by pushing or pulling a vehicle should only occur when the conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to reduce a hazard presented by the disabled vehicle.

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507.3.6 RELOCATION OF DISABLED MOTORIST

The relocation of a disabled motorist should only occur with the person's consent and should be suggested when conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to mitigate a potential hazard. The department member may stay with the disabled motorist or transport him/her to a safe area to await pickup.

507.4 PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS POLICY

This written policy is available upon request.

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72-Hour Parking Violations

508.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides procedures for the marking, recording, and storage of vehicles parked in violation of the Salinas City Ordinance regulating 72-hour parking violations and abandoned vehicles under the authority of Vehicle Code § 22669.

508.2 MARKING VEHICLES

Vehicles suspected of being in violation of the City of Salinas 72-Hour Parking Ordinance shall be marked by Parking Control personnel.

A visible chalk mark should be placed on a tire unless missing tires or other vehicle conditions prevent marking. Any deviation in markings shall be noted on the Marked Vehicle Card.

All Marked Vehicle Cards shall be submitted to the Abandoned Vehicle Unit for computer data entry.

If a marked vehicle has been moved or the markings have been removed during a 72-hour investigation period, the vehicle may be marked again for the 72-hour parking violation and a Marked Vehicle Card completed and forwarded to the Abandoned Vehicle Unit.

508.2.1 MARKED VEHICLE FILE

The Abandoned Vehicle Unit shall be responsible for maintaining a file for all Marked Vehicle Cards.

CSO's assigned to the Abandoned Vehicle Unit shall be responsible for the follow up investigation of all 72-hour parking violations noted on the Marked Vehicle Cards.

508.2.2 VEHICLE STORAGE

Any vehicle in violation shall be stored by an authorized towing service and a vehicle storage report (CHP form 180) shall be completed by the officer authorizing the storage of the vehicle.

The storage report form shall be submitted to the Records Unit immediately following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Unit to immediately notify the Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) of the Department of Justice in Sacramento (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b)). Notification may also be made to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)(Vehicle Code § 22854.5).

Within 48 hours of the storage of any such vehicle, excluding weekends and holidays, it shall be the responsibility of the Abandoned Vehicle Unit to determine the names and addresses of any individuals having an interest in the vehicle through DMV or CLETS computers. Notice to all such individuals shall be sent first-class or certified mail pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d).

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Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations

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Investigation and Prosecution

600.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to set guidelines and requirements pertaining to the handling and disposition of criminal investigations.

600.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to investigate crimes thoroughly and with due diligence, and to evaluate and prepare criminal cases for appropriate clearance or submission to a prosecutor.

600.3 MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FILED

Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of a Division Chief or the Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

600.4 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS

Suspects who are in custody and subjected to an interrogation shall be given the *Miranda* warning, unless an exception applies. Interview or interrogation of a juvenile shall be in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

600.4.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any violent felony offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety. Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

Consideration should also be given to recording a custodial interrogation, or any investigative interview, for any other offense when it is reasonable to believe it would be appropriate and beneficial to the investigation and is otherwise allowed by law.

No recording of a custodial interrogation should be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Investigation Division supervisor. Copies of recorded interrogations or interviews may be made in the same or a different format as the original recording, provided the copies are true, accurate and complete and are made only for authorized and legitimate law enforcement purposes.

Recordings should not take the place of a thorough report and investigative interviews. Written statements from suspects should continue to be obtained when applicable.

600.4.2 MANDATORY RECORDING OF ADULTS

Any custodial interrogation of an adult who is suspected of having committed any murder shall be recorded in its entirety. The recording should be video with audio if reasonably feasible (Penal Code § 859.5).

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This recording is not mandatory when (Penal Code § 859.5):

(a) Recording is not feasible because of exigent circumstances that are later documented in a report.

(b) The suspect refuses to have the interrogation recorded, including a refusal any time during the interrogation, and the refusal is documented in a report. If feasible, the refusal shall be electronically recorded.

(c) The custodial interrogation occurred in another state by law enforcement officers of that state, unless the interrogation was conducted with the intent to avoid the requirements of Penal Code § 859.5.

(d) The interrogation occurs when no member conducting the interrogation has a reason to believe that the individual may have committed murder. Continued custodial interrogation concerning that offense shall be electronically recorded if the interrogating member develops a reason to believe the individual committed murder.

(e) The interrogation would disclose the identity of a confidential informant or would jeopardize the safety of an officer, the individual being interrogated or another individual. Such circumstances shall be documented in a report.

(f) A recording device fails despite reasonable maintenance and the timely repair or replacement is not feasible.

(g) The questions are part of a routine processing or booking, and are not an interrogation.

(h) The suspect is in custody for murder and the interrogation is unrelated to a murder. However, if any information concerning a murder is mentioned during the interrogation, the remainder of the interrogation shall be recorded.

The Department shall maintain an original or an exact copy of the recording until a conviction relating to the interrogation is final and all appeals are exhausted or prosecution is barred by law (Penal Code § 859.5).

600.5 COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

The collection, preservation, transportation and storage of computers, cell phones and other digital devices may require specialized handling to preserve the value of the related evidence. If it is anticipated that computers or similar equipment will be seized, officers should request that computer forensic examiners assist with seizing computers and related evidence. If a forensic examiner is unavailable, officers should take reasonable steps to prepare for such seizure and use the resources that are available.

600.6 INVESTIGATIVE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET SOURCES

Use of social media and any other internet source to access information for the purpose of criminal investigation shall comply with applicable laws and policies regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Information gathered via the internet should only be accessed by members while on-duty and for purposes related to the mission of this department. If a member encounters information relevant to a criminal investigation while off-duty or while using the member's own equipment, the member should note the dates, times, and locations of the information and report the discovery to

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the member's supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

Information obtained via the internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other than department-established record keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release and the Criminal Organizations policies).

600.6.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Information that can be accessed from any department computer, without the need of an account, password, email address, alias, or other identifier (unrestricted websites), may be accessed and used for legitimate investigative purposes without supervisory approval.

Accessing information from any internet source that requires the use or creation of an account, password, email address, alias or other identifier, or the use of nongovernment IP addresses, requires supervisor approval prior to access. The supervisor will review the justification for accessing the information and consult with legal counsel as necessary to identify any policy or legal restrictions. Any such access and the supervisor approval shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Accessing information that requires the use of a third party's account or online identifier requires supervisor approval and the consent of the third party. The consent must be voluntary and shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Information gathered from any internet source should be evaluated for its validity, authenticity, accuracy, and reliability. Corroborative evidence should be sought and documented in the related investigative report.

Any information collected in furtherance of an investigation through an internet source should be documented in the related report. Documentation should include the source of information and the dates and times that the information was gathered.

600.6.2 INTERCEPTING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Intercepting social media communications in real time may be subject to federal and state wiretap laws. Officers should seek legal counsel before any such interception.

600.7 DISCONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of a criminal case or efforts to seek prosecution should only be discontinued if one of the following applies:

(a) All reasonable investigative efforts have been exhausted, no reasonable belief that the person who committed the crime can be identified, and the incident has been documented appropriately.

(b) The perpetrator of a misdemeanor has been identified and a warning is the most appropriate disposition.

1. In these cases, the investigator shall document that the person was warned and why prosecution was not sought.

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2. Warnings shall not be given for felony offenses or other offenses identified in this policy or by law that require an arrest or submission of a case to a prosecutor.

(c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed. Further investigation is not reasonable nor has the prosecutor requested further investigation.

(d) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor, charges have been filed, and further investigation is not reasonable, warranted, or requested, and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.

(e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted, or requested.

(f) Investigation has proven that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault Investigations, and Senior and Disability Victimization policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.8 CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION TECHNOLOGY

The Investigation Division Chief is responsible for ensuring the following for cellular communications interception technology operations (Government Code § 53166):

(a) Security procedures are developed to protect information gathered through the use of the technology.

(b) A usage and privacy policy is developed that includes:

1. The purposes for which using cellular communications interception technology and collecting information is authorized.

2. Identification by job title or other designation of employees who are authorized to use or access information collected through the use of cellular communications interception technology.

3. Training requirements necessary for those authorized employees.

4. A description of how the Department will monitor the use of its cellular communications interception technology to ensure the accuracy of the information collected and compliance with all applicable laws.

5. Process and time period system audits.

6. Identification of the existence of any memorandum of understanding or other agreement with any other local agency or other party for the shared use of cellular communications interception technology or the sharing of information collected through its use, including the identity of signatory parties.

7. The purpose of, process for and restrictions on the sharing of information gathered through the use of cellular communications interception technology with other local agencies and persons.

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8. The length of time information gathered through the use of cellular communications interception technology will be retained, and the process the local agency will utilize to determine if and when to destroy retained information.

Members shall only use approved devices and usage shall be in compliance with department security procedures, the department's usage and privacy procedures and all applicable laws.

600.9 USE OF CERTAIN DNA SAMPLES

Known samples of DNA collected from a victim of a crime or alleged crime, and known reference samples of DNA from any individual that were voluntarily provided for the purpose of exclusion are to be used only for the purpose directly related to the incident being investigated and in compliance with the procedures identified in Penal Code § 679.12.

600.10 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CRIMES

A member should take a report any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department reports that the person has been a victim of an anti-reproductive rights crime as defined by Penal Code § 13776 and Penal Code § 423.3. This includes:

(a) Taking a report, even if the location of the crime is outside the jurisdiction of this department or has not been determined (e.g., online harassment).

(b) Providing the victim with the appropriate information, as set forth in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy. Members should encourage the person to review the material and should assist with any questions.

A report should also be taken if a person living outside department jurisdiction reports an anti-reproductive rights crime that may have been committed or facilitated within this jurisdiction (e.g., use of a post office box in the [city/county] to facilitate the crime).

A member investigating an anti-reproductive rights crime should ensure that the case is referred to the appropriate agency if it is determined that this department should not be the investigating agency. The victim should be advised that the case is being transferred to the agency of jurisdiction. The appropriate entries should be made into any databases that have been authorized for department use and are specific to this type of investigation.

The Investigation Division supervisor should provide the Records Coordinator with enough information regarding the number of calls for assistance and number of arrests to meet the reporting requirements to the California Department of Justice as required by Penal Code § 13777. See the Records Unit Policy for additional guidance.

600.11 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREARM INVESTIGATIONS

600.11.1 RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS VERIFICATION

The Investigation Division supervisor shall designate a member to have access to the Armed Prohibited Persons System (APPS) to receive information regarding individuals in the jurisdiction of the Department who have become a prohibited possessor of a firearm registered in their name and have not provided proof of relinquishment. The member shall document steps taken to verify

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that the individual is no longer in possession of firearms and provide the information to the Records Unit for preparation of a quarterly report to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 29813) (see the Records Unit Policy for additional guidance).

600.11.2 CALIFORNIA DOJ NOTICE OF LOCATION OF REPORTED LOST OR STOLEN FIREARM

When notification is received from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) that a firearm purchase matches an entry made into the Automated Firearms System by the Department as lost or stolen, the Investigation Division supervisor shall assign an officer to retrieve the firearm and book the firearm into evidence in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy. Recovery of the firearm shall be reported pursuant to Penal Code § 11108.2, Penal Code §11108.3, and Penal Code § 11108.5. If appropriate, arrangements may be made to have another state or local law enforcement agency retrieve the firearm on behalf of the Department (Penal Code § 28220).

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Sexual Assault Investigations

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investigation of sexual assaults. These guidelines will address some of the unique aspects of such cases and the effects that these crimes have on the victims.

Mandatory notifications requirements are addressed in the Child Abuse and Senior and Disability Victimization policies.

601.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Sexual assault - Any crime or attempted crime of a sexual nature, to include but not limited to offenses defined in Penal Code § 243.4, Penal Code § 261 et seq., and Penal Code § 285 et seq.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - A multidisciplinary team generally comprised of advocates; law enforcement officers; forensic medical examiners, including sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) if possible; forensic laboratory personnel; and prosecutors. The team is designed to coordinate a broad response to sexual assault victims.

601.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that its members, when responding to reports of sexual assaults, will strive to minimize the trauma experienced by the victims, and will aggressively investigate sexual assaults, pursue expeditious apprehension and conviction of perpetrators, and protect the safety of the victims and the community.

601.3 RELEASING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

In cases where the perpetrator is not known to the victim, and especially if there are multiple crimes where more than one appear to be related, consideration should be given to releasing information to the public whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that doing so may result in developing helpful investigative leads. The Investigation Division supervisor should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

601.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. These investigators should:

(a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.

(b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.

(c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.

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(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and medical personnel as needed.

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates and support for the victim.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with SART.

601.5 REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of sexual assault, a report should be written and assigned for follow-up investigation. This includes incidents in which the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

601.6 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

(a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:

1. Initial response to sexual assaults.
2. Legal issues.
3. Victim advocacy.
4. Victim's response to trauma.
5. Proper use and handling of the California standardized SAFE kit (Penal Code § 13823.14).

(b) Qualified investigators, who should receive advanced training on additional topics. Advanced training should include:

(a) Interviewing sexual assault victims.

(b) SART.

(c) Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.

(d) Serial crimes investigations.

(e) Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).

(f) Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.

601.7 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to County Communications, should be the health and safety of the victim, the preservation of evidence, and preliminary interviews to determine if a crime has been committed and to attempt to identify the suspect.

Whenever possible, a member of SART should be included in the initial victim interviews. An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the

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circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified investigator.

No opinion of whether the case is unfounded shall be included in the report.

Victims shall not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination (34 USC § 10451; Penal Code § 637.4).

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

601.7.1 VICTIM RIGHTS

Whenever there is an alleged sexual assault, the assigned officer shall accomplish the following:

(a) Prior to the commencement of the initial interview, advise the victim in writing of the right to have a victim advocate and a support person of the victim's choosing present at any interview or contact by law enforcement, about any other rights of a sexual assault victim pursuant to the sexual assault victim card described in Penal Code § 680.2, and the right to have a person of the same or opposite gender present in the room during any interview with a law enforcement official unless no such person is reasonably available (Penal Code § 679.04).

(b) If the victim is transported to a hospital for any medical evidentiary or physical examination, the officer shall immediately cause the local rape victim counseling center to be notified (Penal Code § 264.2).

    1. The officer shall not discourage a victim from receiving a medical evidentiary or physical examination (Penal Code § 679.04).

    2. A support person may be excluded from the examination by the officer or the medical provider if the support person's presence would be detrimental to the purpose of the examination (Penal Code § 264.2).

601.7.2 VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY

Officers investigating or receiving a report of an alleged sex offense shall inform the victim, or the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, that his/her name will become a matter of public record unless the victim requests that his/her name not be made public. The reporting officer shall document in his/her report that the victim was properly informed and shall include any related response made by the victim, or if a minor, any response made by the victim's parent or guardian (Penal Code § 293).

Except as authorized by law, members of this department shall not publicly disclose the name of any victim of a sex crime who has exercised his/her right to confidentiality (Penal Code § 293).

601.8 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a SART member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

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If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Subject to requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

Victims who choose not to assist with an investigation, do not desire that the matter be investigated, or wish to remain anonymous may still consent to the collection of evidence under their control. In these circumstances, the evidence should be collected and stored appropriately. (Penal Code § 680).

601.8.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Members involved in the investigationof a sexual assault offense should take every reasonable step to ensure that DNA testing of such evidence is performed in a timely manner and within the time periods prescribed by Penal Code § 803(g). SAFE kits should be submitted to the crime lab within 20 days after being booked into evidence (Penal Code § 680).

In order to maximize the effectiveness of such testing and identify the perpetrator of any sexual assault, the assigned property and evidence technician shall ensure that an information profile for the SAFE kit evidence has been created in the California Department of Justice (DOJ) SAFE-T database within 120 days of collection and should further ensure that the results of any such test have been timely entered into and checked against both the DOJ Cal-DNA database and the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) (Penal Code § 680.3).

If the assigned property and evidence technician determines that a SAFE kit submitted to a private laboratory for analysis has not been tested within 120 days after submission, he/she shall update the SAFE-T database to reflect the reason for the delay in testing. The assigned property and evidence technician shall continue to update the status every 120 days thereafter until the evidence has been analyzed or the statute of limitations has run (Penal Code § 680.3).

If, for any reason, DNA evidence in a sexual assault case in which the identity of the perpetrator is in issue and is not going to be analyzed within 18 months of the crime, the assigned officer shall notify the victim of such fact in writing no less than 60 days prior to the expiration of the 18-month period (Penal Code § 680).

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Property and Evidence Policy.

601.8.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

A SART member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been a significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

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(a) Upon receipt of a written request from a sexual assault victim or the victim's authorized designee, members investigating sexual assault cases shall inform the victim of the status of the DNA testing of any evidence from the victim's case (Penal Code § 680).

1. Although such information may be communicated orally, the assigned officer should thereafter follow-up with and retain a copy of confirmation by either written or electronic mail.

2. Absent a written request, no member of this department is required to, but may, communicate with the victim or the victim's authorized designee regarding the status of any DNA testing.

(b) Sexual assault victims shall further have the following rights (Penal Code § 680):

1. To be informed if a DNA profile of the assailant was obtained from the testing of the SAFE kit or other crime scene evidence from their case.

2. To be informed if there is a confirmed match between the DNA profile of the assailant developed from the evidence and a DNA profile contained in the DOJ Convicted Offender DNA Database, providing that disclosure would not impede or compromise an ongoing investigation.

3. To be informed if the DNA profile of the assailant developed from the evidence has been entered into the DOJ Databank or the federal Department of Justice or Federal Bureau of Investigation CODIS database of case evidence.

4. To access the DOJ SAFE-T database portal consistent with Penal Code § 680.3(e) for information involving their own forensic kit and the status of the kit.

(c) Provided that the sexual assault victim or the victim's authorized designee has kept the assigned officer informed with regard to current address, telephone number, and email address (if available), any victim or the victim's authorized designee shall, upon request, be advised of any known significant changes regarding the victim's case (Penal Code § 680).

1. Although such information may be communicated orally, the assigned officer should thereafter follow-up with and retain a copy of confirmation by either written or electronic mail.

2. No officer shall be required or expected to release any information which might impede or compromise any ongoing investigation.

601.8.3 COLLECTION OF DNA REFERENCE SAMPLES

Reference samples of DNA collected directly from a victim of sexual assault, and reference samples of DNA collected from any individual that were voluntarily provided for the purpose of exclusion, shall be protected as provided in Penal Code § 679.12 (Penal Code § 680).

601.9 DISPOSITION OF CASES

If the assigned investigator has reason to believe the case is without merit, the case may be classified as unfounded only upon review and approval of the Investigation Division supervisor.

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Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigation Division supervisor to determine that the facts have significant irregularities with reported information and that the incident could not have happened as it was reported. When a victim has recanted his/her original statement, there must be corroborating evidence that the allegations were false or baseless (i.e., no crime occurred) before the case should be determined as unfounded.

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Asset Forfeiture

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with designated offenses.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Fiscal agent - The person designated by the Chief of Police to be responsible for securing and maintaining seized assets and distributing any proceeds realized from any forfeiture proceedings. This includes any time the Salinas Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Salinas Police Department is acting as the fiscal agent pursuant to a multi-agency agreement.

Forfeiture - The process by which legal ownership of an asset is transferred to a government or other authority.

Forfeiture reviewer - The department member assigned by the Chief of Police who is responsible for reviewing all forfeiture cases and for acting as the liaison between the Department and the assigned attorney.

Property subject to forfeiture - The following may be subject to forfeiture:

(a) Property related to a narcotics offense, which includes (Heath and Safety Code § 11470; Health and Safety Code § 11470.1):

1. Property (not including real property or vehicles) used, or intended for use, as a container for controlled substances, materials to manufacture controlled substances, etc.
2. Interest in a vehicle (car, boat, airplane, other vehicle) used to facilitate the manufacture, possession for sale or sale of specified quantities of controlled substances.
3. Money, negotiable instruments, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance, proceeds traceable to an exchange, etc.
4. Real property when the owner is convicted of violating Health and Safety Code § 11366, Health and Safety Code § 11366.5 or Health and Safety Code § 11366.6 (drug houses) when the property was not used as a family residence or for other lawful purposes, or property owned by two or more persons, one of whom had no knowledge of its unlawful use.
5. The expenses of seizing, eradicating, destroying or taking remedial action with respect to any controlled substance or its precursors upon conviction for the unlawful manufacture or cultivation of any controlled substance or its precursors.

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(b) Property related to criminal profiteering (may include gang crimes), to include (Penal Code § 186.2; Penal Code § 186.3):

1. Any property interest, whether tangible or intangible, acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity.

2. All proceeds acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity, including all things of value that may have been received in exchange for the proceeds immediately derived from the pattern of criminal profiteering activity.

Seizure - The act of law enforcement officials taking property, cash or assets that have been used in connection with or acquired by specified illegal activities.

602.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department recognizes that appropriately applied forfeiture laws are helpful to enforce the law, deter crime and reduce the economic incentive of crime. However, the potential for revenue should never compromise the effective investigation of criminal offenses, officer safety or any person's due process rights.

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that all members, including those assigned to internal or external law enforcement task force operations, shall comply with all state and federal laws pertaining to forfeiture.

602.3 ASSET SEIZURE

Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

602.3.1 PROPERTY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following may be seized upon review and approval of a supervisor and in coordination with the forfeiture reviewer:

(a) Property subject to forfeiture authorized for seizure under the authority of a search warrant or court order.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture not authorized for seizure under the authority of a search warrant or court order when any of the following apply (Health and Safety Code § 11471; Health and Safety Code § 11488):

1. The property subject to forfeiture is legally seized incident to an arrest.

2. There is probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act and the seizing officer can articulate a nexus between the property and the controlled substance offense that would lead to the item being property subject for forfeiture.

Officers aware of assets that may be forfeitable as a result of criminal profiteering or human trafficking should consider contacting the district attorney regarding a court order to protect the assets (Penal Code § 186.6; Penal Code § 236.6).

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Whenever practicable, a search warrant or court order for seizure prior to making a seizure is the preferred method.

A large amount of money standing alone is insufficient to establish the probable cause required to make a seizure.

602.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE
The following property should not be seized for forfeiture:

(a) Cash and property that does not meet the forfeiture counsel's current minimum forfeiture thresholds should not be seized.

(b) Real property is not subject to seizure, absent exigent circumstances, without a court order (Health and Safety Code § 11471).

(c) A vehicle which may be lawfully driven on the highway if there is a community property interest in the vehicle by a person other than the suspect and the vehicle is the sole vehicle available to the suspect's immediate family (Health and Safety Code § 11470).

(d) Vehicles, boats or airplanes owned by an "innocent owner," such as a common carrier with no knowledge of the suspected offense (Health and Safety Code § 11490).

(e) Any property when the associated activity involves the possession of marijuana or related paraphernalia that is permissible under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Health and Safety Code § 11362.1).

602.4 PROCESSING SEIZED PROPERTY FOR FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

When property or cash subject to this policy is seized, the officer making the seizure should ensure compliance with the following:

(a) Complete applicable seizure forms and present the appropriate copy to the person from whom the property is seized. If cash or property is seized from more than one person, a separate copy must be provided to each person, specifying the items seized. When property is seized and no one claims an interest in the property, the officer must leave the copy in the place where the property was found, if it is reasonable to do so.

(b) Complete and submit a report and original seizure forms within 24 hours of the seizure, if practicable.

(c) Forward the original seizure forms and related reports to the forfeiture reviewer within two days of seizure.

The officer will book seized property as evidence with the notation in the comment section of the property form, "Seized Subject to Forfeiture." Property seized subject to forfeiture should be booked on a separate property form. No other evidence from the case should be booked on this form.

Photographs should be taken of items seized, particularly cash, jewelry and other valuable items.

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Officers who suspect property may be subject to seizure but are not able to seize the property (e.g., the property is located elsewhere, the whereabouts of the property is unknown, it is real estate, bank accounts, non-tangible assets) should document and forward the information in the appropriate report to the forfeiture reviewer.

602.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY

The Property and Evidence Unit Supervisor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following:

(a) All property received for forfeiture is reasonably secured and properly stored to prevent waste and preserve its condition.

(b) All property received for forfeiture is checked to determine if the property has been stolen.

(c) All property received for forfeiture is retained in the same manner as evidence until forfeiture is finalized or the property is returned to the claimant or the person with an ownership interest.

(d) Property received for forfeiture is not used unless the forfeiture action has been completed.

602.6 FORFEITURE REVIEWER

The Chief of Police will appoint an officer as the forfeiture reviewer. Prior to assuming duties, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the forfeiture reviewer should attend a department-approved course on asset forfeiture.

The responsibilities of the forfeiture reviewer include:

(a) Remaining familiar with forfeiture laws, particularly Health and Safety Code § 11469 et seq. and Penal Code § 186.2 et seq. and the forfeiture policies of the forfeiture counsel.

(b) Serving as the liaison between the Department and the forfeiture counsel and ensuring prompt legal review of all seizures.

(c) Making reasonable efforts to obtain annual training that includes best practices in pursuing, seizing and tracking forfeitures.

(d) Ensuring that property seized under state law is not referred or otherwise transferred to a federal agency seeking the property for federal forfeiture as prohibited by Health and Safety Code § 11471.2.

(e) Ensuring that responsibilities, including the designation of a fiscal agent, are clearly established whenever multiple agencies are cooperating in a forfeiture case.

(f) Ensuring that seizure forms are available and appropriate for department use. These should include notice forms, a receipt form and a checklist that provides relevant

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guidance to officers. The forms should be available in languages appropriate for the region and should contain spaces for:

1. Names and contact information for all relevant persons and law enforcement officers involved.
2. Information as to how ownership or other property interests may have been determined (e.g., verbal claims of ownership, titles, public records).
3. A space for the signature of the person from whom cash or property is being seized.
4. A tear-off portion or copy, which should be given to the person from whom cash or property is being seized, that includes the legal authority for the seizure, information regarding the process to contest the seizure and a detailed description of the items seized.

(g) Ensuring that officers who may be involved in asset forfeiture receive training in the proper use of the seizure forms and the forfeiture process. The training should be developed in consultation with the appropriate legal counsel and may be accomplished through traditional classroom education, electronic media, Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) or Department Directives. The training should cover this policy and address any relevant statutory changes and court decisions.

(h) Reviewing each asset forfeiture case to ensure that:

1. Written documentation of the seizure and the items seized is in the case file.
2. Independent legal review of the circumstances and propriety of the seizure is made in a timely manner.
3. Notice of seizure has been given in a timely manner to those who hold an interest in the seized property (Health and Safety Code § 11488.4).
4. Property is promptly released to those entitled to its return (Health and Safety Code § 11488.2).
5. All changes to forfeiture status are forwarded to any supervisor who initiates a forfeiture case.
6. Any cash received is deposited with the fiscal agent.
7. Assistance with the resolution of ownership claims and the release of property to those entitled is provided.
8. Current minimum forfeiture thresholds are communicated appropriately to officers.
9. This policy and any related policies are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect current federal and state statutes and case law.

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(i) Ensuring that a written plan that enables the Chief of Police to address any extended absence of the forfeiture reviewer, thereby ensuring that contact information for other law enforcement officers and attorneys who may assist in these matters is available.

(j) Ensuring that the process of selling or adding forfeited property to the department's regular inventory is in accordance with all applicable laws and consistent with the department's use and disposition of similar property.

(k) Keeping a manual that details the statutory grounds for forfeitures and department procedures related to asset forfeiture, including procedures for prompt notice to interest holders, the expeditious release of seized property, where appropriate, and the prompt resolution of claims of innocent ownership (Heath and Safety Code § 11469).

(l) Providing copies of seized business records to the person or business from whom such records were seized, when requested (Heath and Safety Code §11471).

(m) Notifying the California Franchise Tax Board when there is reasonable cause to believe that the value of seized property exceeds $5,000.00 (Health and Safety Code § 11471.5).

Forfeiture proceeds should be maintained in a separate fund or account subject to appropriate accounting control, with regular reviews or audits of all deposits and expenditures.

Forfeiture reporting and expenditures should be completed in the manner prescribed by the law and City financial directives (Health and Safety Code § 11495).

602.7 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

Forfeited funds distributed under Health and Safety Code § 11489 et seq. shall only be used for purposes allowed by law, but in no case shall a peace officer's employment or salary depend upon the level of seizures or forfeitures he/she achieves (Heath and Safety Code § 11469).

The Department may request a court order so that certain uncontaminated science equipment is relinquished to a school or school district for science classroom education in lieu of destruction (Health and Safety Code § 11473; Health and Safety Code § 11473.5).

602.7.1 RECEIVING EQUITABLE SHARES

When participating in a joint investigation with a federal agency, the Salinas Police Department shall not receive an equitable share from the federal agency of all or a portion of the forfeiture proceeds absent either a required conviction under Health and Safety Code § 11471.2 or the flight, death or willful failure to appear of the defendant. This does not apply to forfeited cash or negotiable instruments of $40,000 or more.

602.8 CLAIM INVESTIGATIONS

An investigation shall be made as to any claimant of a vehicle, boat or airplane whose right, title, interest or lien is on the record in the Department of Motor Vehicles or in an appropriate federal agency. If investigation reveals that any person, other than the registered owner, is the legal owner, and that ownership did not arise subsequent to the date and time of arrest or notification

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of the forfeiture proceedings or seizure of the vehicle, boat or airplane, notice shall be made to the legal owner at his/her address appearing on the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles or the appropriate federal agency (Health and Safety Code § 11488.4).

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Informants

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

603.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Informant - A person who covertly interacts with other individuals or suspects at the direction of, request of, or by agreement with, the Salinas Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Salinas Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

603.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department recognizes the value of informants to law enforcement efforts and will strive to protect the integrity of the informant process. It is the policy of this department that all funds related to informant payments will be routinely audited and that payments to informants will be made according to the criteria outlined in this policy.

603.3 INFORMANT FILES

Informant files shall be utilized as a source of background information about the informant, to enable review and evaluation of information provided by the informant, and to minimize incidents that could be used to question the integrity of department members or the reliability of the informant.

Informant files shall be maintained in a secure area within the Investigation Division. The Investigation Division Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for maintaining informant files. Access to the informant files shall be restricted to the Chief of Police, Division Chief, Investigation Division Commander or their authorized designees.

The Investigation Division Chief should arrange for an audit using a representative sample of randomly selected informant files on a periodic basis, but no less than one time per year. If the assignedsupervisor is replaced, the files will be audited before the new supervisor takes over management of the files. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with file content and updating provisions of this policy. The audit should be conducted by a supervisor who does not have normal access to the informant files.

603.3.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE

A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

(a) Name and aliases

(b) Date of birth

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(c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features

(d) Photograph

(e) Current home address and telephone numbers

(f) Current employers, positions, addresses and telephone numbers

(g) Vehicles owned and registration information

(h) Places frequented

(i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and his/her subsequent reliability

1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification.

(j) Name of the officer initiating use of the informant

(k) Signed informant agreement

(l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

603.4 USE OF INFORMANTS

603.4.1 INITIAL APPROVAL

Before using an individual as an informant, an officer must receive approval from his/her supervisor. The officer shall compile sufficient information through a background investigation and experience with the informant in order to determine the suitability of the individual, including age, maturity and risk of physical harm, as well as any indicators of his/her reliability and credibility.

Members of this department should not guarantee absolute safety or confidentiality to an informant.

603.4.2 JUVENILE INFORMANTS

The use of informants under the age of 13 is prohibited.

Except for the enforcement of laws related to the commercial sale of alcohol, marijuana or tobacco products, a juvenile 13 years of age or older may only be used as an informant with the written consent of each of the following:

(a) The juvenile’s parents or legal guardians

(b) The juvenile’s attorney, if any

(c) The court in which the juvenile’s case is being handled, if applicable (Penal Code § 701.5)

(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

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603.4.3 INFORMANT AGREEMENTS

All informants are required to sign and abide by the provisions of the designated department informant agreement. The officer using the informant shall discuss each of the provisions of the agreement with the informant.

Details of the agreement are to be approved in writing by a supervisor before being finalized with the informant.

603.5 INFORMANT INTEGRITY

To maintain the integrity of the informant process, the following must be adhered to:

(a) The identity of an informant acting in a confidential capacity shall not be withheld from the Chief of Police, Division Chief, Narcotics/Vice Unit supervisor or their authorized designees.

1. Identities of informants acting in a confidential capacity shall otherwise be kept confidential.

(b) Criminal activity by informants shall not be condoned.

(c) Informants shall be told they are not acting as police officers, employees or agents of the Salinas Police Department, and that they shall not represent themselves as such.

(d) The relationship between department members and informants shall always be ethical and professional.

1. Members shall not become intimately involved with an informant.
2. Social contact shall be avoided unless it is necessary to conduct an official investigation, and only with prior approval of the Narcotics/Vice Unit supervisor.
3. Members shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities or engage in any private business transaction with an informant.

(e) Officers shall not meet with informants in a private place unless accompanied by at least one additional officer or with prior approval of the Narcotics/Vice Unit supervisor.

1. Officers may meet informants alone in an occupied public place, such as a restaurant.

(f) When contacting informants for the purpose of making payments, officers shall arrange for the presence of another officer.

(g) In all instances when department funds are paid to informants, a voucher shall be completed in advance, itemizing the expenses.

(h) Since the decision rests with the appropriate prosecutor, officers shall not promise that the informant will receive any form of leniency or immunity from criminal prosecution.

603.5.1 UNSUITABLE INFORMANTS

The suitability of any informant should be considered before engaging him/her in any way in a covert or other investigative process. Members who become aware that an informant may be unsuitable will notify the supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a determination has been made by a supervisor, the informant should not be used by any member.

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The supervisor shall determine whether the informant should be used by the Department and, if so, what conditions will be placed on his/her participation or any information the informant provides. The supervisor shall document the decision and conditions in file notes and mark the file “unsuitable” when appropriate.

Considerations for determining whether an informant is unsuitable include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The informant has provided untruthful or unreliable information in the past.

(b) The informant behaves in a way that may endanger the safety of an officer.

(c) The informant reveals to suspects the identity of an officer or the existence of an investigation.

(d) The informant appears to be using his/her affiliation with this department to further criminal objectives.

(e) The informant creates officer-safety issues by providing information to multiple law enforcement agencies simultaneously, without prior notification and approval of each agency.

(f) The informant engages in any other behavior that could jeopardize the safety of officers or the integrity of a criminal investigation.

(g) The informant commits criminal acts subsequent to entering into an informant agreement.

603.6 INFORMANT PAYMENTS

No informant will be told in advance or given an exact amount or percentage for his/her service. The amount of funds to be paid to any informant will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent of the informant's personal involvement in the case
- The significance, value or effect on crime
- The value of assets seized
- The quantity of the drugs or other contraband seized
- The informant’s previous criminal activity
- The level of risk taken by the informant

The involved Investigation supervisor will discuss the above factors with the appropriate Investigation or Division Commander and recommend the type and level of payment subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

603.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

The Investigations Division maintains a buy/expense cash fund and ledger. At a minimum, the ledger accounts for the fund balance and includes cash received and disbursed. Documentation of cash received and disbursed is maintained with the ledger. An Investigation Commander is responsible for maintaining the fund by coordinating with the management analyst and city Finance

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Department when appropriate. Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

(a) Payments of $1,000 and under may be paid in cash from a Investigation Division buy/expense fund.

(b) Payments exceeding $1,000 may be paid in cash from the Investigation Division buy/expense fund with approval from the Chief of Police.

(c) The Investigation supervisor shall ensure the case numbers related to, and supporting the payment are included on a voucher for cash payment, and then sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund. Copies of the voucher are distributed to the informant, informant file, and fund ledger.

(d) A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.

(e) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.

1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:

    (a) Date

    (b) Payment amount

    (c) Salinas Police Department case number and CI number.

    (d) A statement that the informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered.

2. The cash transfer form shall be signed by the informant.

3. The cash transfer form will be kept in the informant's file.

603.6.2 REPORTING OF PAYMENTS

Each informant receiving a cash payment shall be advised of his/her responsibility to report the cash to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as income. If funds distributed exceed $600 in any reporting year, the informant should be provided IRS Form 1099 (26 CFR 1.6041-1). If such documentation or reporting may reveal the identity of the informant and by doing so jeopardize any investigation, the safety of officers or the safety of the informant (26 CFR 1.6041-3), then IRS Form 1099 should not be issued.

In such cases, the informant shall be provided a letter identifying the amount he/she must report on a tax return as “other income” and shall be required to provide a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the letter. The completed acknowledgement form and a copy of the letter shall be retained in the informant’s file.

603.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS

The Narcotics/Vice Unit supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

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Informants

At least once every six months, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should conduct an audit of all informant funds for the purpose of accountability and security of the funds. The funds and related documents (e.g., buy/expense fund records, cash transfer forms, invoices, receipts and logs) will assist with the audit process.

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Eyewitness Identification

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to the policy include:

Eyewitness identification process - Any field identification, live lineup or photographic identification.

Field identification - A live presentation of a single individual to a witness following the commission of a criminal offense for the purpose of identifying or eliminating the person as the suspect.

Live lineup - A live presentation of individuals to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

Photographic lineup - Presentation of photographs to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

604.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will strive to use eyewitness identification techniques, when appropriate, to enhance the investigative process and will emphasize identifying persons responsible for crime and exonerating the innocent.

604.3 INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

Members should make a reasonable effort to arrange for an interpreter before proceeding with eyewitness identification if communication with a witness is impeded due to language or hearing barriers.

Before the interpreter is permitted to discuss any matter with the witness, the investigating member should explain the identification process to the interpreter. Once it is determined that the interpreter comprehends the process and can explain it to the witness, the eyewitness identification may proceed as provided for within this policy.

604.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

The Investigation Division supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an eyewitness identification process for use by members when they are conducting eyewitness identifications.

The process should ensure that case reports provide (Penal Code § 859.7):

(a) The date, time and location of the eyewitness identification procedure.

(b) The name and identifying information of the witness.

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(c) The name of the person administering the identification procedure.

(d) If applicable, the names of all of the individuals present during the identification procedure.

(e) An instruction to the witness that it is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify a perpetrator.

(f) An instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification.

(g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as he/she did on the date of the incident.

(h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness.

(i) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure and documented verbatim.

(j) Any other direction to meet the requirements of Penal Code § 859.7, including direction regarding blind or blinded administrations and filler selection.

The process should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

604.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

Members are cautioned not to, in any way, influence a witness as to whether any subject or photo presented in a lineup is in any way connected to the case.

Members should avoid mentioning that:

- The individual was apprehended near the crime scene.
- The evidence points to the individual as the suspect.
- Other witnesses have identified or failed to identify the individual as the suspect.

In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses should view suspects or a lineup individually and outside the presence of other witnesses. Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the identification process with other witnesses.

The eyewitness identification procedure should be audio and video recorded and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures. When it is not feasible to make a recording with both audio and visual representations, an audio recording should be made (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.6 PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS

When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. In no case should the member presenting a lineup to a witness know which photograph or person in the lineup is being viewed by the witness (Penal Code § 859.7). Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders, or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup.

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Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out. In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup (Penal Code § 859.7).

The member presenting the lineup should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously. The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

A live lineup should only be used before criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspect. If there is any question as to whether any criminal proceedings have begun, the investigating member should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

604.6.1 OTHER SAFEGUARDS

Witnesses should be asked for suspect descriptions as close in time to the incident as possible and before conducting an eyewitness identification. No information concerning a suspect should be given prior to obtaining a statement from the witness describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. Members should not say anything to a witness that may validate or invalidate an eyewitness' identification. In photographic lineups, writings or information concerning any previous arrest of a suspect shall not be visible to the witness (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.7 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the result of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report.

If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

604.7.1 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO RECORDINGS

The handling member shall document the reason that a video recording or any other recording of an identification was not obtained (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.7.2 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO BLIND ADMINISTRATION

If a presentation of a lineup is not conducted using blind administration, the handling member shall document the reason (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.8 FIELD IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Field identifications, also known as field elimination show-ups or one-on-one identifications, may be helpful in certain cases, where exigent circumstances make it impracticable to conduct a photo or live lineup identifications. A field elimination show-up or one-on-one identification should not be used when independent probable cause exists to arrest a suspect. In such cases a live or photo lineup is the preferred course of action if eyewitness identification is contemplated.

When initiating a field identification, the member should observe the following guidelines:

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(a) Obtain a complete description of the suspect from the witness.

(b) Assess whether a witness should be included in a field identification process by considering:

1. The length of time the witness observed the suspect.
2. The distance between the witness and the suspect.
3. Whether the witness could view the suspect's face.
4. The quality of the lighting when the suspect was observed by the witness.
5. Whether there were distracting noises or activity during the observation.
6. Any other circumstances affecting the witness's opportunity to observe the suspect.
7. The length of time that has elapsed since the witness observed the suspect.

(c) If safe and practicable, the person who is the subject of the show-up should not be handcuffed or in a patrol vehicle.

(d) When feasible, members should bring the witness to the location of the subject of the show-up, rather than bring the subject of the show-up to the witness.

(e) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be shown to the same witness more than once.

(f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the show-up one at a time.

(g) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.

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Brady Material Disclosure

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called "*Brady* information") to a prosecuting attorney.

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

***Brady* information** -Information known or possessed by the Salinas Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

605.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will conduct fair and impartial criminal investigations and will provide the prosecution with both incriminating and exculpatory evidence, as well as information that may adversely affect the credibility of a witness. In addition to reporting all evidence of guilt, the Salinas Police Department will assist the prosecution by complying with its obligation to disclose information that is both favorable and material to the defense. The Department will identify and disclose to the prosecution potentially exculpatory information, as provided in this policy.

605.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If an officer learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the officer or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor's office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., confidential informant or attorney-client information, attorney work product), the officer should discuss the matter with a supervisor and/or prosecutor to determine the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they would affect the outcome of a criminal proceeding or trial. Determining whether evidence or facts are material often requires legal or even judicial review. If an officer is unsure whether evidence or facts are material, the officer should address the issue with a supervisor.

Supervisors who are uncertain about whether evidence or facts are material should address the issue in a written memo to an appropriate prosecutor. A copy of the memo should be retained in the Department case file.

605.4 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Whenever it is determined that *Brady* information is located in the personnel file of a member of this department who is a material witness in a criminal case, the following procedure shall apply:

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(a) In the event that a *Pitchess* motion has not already been filed by the criminal defendant or other party pursuant to Evidence Code § 1043, the prosecuting attorney shall be notified of the potential presence of *Brady* information in the officer's personnel file.

(b) The prosecuting attorney should then be requested to file a *Pitchess* motion in order to initiate an in-camera review by the court.

(c) Any member who is the subject of such a motion shall be notified in writing that a motion has been filed.

(d) The Custodian of Records shall accompany all relevant files during any in-camera inspection and address any issues or questions raised by the court in determining whether any information contained in the files is both material and favorable to the criminal defendant.

(e) If the court determines that there is relevant *Brady* information contained in the files, only that information ordered released will be copied and released to the parties filing the motion.

1. Prior to the release of any information pursuant to this process, the Custodian of Records should request a protective order from the court limiting the use of such information to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.

605.5 INVESTIGATING BRADY ISSUES

If the Department receives information from any source that a member may have issues of credibility, dishonesty or has been engaged in an act of moral turpitude or criminal conduct, the information shall be investigated and processed in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

605.6 TRAINING

Department members should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.

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Operations Planning and Deconfliction

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for planningand execution of high-risk operations.

Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

606.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

606.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent duplicating efforts.

606.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to be the operations director.

The operations director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The operations director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

606.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

606.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION

Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the officer should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present and the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems, firearm records, commercial databases and property records. Where appropriate, the officer should also submit information to these resources.

The officer should gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:

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(a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards and obstacles.

(b) Maps of the location.

(c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.

(d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).

(e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).

(f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations).

(g) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).

(h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

606.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor.

The supervisor shall determine the level of risk and confer with the Tactical Commander if the risk assessment level requires. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

606.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS

If the operations director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the operations director should:

(a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:

1. (SWAT)
2. Additional personnel
3. Outside agency assistance
4. Special equipment
5. Medical personnel
6. Persons trained in negotiation
7. Additional surveillance

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8. Canines
9. Property and Evidence Unit or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
10. Forensic specialists
11. Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations

(b) Contact the appropriate department members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.

(c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.

(d) Coordinate the actual operation.

606.5 OPERATIONS PLAN

The operations director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

(a) Operation goals, objectives, and strategies.

(b) Operation location and people:

1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids
3. Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service)
4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties, and children

(c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational plan.

1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.

(d) Participants and their roles.

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1. An adequate number of uniformed officers should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.
2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.

(e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups, and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.

(f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.

(g) Use of force issues.

(h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).

(i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.

(j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals, and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Senior and Disability Victimization, Child and Dependent Adult Safety, and Animal Control policies.

(k) Communications plan.

(l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing, and approving reports.

606.5.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION

Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be filed with the report. The operations plan shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

606.6 OPERATIONS BRIEFING

A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.

(a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants' understanding of the operations plan.

(b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant, if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.

(c) The operations director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.

1. Exceptions may be made by the Tactical Commander for officers who are conducting surveillance or working under cover. However, those members exempt from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests, if necessary.

(d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.

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1. It is the responsibility of the operations director to ensure that County Communications is notified of the time and location of the operation, and to provide a copy of the operation plan prior to officers arriving at the location.
2. If the radio channel needs to be monitored by County Communications, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practicable, but at a minimum should receive a copy of the operation plan.
3. The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

606.7 SWAT PARTICIPATION

If the Tactical Commander determines that SWAT participation is appropriate, the director and the SWAT supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The SWAT supervisor shall assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the SWAT supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

606.8 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding planned operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

606.9 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING

High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any SWAT debriefing.

606.10 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure officers and SWAT team members who participate in operations subject to this policy should receive periodic training including, but not limited to, topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts and reporting requirements.

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Warrant Service

607.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the planning and serving of arrest and search warrants by members of this department. It is understood that this policy cannot address every variable or circumstance that can arise in the service of a search or arrest warrant, as these tasks can involve rapidly evolving and unique circumstances.

This policy is intended to be used in conjunction with the Operations Planning Policy, which has additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants.

This policy is not intended to address the service of search warrants on locations or property already secured or routine field warrant arrests by patrol officers.

607.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to balance the safety needs of the public, the safety of department members, privacy interests and other relevant factors when making decisions related to the service of search and arrest warrants.

607.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

The involved supervisorshall review all risk assessment forms to determine the risk level of the warrant service.

The Tactical Commander will also have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Risk assessment, operational planning, briefing and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning Policy.

607.4 SEARCH WARRANTS

Officers should receive authorization from a supervisor before preparing a search warrant application. Once authorization is received, the officer will prepare the affidavit and search warrant, consulting with the applicable prosecuting attorney as needed. He/she will also complete the risk assessment form and submit it, along with the warrant affidavit, to the appropriate supervisor and the Tactical Commander, if appropriate, for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning Policy).

607.5 ARREST WARRANTS

If an officer reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the officer should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the Tactical Commander (if appropriate) for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning Policy).

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the Tactical Commander. If the warrant is not classified as high risk, the supervisor should weigh the risk of entry into a residence to make an arrest against other alternatives, such as arresting the person outside the residence where circumstances may pose a lower risk.

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607.6 WARRANT PREPARATION

If an officer reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the officer should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the Tactical Commander, if appropriate, for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning Policy).

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the Tactical Commander. If the warrant is not classified as high risk, the supervisor should weigh the risk of entry into a residence to make an arrest against other alternatives, such as arresting the person outside the residence where circumstances may pose a lower risk.

607.7 HIGH-RISK WARRANT SERVICE

The actical Commander or the authorized designee shall coordinate the service of warrants that are categorized as high risk and shall have sole authority in determining the manner in which the warrant will be served, including the number of officers deployed.

The member responsible for directing the service should ensure the following as applicable:

(a) When practicable and when doing so does not cause unreasonable risk, video or photographic documentation is made of the condition of the location prior to execution of a search warrant. The images should include the surrounding area and persons present.

(b) The warrant service is audio- and video-recorded when practicable and reasonable to do so.

(c) Evidence is handled and collected only by those members who are designated to do so. All other members involved in the service of the warrant should alert one of the designated members to the presence of potential evidence and not touch or disturb the items.

(d) Reasonable efforts are made during the search to maintain or restore the condition of the location.

(e) Persons who are detained as part of the warrant service are handled appropriately under the circumstances.

(f) Reasonable care provisions are made for children and dependent adults (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).

(g) A list is made of all items seized and a copy provided to the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.

(h) A copy of the search warrant is left at the location.

(i) The condition of the property is documented with video recording or photographs after the search.

607.8 DETENTIONS DURING WARRANT SERVICE

Officers must be sensitive to the safety risks of all persons involved with the service of a warrant. Depending on circumstances and facts present, it may be appropriate to control movements of

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any or all persons present at a warrant service, including those who may not be the subject of a warrant or suspected in the case. However, officers must be mindful that only reasonable force may be used and weapons should be displayed no longer than the officer reasonably believes is necessary (see the Use of Force Policy).

As soon as it can be determined that an individual is not subject to the scope of a warrant and that no further reasonable suspicion or safety concerns exist to justify further detention, the person should be promptly released.

Officers should, when and to the extent reasonable, accommodate the privacy and personal needs of people who have been detained.

607.9 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE

The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the issuing judge or magistrate as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event no later than any date specified on the warrant.

607.10 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS

The Tactical Commander or his designee will ensure that cooperative efforts with other agencies in the service of warrants conform to existing mutual aid agreements or other memorandums of understanding and will work cooperatively to mitigate risks including, but not limited to, the following:

- Identity of team members
- Roles and responsibilities
- Familiarity with equipment
- Rules of engagement
- Asset forfeiture procedures

Any outside agency requesting assistance in the service of a warrant within this jurisdiction should be referred to the Tactical Commander. The commander should review and confirm the warrant, including the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The commander should ensure that members of the Salinas Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Salinas Police Department members should be brought to the attention of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The actual service of the warrant will remain the responsibility of the agency requesting assistance.

If the Tactical Commander is unavailable, the Watch Commander should assume this role.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside Salinas Police Department jurisdiction, the Tactical Commander should provide reasonable advance notice to the applicable agency, request assistance as needed and work cooperatively on operational planning and the mitigation of risks detailed in this policy.

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Officers will remain subject to the policies of the Salinas Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Salinas Police Department jurisdiction.

607.11 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding warrant service operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the News Media Relations Policy.

607.12 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.

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Unmanned Aerial System

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines and protocol for the development and use of the Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) including for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS in accordance with applicable Federal law, State law, and City of Salinas regulations.

608.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Unmanned aerial system (UAS) - An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether preprogrammed or remotely controlled (commonly referred to as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)), and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or any other means.

608.2 POLICY

Unmanned aerial systems may be utilized to enhance the department's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

608.3 PRIVACY

The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall not intentionally record or transmit images of any location where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure). Operators and observers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable precautions can include, for example, deactivating or turning imaging devices away from such areas or persons during UAS operations.

608.4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the UAS program. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations, and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:

- Coordinating the FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) application process and ensuring that the COA is current, and/or coordinating compliance with FAA Part 107 Remote Pilot Certificate, as appropriate for department operations.
- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocol for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents.

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Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.

- Coordinating the completion of the FAA Emergency Operation Request Form in emergency situations, as applicable (e.g., natural disasters, search and rescue, emergency situations to safeguard human life).
- Developing protocol for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment.
- Developing an operational protocol governing the deployment and operation of a UAS including but not limited to safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures, and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing a UAS inspection, maintenance, and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a UAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
- Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored, and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, authenticity certificates, and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.
- Developing protocols that ensure retention and purge periods are maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.
- Facilitating law enforcement access to images and data captured by the UAS.
- Recommending program enhancements, particularly regarding safety and information security.
- Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic reports on the program to the Chief of Police.
- Maintaining familiarity with FAA regulatory standards, state laws and regulations, and local ordinances regarding the operations of a UAS.

608.5 USE OF UAS

The Chief of Police, Assistant Chief, Watch Commander or Sergeant may authorize the deployment of the UAS under the following circumstances:

(a) Public safety and life preservation missions including, barricaded suspects, hostage situations, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants;

(b) Mass casualty events;

(c) Lost or missing persons;

(d) Rescue events;

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(e) Disaster response and recovery;

(f) Suspected explosive devices;

(g) Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation;

(h) Pursuant to a search warrant;

(i) Special Events;

(j) When there is probable cause to believe that the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition, or event, and that those images tend to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony;

(k) Anytime a UAS would enhance public safety, improve operational safety, incident stabilization or incident mitigation as determined by the authorizing person;

(l) Anti-UAV operations when a person is operating a UAV in a manner which impedes emergency personnel who, in the course of their duties, are coping with an emergency (refer to Penal Code § 402(a)(2);

(m) Training missions;

(n) In support of the Salinas Fire Department when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy; and

(o) Mutual Aid support when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy.

Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.

Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

608.5.1 CALLOUT PROCEDURE

The Watch Commander or Sergeant shall make a request for qualified UAS team members to respond and deploy the UAS.

1. The Watch Commander or Sergeant will call the UAS Team Supervisor who will coordinate the callout details with team members.
2. The UAS team members will handle all UAS operations, notifications and all necessary preflight guidelines as specified in the UAS Operations Guidelines.

608.6 PROHIBITED USE

The UAS shall not be weaponized, nor shall it be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities;
- To target a person based solely on actual or perceived characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability; or

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- To conduct any business other than official Department business.

608.7 EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND RETENTION

(a) Following a UAS operation by the Salinas Police Department, a Salinas PD case agent or officer shall meet with the UAS operator to collect the UAS video(s). The video(s) recorded by the Police Department will be uploaded into the approved digital evidence management system. The collection and uploading of the video(s) will be documented in a report by a Salinas PD case agent or officer.

(b) Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established Police Department records retention schedule, or retained as evidence of a crime.

(c) Unauthorized use, duplication, and/or distribution of UAS videos are prohibited. Personnel shall not make copies of any UAS videos for their personal use and are prohibited from using a recording device such as a personal camera or any secondary video camera to capture UAS videos. All recorded media, images and audio are the property of the Salinas Police Department and shall not be copied, released or disseminated in any form or manner outside the parameters of this policy without the expressed written consent of the Chief of Police.

(d) Departmental requests for a UAS video, including requests from the District Attorney's Office or City Attorney's Office, will be made to the electronic evidence repository company in use by the department.

(e) Non-Departmental Requests for a UAS video shall be accepted and processed in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws, and department policy (discovery, media inquiries, subpoenas, Public Records Act requests, etc.).

1. When practical, Department personnel will be advised prior to any release of UAS video under the California Public Records Act (CPRA).

(f) Request for Deletion or Accidental Recording

1. In the event of an accidental activation and recording of the UAS camera system, the recording employee may request that the UAS video is deleted by submitting an e-mail request to the Patrol Division Commander with sufficient information to locate the UAS video. The Patrol Division Commander shall review the video, approve or deny the deletion request, and forward to the System Administrator for action if applicable.

2. Videos made during authorized department training will be viewed and/or retained for training purposes and then may be retained or deleted with the authorization of the Chief of Police or his/her designee. Retained files will be stored in approved training files or the digital management system.

(g) Copying Procedures

1. A copy of the UAS video can be requested in accordance with the provisions of department policy.

2. Command staff will be responsible for handling evidence requests for DVD copies and online sharing of videos produced by the UAS camera system for court and other approved requests by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

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(h) A UAS video may be utilized as a training tool for individuals, specific units, and the Department as a whole. A recommendation to utilize a UAS video for such purpose may come from any source outlined below:

1. A person recommending utilization of a UAS video for training purposes shall submit the recommendation through the chain of command to the Watch Commander.
2. The Watch Commander approving the utilization of a UAS video for training will send an email requesting a copy of the video be placed in the UAS Training file
3. If an involved officer or employee objects to the showing of a UAS video, his/her objection will be submitted to their supervisor to determine if the employee's objections outweigh the training value. The Patrol Division Commander or Assistant Chief shall review the recommendation and determine how best to utilize the UAS video file considering the identity of the person(s) involved, sensitivity of the incident, and the benefit of utilizing the video versus other means (e.g., department policy, Training Bulletin, Officer Safety Bulletin, briefing or other training).

608.8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities for UAS program members are as follows:

(a) Program Coordinator - a Salinas Police Sergeant or Commander who manages the UAS Program and ensures the program operates in accordance with all Federal, State and local laws, and within department policy and guidelines. In addition, the Program Coordinator and operators will:

1. Maintain all training flight and maintenance records for each operator and observer, as well as individual airframes;
2. Ensure operators and observers stay current with their training and certifications;
3. Maintain contact with the FAA and familiarity with the pertinent FAA regulations;
4. Evaluate airframes based on mission needs;
5. Remain up to date with current UAS case law, best practices, and industry standards; and
6. Develop and maintain the UAS Operational Guidelines Manual.

(b) Operator - the operator's role is to safely operate the UAS in accordance with all applicable law and policy.

1. The operator may reject a flight based on personnel safety or violation of FAA regulations.
2. The operator shall be responsive to requests and input from the observer in order to accomplish the safe and effective deployment of the UAS.
3. Operators are responsible for mission documentation and updating the flight book.

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(c) Observer - the observer's role is to assist in the safe and effective operation of the UAS. The observer shall:

1. Assist the operator in avoiding obstacles;
2. Operate any attachments to the UAS;
3. Remain alert for safety issues surrounding the operator and observer; and
4. Handle radio communications.

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Chapter 7 - Equipment

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Department Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department employees are expected to properly care for Department property assigned or entrusted to them. Employees may also suffer occasional loss or damage to personal or Department property while performing their assigned duty. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.2 CARE OF DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY

Employees shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of Department property assigned or entrusted to them. An employee's intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of Department property may lead to discipline including, but not limited to the cost of repair or replacement.

(a) Employees shall promptly report through their chain of command, any loss, damage to, or unserviceable condition of any Department issued property or equipment assigned for their use.

(b) The use of damaged or unserviceable Department property should be discontinued as soon as practical and replaced with comparable Department property as soon as available and following notice to a supervisor.

(c) Except when otherwise directed by competent authority or required by exigent circumstances, Department property shall only be used by those to whom it was assigned. Use should be limited to official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed.

(d) Department property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of without proper authority.

(e) In the event that any Department property becomes damaged or unserviceable, no employee shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be documented on a memorandum. This memorandum is submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor may require a separate written report of the loss or damage.

The supervisor shall forward the memo to the appropriate Division Chief, which shall include the results of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor's recommendation shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss or damage.

Upon review by staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief of Police who will then forward the claim to the Finance Department.

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The Department will not replace or repair luxurious or overly expensive items (jewelry, exotic equipment, etc.) that are not reasonably required as a part of work.

700.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENT
A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

A memorandum shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made. Any applicable police reports shall be attached to the memorandum.

700.4 LOSS OR DAMAGE OF PROPERTY OF ANOTHER
Officers and other employees intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. Any employee who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any law enforcement functions, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report it as provided below.

(a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

(b) A memorandum shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made. Any applicable police reports shall be attached to the memorandum.

700.4.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY
If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the City, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a memorandum before going off duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor. Any applicable police reports shall be attached to the memorandum.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's recommendations, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Division Chief.

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Personal Communication Devices

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued or funded by the Department or personally owned, while on-duty or when used for authorized work-related purposes.

This policy generically refers to all such devices as Personal Communication Devices (PCDs) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wireless capable tablets and similar wireless two-way communications and/or portable Internet access devices. PCD use includes, but is not limited to, placing and receiving calls, text messaging, blogging and microblogging, emailing, using video or camera features, playing games and accessing sites or services on the Internet.

701.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department allows members to utilize department-issued or funded PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on- or off-duty for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with applicable law and this policy.

Additionally, the use of a PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, may subject the member and the member's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

Members who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

701.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location-detection capabilities. This includes records of all keystrokes or web-browsing history made on the PCD. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department PCDs or networks (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

Members have no expectation of privacy regarding any communications while using a personally owned PCD for department-related business or when the use reasonably implicates work-related misconduct.

701.3.1 CALIFORNIA ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT (CALECPA)

No member is authorized to be the sole possessor of a department-issued PCD. Department-issued PCDs can be retrieved, reassigned, accessed or used by any member as directed by a supervisor without notice. Member use of a department-issued PCD and use of a personal PCD at

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work or for work-related business constitutes specific consent for access for department purposes. Prior to conducting an administrative search of a PCD, supervisors should consult legal counsel to ensure access is consistent with CalECPA (Penal Code § 1546; Penal Code § 1546.1).

701.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD

Depending on a member's assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD for the member's use to facilitate on-duty performance. Department-issued or funded PCDs may not be used for personal business either on- or off-duty unless authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Such devices and the associated telephone number, if any, shall remain the sole property of the Department and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause.

Unless a member is expressly authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will be either secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or turned off when leaving the workplace.

701.5 USE OF PCD

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

(a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform unless it is in an approved carrier.

(b) All PCDs in the workplace shall be set to silent or vibrate mode.

(c) A PCD may not be used to conduct personal business while on-duty except for brief personal communications (e.g., informing family of extended hours). Members shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times unless an emergency exists.

(d) Members may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of radio communications is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid, or in lieu of regular radio communications.

(e) Members are prohibited from taking pictures, audio or video recordings, or making copies of any such picture or recording media unless it is directly related to official department business. Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means requires the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(f) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official department business. This restriction does not apply to a personally owned PCD used during authorized break times.

(g) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce, or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any member having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

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701.6 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy.

(b) Monitoring, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and taking prompt corrective action if a member is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD.

1. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.
2. Before conducting any administrative search of a member's personally owned device, supervisors should consult with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

701.7 USE WHILE DRIVING

The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions and present a negative image to the public. Officers operating emergency vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

Members who are operating department vehicles that are not authorized emergency vehicles shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use. In an emergency, a wireless phone may be used to place an emergency call to the Department or other emergency services agency (Vehicle Code § 23123; Vehicle Code § 23123.5). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.

701.8 OFFICIAL USE

Members are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while utilizing PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, members shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.

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Vehicle Maintenance

702.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Employees are responsible for assisting in maintaining Department vehicles so that they are properly equipped, properly maintained, properly refueled and present a clean appearance.

702.2 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES

When a Department vehicle becomes inoperative or in need of repair that affects the safety of the vehicle, that vehicle shall be removed from service for repair. Proper documentation shall be promptly completed by the employee who first becomes aware of the defective condition, describing the correction needed. The paperwork shall be promptly forwarded to vehicle maintenance for repair.

702.3 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Certain items shall be maintained in all Department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties.

702.3.1 PATROL VEHICLES

Officers shall inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the following equipment, at a minimum, is present in the vehicle:

- 20 Emergency road flares
- 2 Sticks yellow crayon or chalk
- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, Incl. protective gloves
- 1 Sharps container
- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
- 1 Fire extinguisher

702.3.2 UNMARKED VEHICLES

An employee driving unmarked Department vehicles shall ensure that the minimum following equipment is present in the vehicle:

- 20 Emergency road flares
- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask

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- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, Incl. protective gloves
- 1 Sharps container
- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
- 1 Fire extinguisher

702.4 VEHICLE REFUELING

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Vehicles shall only be refueled at the authorized location.

702.5 WASHING OF VEHICLES

All units shall be kept clean at all times. Weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to enhance their appearance.

Officers in patrol shall obtain clearance from the dispatcher before responding to the car wash. Generally, no more than two marked units should be at the car wash at the same time unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

Employees using a vehicle shall remove any trash or debris at the end of their shift. Confidential material should be placed in a designated receptacle provided for the shredding of this matter.

702.6 CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE USE

Civilian employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from vehicles before going into service. Civilian employees shall also prominently display the “out of service” placards or lightbar covers at all times. Civilian employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

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Vehicle Use

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department vehicles are used appropriately. This policy provides guidelines for on- and off-duty use of department vehicles and shall not be construed to create or imply any contractual obligation by the City of Salinas to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

703.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments and other considerations.

703.2.1 INVESTIGATION DIVISION VEHICLES

Investigation Division vehicle use is restricted to personnel assigned to the Investigation Division unless approved by a Division Supervisor. After hour use of Investigation Division vehicles by personnel not assigned to the Investigation Division is permitted only after approval by an Investigation Division Supervisor.

703.3 USE OF VEHICLES

703.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES

The Watch Commander shall ensure a copy of the shift assignment roster indicating member assignments and vehicle numbers is completed for each shift and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. If a member exchanges vehicles during his/her shift, the new vehicle number shall be documented on the roster.

703.3.2 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES

Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Watch Commander. A notation will be made on the shift assignment roster indicating the member's name and vehicle number.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to vehicle transportation duties to and from the maintenance yard or carwash.

703.3.3 INSPECTIONS

Members shall be responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before taking the vehicle into service and at the conclusion of their shifts. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than a member of this department should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after

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the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized or personal items have not been left in the vehicle.

When transporting any suspect, prisoner or arrestee, the transporting member shall search all areas of the vehicle that are accessible by the person before and after that person is transported.

All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

703.3.4 MDT

Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) shall log onto the MDT with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDT, the member shall notify County Communications. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

703.3.5 VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM

Patrol and other vehicles, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, may be equipped with a system designed to track the vehicle's location. While the system may provide vehicle location and other information, members are not relieved of their responsibility to use required communication practices to report their location and status.

Members shall not make any unauthorized modifications to the system. At the start of each shift, members shall verify that the system is on and report any malfunctions to their supervisor. If the member finds that the system is not functioning properly at any time during the shift, he/she should exchange the vehicle for one with a working system, if available.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time. However, access to historical data by other than supervisors will require Division Chief approval.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

703.3.6 KEYS

Members approved to operate marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the key as part of their initial equipment distribution. Members who are assigned a specific vehicle should be issued keys for that vehicle.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member's chain of command.

703.3.7 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS

Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than City personnel or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty, or as otherwise authorized, to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except as stated in the Ride-Along Policy.

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703.3.8 ALCOHOL
Members who have consumed alcohol are prohibited from operating any department vehicle unless it is required by the duty assignment (e.g., task force, undercover work). Regardless of assignment, members may not violate state law regarding vehicle operation while intoxicated.

703.3.9 PARKING
Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent department-related business requires otherwise, members driving department vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Department vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to department vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

703.3.10 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS
There shall be no modifications, additions or removal of any equipment or accessories without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.

703.3.11 CIVILIAN MEMBER USE
Civilian members using marked emergency vehicles shall ensure that all weapons have been removed before going into service. Civilian members shall prominently display the "out of service" placards or light bar covers at all times. Civilian members shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

703.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES
Department vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform his/her regular assignment.

703.4.1 ON-DUTY USE
Vehicle assignments shall be based on the nature of the member’s duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Vehicles may be reassigned or utilized by other department members at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

703.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE
Circumstances may arise where department vehicles must be used by members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home department vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

(a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the department.

(b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.

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(c) The member lives within a reasonable distance (generally not to exceed a 60-minute drive time) of the Salinas City limits.

(d) Off-street parking will be available at the member's residence.

(e) Vehicles will be locked when not attended.

(f) All firearms, weapons and control devices will be removed from the interior of the vehicle and properly secured in the residence when the vehicle is not attended, unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage.

703.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member's residence, the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Residence in the City of Salinas is a prime consideration for assignment of a take-home vehicle. Members who reside outside the City of Salinas may be required to secure the vehicle at a designated location or the Department at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

Department members shall sign a take-home vehicle agreement that outlines certain standards, including, but not limited to, how the vehicle shall be used, where it shall be parked when the member is not on-duty, vehicle maintenance responsibilities and member enforcement actions.

Members are cautioned that under federal and local tax rules, personal use of a City vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member's tax adviser.

Criteria for use of take-home vehicles include the following:

(a) Vehicles shall only be used for work-related purposes and shall not be used for personal errands or transports, unless special circumstances exist and the Chief of Police or a Division Chief gives authorization.

(b) Vehicles may be used to transport the member to and from the member's residence for work-related purposes.

(c) Vehicles will not be used when off-duty except:

1. In circumstances when a member has been placed on call by the Chief of Police or Division Chiefs and there is a high probability that the member will be called back to duty.

2. When the member is performing a work-related function during what normally would be an off-duty period, including vehicle maintenance or travelling to or from a work-related activity or function.

3. When the member has received permission from the Chief of Police or Division Chiefs.

4. When the vehicle is being used by the Chief of Police, Division Chiefs or members who are in on-call administrative positions.

5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators.

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(d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their duty firearms and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.

(e) The two-way communications radio, MDT and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation.

(f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.

1. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
2. All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
3. All department identification, portable radios and equipment should be secured.

(g) Vehicles are to be parked off-street at the member's residence unless prior arrangements have been made with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. If the vehicle is not secured inside a locked garage, all firearms and kinetic impact weapons shall be removed and properly secured in the residence (see the Firearms Policy regarding safe storage of firearms at home).

(h) Vehicles are to be secured at the member's residence or the appropriate department facility, at the discretion of the Department when a member will be away (e.g., on vacation) for periods exceeding one week.

1. If the vehicle remains at the residence of the member, the Department shall have access to the vehicle.
2. If the member is unable to provide access to the vehicle, it shall be parked at the Department.

(i) The member is responsible for the care and maintenance of the vehicle.

703.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the Salinas Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Officers may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

Officers driving take-home vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

703.4.5 MAINTENANCE

Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Department. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

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(a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/ maintenance requirements and damage.

(b) It is the member's responsibility to ensure that his/her assigned vehicle is maintained according to the established service and maintenance schedule.

(c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the department supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.

(d) The Department shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.

(e) When leaving the vehicle at the maintenance facility, the member will complete a vehicle repair card explaining the service or repair, and leave it on the seat or dash.

(f) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.

(g) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

703.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES

Vehicles are assigned to various divisions and their use is restricted to the respective division and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a division supervisor. Any member operating an unmarked vehicle shall record vehicle usage on the sign-out log maintained in the division for that purpose. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to the division to which the vehicle is assigned shall also record the use with the Watch Commander on the shift assignment roster.

703.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE

When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic collision or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Watch Commander. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

703.7 TOLL ROAD USAGE

Law enforcement vehicles are not routinely exempted from incurring toll road charges.

To avoid unnecessary toll road charges, all members operating department vehicles on a toll road shall adhere to the following:

(a) Members operating department vehicles for any reason other than in response to an emergency shall pay the appropriate toll charge or utilize the appropriate toll way transponder. Members may submit a request for reimbursement from the City for any toll fees incurred in the course of official business.

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(b) Members passing through a toll plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall notify, in writing, the appropriate Division Chief within five working days explaining the circumstances.

703.8 ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE

When operating any department vehicle while off-duty, members may dress in a manner appropriate for their intended activity. Whenever in view of or in contact with the public, attire and appearance, regardless of the activity, should be suitable to reflect positively upon the Department.

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Cash Handling, Security and Management

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure department members handle cash appropriately in the performance of their duties.

This policy does not address cash-handling issues specific to the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

704.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to properly handle and document cash transactions and to maintain accurate records of cash transactions in order to protect the integrity of department operations and ensure the public trust.

704.3 PETTY CASH FUNDS

The Chief of Policehas designatedthe Administrative Secretary assigned to the Office of the Chief of Police as the fund manager responsible for maintaining and managing the petty cash fund. The only persons who may disburse money from the petty cash fund are the Administrative Secretaries.

Each petty cash fund requires the creation and maintenance of an accurate and current transaction ledger and the filing of invoices, receipts, cash transfer forms and expense reports by the fund manager.

704.4 PETTY CASH TRANSACTIONS

Any department member with an approved work specific need may receive cash from the patty cash fund. Any questionable request requires a memorandum addressed to an Assistant Chief describing the details and reasoning for the expense. The amount limit per instance is two hundred ($200) dollars. Under no circumstances may this amount be exceeded.

The fund manager shall document all transactions including the balance and cash received and expended on the ledger and any other appropriate forms. Each person participating in the transaction shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger, attesting to the accuracy of the entry including cash received to and from the account. Transactions should include the filing of an appropriate receipt, invoice or cash transfer form. Transactions that are not documented by a receipt, invoice or cash transfer form require an expense report. The fund manager maintains a fund balance through purchase order requests to the finance department after completed cash disbursements.

704.5 PETTY CASH AUDITS

The fund manager shall perform an audit no less than once every six months. This audit requires that the fund manager and at least one command staff member, selected by the Chief of Police, review the transaction ledger and verify the accuracy of the accounting. The fund manager and the participating member shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger attesting to the accuracy of all

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documentation and fund accounting. A discrepancy in the audit requires documentation by those performing the audit and an immediate reporting of the discrepancy to the Chief of Police.

Transference of fund management to another member shall require a separate petty cash audit and involve a command staff member.

A separate audit of each petty cash fund should be completed on a random date, approximately once each year by the Chief of Police or the City.

704.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING

Those who handle cash as part of their property or Narcotics/Vice Unit supervisor duties shall discharge those duties in accordance with the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

Members who routinely accept payment for department services shall discharge those duties in accordance with the procedures established for those tasks.

704.7 OTHER CASH HANDLING

Members of the Department who, within the course of their duties, are in possession of cash that is not their property or that is outside their defined cash-handling responsibilities shall, as soon as practicable, verify the amount, summon another member to verify their accounting, and process the cash for safekeeping or as evidence or found property, in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

Cash in excess of $1,000 requires immediate notification of a supervisor, special handling, verification and accounting by the supervisor. Each member involved in this process shall complete an appropriate report or record entry.

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Personal Protective Equipment

705.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy identifies the different types of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the Department as well the requirements and guidelines for the use of PPE.

This policy does not address ballistic vests or protection from communicable disease, as those issues are addressed in the Body Armor and Communicable Diseases policies.

705.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Equipment that protects a person from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical or other workplace hazards.

Respiratory PPE - Any device that is worn by the user to protect from exposure to atmospheres where there is smoke, low levels of oxygen, high levels of carbon monoxide, or the presence of toxic gases or other respiratory hazards. For purposes of this policy, respiratory PPE does not include particulate-filtering masks such as N95 or N100 masks.

705.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

705.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are required to use PPE as provided in this policy and pursuant to their training.

Members are responsible for proper maintenance and storage of issued PPE. PPE should be stored in an appropriate location so that it is available when needed.

Any member who identifies hazards in the workplace is encouraged to utilize the procedures in the Illness and Injury Prevention Policy to recommend new or improved PPE or additional needs for PPE.

705.4 HEARING PROTECTION

Approved hearing protection shall be used by members during firearms training.

Hearing protection shall meet or exceed the requirements provided in 8 CCR 5098.

705.5 EYE PROTECTION

Approved eye protection, including side protection, shall be used by members during firearms training. Eye protection for members who wear prescription lenses shall incorporate the prescription (e.g., eye protection that can be worn over prescription lenses). Members shall ensure their eye protection does not interfere with the fit of their hearing protection.

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The Rangemaster shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in 8 CCR 3382.

705.6 HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION

Members who make arrests or control crowds should be provided ballistic head protection with an attachable face shield.

Padded body protection consisting of chest, arm, leg and groin protection should be provided as required by any collective bargaining agreement.

705.7 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

The Administration Division Chief is responsible for ensuring a respiratory protection plan is developed and maintained by a trained and qualified member. The plan shall include procedures for (8 CCR 5144):

(a) Selecting appropriate respiratory PPE based on hazards and risks associated with functions or positions.

(b) Fit testing, including identification of members or contractors qualified to conduct fit testing.

(c) Medical evaluations.

(d) PPE inventory control.

(e) PPE issuance and replacement.

(f) Cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and otherwise maintaining respiratory PPE, including schedules for these activities.

(g) Regularly reviewing the PPE plan.

(h) Remaining current with applicable National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protective Agency (EPA) and state PPE standards and guidelines.

705.7.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION USE

Designated members may be issued respiratory PPE based on the member’s assignment (e.g., a narcotics investigator who is involved in clandestine lab investigations).

Respiratory PPE may be worn when authorized by a scene commander who will determine the type and level of protection appropriate at a scene based upon an evaluation of the hazards present.

Scene commanders are responsible for monitoring members using respiratory PPE and their degree of exposure or stress. When there is a change in work area conditions or when a member’s degree of exposure or stress may affect respirator effectiveness, the scene commander shall reevaluate the continued effectiveness of the respirator and direct the member to leave the respirator use area when the scene commander reasonably believes (8 CCR 5144):

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(a) It is necessary for the member to wash his/her face and the respirator facepiece to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(b) The member detects vapor or gas breakthrough, or there is a change in breathing resistance or leakage of the facepiece.

(c) The member needs to replace the respirator, filter, cartridge or canister.

705.7.2 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Members shall not use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), full-face respirators or cartridge respirators unless they have completed training requirements for the equipment.

Members exposed to environments that are reasonably known to be harmful due to gases, smoke or vapors shall use respiratory PPE.

Members using respiratory PPE shall (8 CCR 5144):

(a) Ensure that they have no facial hair between the sealing surface of the facepiece and the face that could interfere with the seal or the valve function. Members also shall ensure that they have no other condition that will interfere with the face-to-facepiece seal or the valve function.

(b) Not wear corrective glasses, goggles or other PPE that interferes with the seal of the facepiece to the face, or that has not been previously tested for use with that respiratory equipment.

(c) Perform a user seal check per department-approved procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer each time they put on a tight-fitting respirator.

(d) Leave a respiratory use area whenever they detect vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance or leakage of their facepiece and ensure that the respirator is replaced or repaired before returning to the affected area.

705.7.3 GAS MASK

Full-face air-purifying respirators, commonly referred to as gas masks, may be fitted with mechanical pre-filters or combination cartridge/filter assemblies for use in areas where gases, vapors, dusts, fumes or mists are present. Members must identify and use the correct cartridge based on the circumstances (8 CCR 5144).

A scene commander may order the use of gas masks in situations where the use of a SCBA is not necessary. These incidents may include areas where tear gas has or will be used or where a vegetation fire is burning. Gas masks shall not be used if there is a potential for an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

Members shall ensure their gas mask filters are replaced whenever:

(a) They smell, taste or are irritated by a contaminant.

(b) They experience difficulty breathing due to filter loading.

(c) The cartridges or filters become wet.

(d) The expiration date on the cartridges or canisters has been reached.

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705.7.4 SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

Scene commanders may direct members to use SCBA when entering an atmosphere that may pose an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. These situations may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Entering the hot zone of a hazardous materials incident.

(b) Entering any area where contaminant levels may become unsafe without warning, or any situation where exposures cannot be identified or reasonably estimated.

(c) Entering a smoke- or chemical-filled area.

The use of SCBA should not cease until approved by a scene commander.

705.7.5 RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING

No member shall be issued respiratory PPE until a proper fit testing has been completed by a designated member or contractor (8 CCR 5144).

After initial testing, fit testing for respiratory PPE shall be repeated (8 CCR 5144):

(a) At least once every 12 months.

(b) Whenever there are changes in the type of SCBA or facepiece used.

(c) Whenever there are significant physical changes in the user (e.g., obvious change in body weight, scarring of the face seal area, dental changes, cosmetic surgery or any other condition that may affect the fit of the facepiece seal).

All respirator fit testing shall be conducted in negative-pressure mode.

705.7.6 RESPIRATORY MEDICAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

No member shall be issued respiratory protection that forms a complete seal around the face until (8 CCR 5144):

(a) The member has completed a medical evaluation that includes a medical evaluation questionnaire.

(b) A physician or other licensed health care professional has reviewed the questionnaire.

(c) The member has completed any physical examination recommended by the reviewing physician or health care professional.

705.8 RECORDS

The Training Sergeant is responsible for maintaining records of all:

(a) PPE training.

(b) Initial fit testing for respiratory protection equipment.

(c) Annual fit testing.

(d) Respirator medical evaluation questionnaires and any subsequent physical examination results.

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1. These records shall be maintained in a separate confidential medical file.

The records shall be maintained in accordance with the department records retention schedule and 8 CCR 5144.

705.9 TRAINING

Members should be trained in the respiratory and other hazards to which they may be potentially exposed during routine and emergency situations.

All members shall be trained in the proper use and maintenance of PPE issued to them, including when the use is appropriate; how to put on, remove and adjust PPE; how to care for the PPE; and the limitations (8 CCR 3380).

Members issued respiratory PPE shall attend annual training on the proper use of respiratory protection devices (8 CCR 5144).

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Military Equipment

709.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

709.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

Military equipment – Includes but is not limited to the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue firearms.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- Area denial electroshock devices, microwave weapons, water cannons, long-range acoustic devices (LRADs), acoustic hailing devices, and sound cannons.
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

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709.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

709.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should designate a member of this department to act as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.

(b) Identifying department equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Department, or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.

(c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.

(d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Salinas Police Department (Government Code § 7071).

(e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:

1. Publicizing the details of the meeting.
2. Preparing for public questions regarding the department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.

(f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Chief of Police and ensuring that the report is made available on the department website (Government Code § 7072).

(g) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

709.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department:

Military Equipment Addendum A (12-31-25)

709.5 APPROVAL

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

(a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.

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(b) Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.

(c) Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.

(d) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this department.

(e) Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.

(f) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.

(g) Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

709.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

709.7 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

709.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

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Chapter 8 - Support Services

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Crime Analysis

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Crime analysis should provide useful information to aid operational personnel in meeting their tactical crime control and prevention objectives by identifying and analyzing methods of operation of individual criminals, providing crime pattern recognition, and providing analysis of data from field interrogations and arrests. The crime analyst supplements investigative personnel in researching crimes with outside agencies and by documenting patterns in order to link successive criminal conduct with perpetrators. Crime analysis can be useful to the Department's long range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime trends and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities. Crime analysis may also be useful in supporting administrative goals of providing statistical information to the press, community members or officials, and for obtaining grant funding.

800.2 DATA SOURCES

Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources including, but not limited to:

- Crime reports
- Field Interview cards
- Parole and Probation records
- Computer Aided Dispatch data
- Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting System (SWITRS)

800.3 CRIME ANALYSIS FACTORS

The following minimum criteria should be used in collecting data for Crime Analysis:

- Frequency by type of crime
- Geographic factors
- Temporal factors
- Victim and target descriptors
- Suspect descriptors
- Suspect vehicle descriptors
- Modus operandi factors
- Physical evidence information

800.4 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION

For a crime analysis system to function effectively, information should be disseminated to the appropriate units or persons on a timely basis. Information that is relevant to the operational and tactical plans of specific line units should be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the

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development of the Department's strategic plans should be provided to the appropriate staff units. When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it should be provided to all affected units.

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Property and Evidence

801.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the proper collection, storage, and security of evidence and other property. Additionally, this policy provides for the protection of the chain of evidence and identifies those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property.

801.2 DEFINITIONS

Property - Includes all items of evidence, items taken for safekeeping and found property.

Evidence - Includes items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case. This includes photographs, latent fingerprints and digital evidence.

Safekeeping - Includes the following types of property:

- Property obtained by the Department for safekeeping such as a firearm
- Personal property of an arrestee not taken as evidence
- Property taken for safekeeping under authority of a law (e.g., Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150 (mentally ill persons))

Found property - Includes property found by an employee or citizen that has no apparent evidentiary value and where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted.

801.3 PROPERTY HANDLING

Any employee who first comes into possession of any property shall retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly entered into the Evidence Entry System, packaged, labeled and placed in the designated property locker or storage area. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all evidence.

Where ownership can be established as to found property with no apparent evidentiary value, such property may be released to the owner. The handwritten property form must be completed to document the release of property not booked and the owner shall sign the form acknowledging receipt of the items. The handwritten form shall be entered into the Evidence Entry System as items returned, attached to the automated evidence report and submitted with the case report.

In instances where an employee takes custody of personal property that is to be booked into property and evidence, a reasonable attempt should be made to identify and notify the owner of its status. If this cannot be accomplished during the course of the investigation, property and evidence personnel should then make a reasonable attempt to identify and notify the owner of its status.

801.3.1 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

All property must be booked prior to the employee going off-duty unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Employees booking property shall observe the following guidelines:

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(a) Enter all items into the Evidence Entry System describing each item of property separately, listing all serial numbers, owner's or finder's name, address, date of birth, and other identifying information or markings.

(b) Package, mark and label each item of evidence with the barcode label using the appropriate method so as not to deface or damage the value of the property.

(c) Place the barcode label in the upper left hand corner of the bag or envelope.

(d) Write the barcode item number next to the barcode label in the upper middle of the bag or envelope.

(e) Write the case number on the upper right-hand corner of the bag or envelope.

(f) Date and initial all taped seals by marking half on and half off both sides of the taped seal.

(g) The original property report printout shall be submitted with the case report, unless the item booked is a firearm. If a firearm is booked, the original property report printout shall be submitted with the firearm in the temporary firearm locker.

(h) Submit the completed property item(s) into a numbered locker or designated area, indicating the location of the property in the Evidence Entry System.

801.3.2 NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

All narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be booked separately. Paraphernalia as defined by Health and Safety Code § 11364 shall be photographed and destroyed or submitted to be destroyed unless it is for safekeeping with legal marijuana..

The officer seizing the narcotics and dangerous drugs shall Kapak seal them in plastic and write the item number from the barcode label on the Kapak sealed plastic bag before placing the drug item into the paper drug envelope. If there is any trace of suspected fentanyl, the drug item shall be Kapak sealed in three separate layers of plastic. The packaged drugs shall be placed in the designated temporary evidence locker and the evidence report shall be submitted with the case report.

801.3.3 FIREWORKS AND FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

Officers who encounter a suspected explosive device shall promptly notify their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander. The bomb squad will be called to handle explosive-related incidents and will be responsible for the handling, storage, sampling and disposal of all suspected explosives.

Fireworks and flammable materials will not be retained in the police facility or auxiliary buildings. Only fireworks that are considered stable and safe and road flares or similar signaling devices may be booked into the Property and Evidence Unit. All such items shall be stored in proper containers and in an area designated for the storage of fireworks and flammable materials. On a regular basis, any fireworks or signaling devices that are no longer retained as evidence will be disposed of by the Fire Department.

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801.3.4 EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING

Certain property items require a separate process. The following items shall be processed in the described manner:

(a) Bodily fluids such as blood, urine or semen stains shall be air dried prior to packaging.

(b) License plates found not to be stolen or connected with a known crime, should be released directly to the Property and Evidence Technician, or placed in the designated container for return to the Department of Motor Vehicles. No formal property booking process is required.

(c) All bicycles and bicycle frames shall have the serial number checked in NCIC to confirm whether it has been reported stolen. Property barcode labels will be securely attached to each bicycle or bicycle frame in accordance with the property and evidence manual and placed in the temporary bicycle storage area.

(d) All cash shall be counted in accordance with the property and evidence manual and in the presence of a witnessing officer or approved employee. The envelope and seal shall be initialed by the booking officer and the witness. A sworn supervisor shall be notified for cash in excess of $800. For asset forfeiture in an amount over $800, refer to the Asset Forfeiture policy

City property, unless connected to a known criminal case, should be released directly to the appropriate City department. No formal booking is required. In cases where no responsible person can be located, the property should be booked for safekeeping in the normal manner.

801.3.5 RELINQUISHED FIREARMS

Individuals who relinquish firearms pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code § 29850 shall be issued a handwritten property receipt or copy of the firearm evidence report generated by the Evidence Entry System that describes the firearm, the serial number or other identification of the firearm at the time of relinquishment (Penal Code § 29810).

Relinquished firearms shall be retained for 30 days, after which time they may be destroyed, retained, sold or otherwise transferred, unless (Penal Code § 29810):

(a) A certificate is issued by a judge of a court of record or the District Attorney stating the firearms shall be retained; or

(b) The convicted person provides written notice of an intent to appeal the conviction that necessitated the relinquishment; or

(c) The Automated Firearms System indicates that the firearm was reported lost or stolen.

1. In such event, the firearm shall be restored to the lawful owner as soon as it is no longer needed as evidence, the lawful owner has identified the weapon and provided proof of ownership, and the owner has been cleared through a Department of Justice background check, pursuant to the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq.

All relinquished firearms will be test fired and verified by the IBIS Unit. Once completed, the Property and Evidence Technician shall ensure the Records Coordinator is notified of the

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relinquished firearm for purposes of updating the Automated Firearms System and the disposition of the firearm for purposes of notifying the California Department of Justice (DOJ) (See the Records Unit Policy).

801.3.6 PERISHABLES

Food and other items subject to decay or rot should not be booked into evidence unless necessary for the prosecution of the case. Whenever possible, consider alternate methods of preserving the evidence such as photographing and measuring weight. When deemed necessary, the smallest useful sample should be packaged and retained to best preserve its evidentiary value and to prevent spoilage and /or contamination.

801.4 PACKAGING OF PROPERTY

Certain items require special consideration and shall be booked separately as follows:

(a) Narcotics and dangerous drugs

(b) Firearms (ensure they are unloaded and booked separately from ammunition)

(c) Property with more than one known owner

(d) Paraphernalia as described in Health and Safety Code § 11364

(e) Fireworks

(f) Contraband

(g) Money

(h) Jewelry or valuables with identifying marks such as a serial number or other inscription.

801.4.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER

Employees shall package all property, except narcotics and dangerous drugs in a suitable container available for its size. Knife boxes should be used to package knives, and syringe tubes should be used to package syringes and needles.

A barcode label shall be securely attached to the outside of all items or group of items packaged together.

801.4.2 PACKAGING NARCOTICS

The officer seizing narcotics and dangerous drugs shall retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly weighed, packaged, labeled, and placed in the designated narcotics locker. Prior to packaging and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected narcotics. If conducted, the results of this test shall be included in the officer's report.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be packaged in an envelope of appropriate size available in the evidence packaging room. The booking officer shall date and initial the tape seal on the envelope by marking half on and half off both sides of the tape. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property.

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A barcode label shall be attached to the backside of the drug envelope so as not to cover any information on the front of the drug envelope. The chain of evidence shall be recorded in the Evidence Management System.

801.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY

The Property and Evidence Technician receiving custody of evidence or property shall record the transaction using the Department's Evidence Management System.

Any changes in the location of property held by the Salinas Police Department shall be noted using the Department's Evidence Management System.

801.6 PROPERTY CONTROL

Each time the Property and Evidence Technician receives property or releases property to another person, he/she shall record this information in the Evidence Management System. Officers desiring property for court shall contact the Property and Evidence Technician at least one day prior to the court day.

801.6.1 RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER PERSONNEL

Every time property is released or received, an appropriate entry shall be completed and maintained in the Department's Evidence Management System to maintain the chain of evidence. No property or evidence is to be released without first receiving written authorization from a supervisor or detective.

Request for analysis for items other than narcotics or drugs shall be completed on the appropriate forms and submitted to the Property and Evidence Technician. This request may be filled out any time after booking of the property or evidence.

801.6.2 TRANSFER OF EVIDENCE TO CRIME LABORATORY

The transporting employee will check the evidence out of the Property and Evidence Unit indicating the date and time and the request for laboratory analysis.

The Property and Evidence Technician releasing the evidence must use the Evidence Management System to record the transmittal of evidence items to the crime laboratory or any outside agency.

801.6.3 STATUS OF PROPERTY

Each person receiving property will make the appropriate entry to document the chain of evidence. Temporary release of property to officers for investigative purposes, or for court, as well as the return of such property, shall be entered in the Evidence Management System for a complete chain of custody record.

The Property and Evidence Technician shall obtain the signature of the person to whom property is released, and the reason for release. Any employee receiving property shall be responsible for such property until it is properly returned to the Property and Evidence Unit or is properly released to another authorized person or entity.

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The return or property should be recorded in the Evidence Management System.

801.6.4 AUTHORITY TO RELEASE PROPERTY
The Investigation Division shall authorize the disposition or release of all evidence and property coming into the care and custody of the Department.

801.6.5 RELEASE OF PROPERTY
All reasonable attempts shall be made to identify the rightful owner of found property or evidence not needed for an investigation.

Release of property shall be made upon receipt of an authorized release form, listing the name and address of the person to whom the property is to be released. The release authorization shall be e-mailed or signed by the authorizing supervisor or detective and must conform to the items listed on the property report or must specify the specific item(s) to be released. Release of all property shall be documented in the Evidence Management System.

With the exception of firearms and other property specifically regulated by statute, found property and property shall be held for a minimum of 90 days and property held for safekeeping shall be held for a minimum of 60 days. During such period, Property and Evidence Unit personnel shall attempt to contact the rightful owner by telephone and/or mail when sufficient identifying information is available. Property not held for any other purpose and not claimed within the required 60 or 90 days after notification (or receipt, if notification is not feasible) may be auctioned to the highest bidder at a properly published public auction. If such property is not sold at auction or otherwise lawfully claimed, it may thereafter be destroyed (Civil Code § 2080.6). The final disposition of all such property shall be fully documented in the Evidence Management System.

A Property and Evidence Technician shall release the property upon proper identification being presented by the owner for which an authorized release has been received. A signature of the person receiving the property shall be recorded on the property release receipt.

Under no circumstances shall any firearm, magazine, or ammunition be returned to any individual unless and until such person presents valid identification and written notification from the California Department of Justice that conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

The Property and Evidence Unit Supervisor should also make reasonable efforts to determine whether the person is the subject of any court order preventing the person from possessing a firearm and, if so, the firearm should not be released to the person while the order is in effect.

The Department is not required to retain any firearm, magazine, or ammunition longer than 180 days after notice has been provided to the owner that such items are available for return. At the expiration of such period, the firearm, magazine, or ammunition may be processed for disposal in accordance with applicable law (Penal Code § 33875).

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801.6.6 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY

Occasionally more than one party may claim an interest in property being held by the Department, and the legal rights of the parties cannot be clearly established. Such property shall not be released until one party has obtained a valid court order or other undisputed right to the involved property.

All parties should be advised that their claims are civil and in extreme situations, legal counsel for the Department may wish to file an interpleader to resolve the disputed claim (Code of Civil Procedure § 386(b)).

801.6.7 CONTROL OF CURRENCY

The Property and Evidence Technician shall segregate the storage of all currency from other types of property retained by the Department. All currency, REGARDLESS OF PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION, shall be stored in the currency vault within the Property and Evidence Unit until transferred to the Department's approved account for storage. This vault will be locked at all times unless property is being stored, removed, inventoried or inspected. A log is signed and verified by a second person to note any currency being entered or removed from the vault.

On a monthly basis, all stored currency envelopes will be examined simultaneously by the Property and Evidence Supervisor and at least one Police Department employee, and checked for tampering. The verified currency will be stored in the Property and Evidence Unit vault until it is transported to the Finance Department or the City's designated financial institution to be deposited into an assigned account.

A currency transfer will be made during the last week of each month when there are funds stored in the currency vault. The transfer of currency to either the Finance Department or the designated financial institution will include:

(a) A verification of the currency amount, conducted simultaneously by the Property and Evidence Supervisor and one other Police Department employee.

(b) An in-person release of the currency at the designated facility.

(c) A verification of the currency amount by the person receiving the transfer, in the presence of the Property and Evidence Technician delivering the transfer.

(d) Receipt of a signed receipt for the transferred currency.

Negotiable stocks, bonds or bank securities should also be secured in the vault; however, no value will be assigned.

801.6.8 CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Property and Evidence Unit will be responsible for the storage, control, and destruction of all narcotics and dangerous drugs coming into the custody of this Department, including paraphernalia as described in Health & Safety Code § 11364.

801.6.9 RELEASE OF FIREARMS, MAGAZINES, AND AMMUNITION

The Department shall not return any firearm, magazine, or ammunition taken into custody to any individual unless all requirements of Penal Code § 33855 are met.

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801.6.10 RELEASE OF FIREARM IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MATTERS

Within five days of the expiration of a restraining order issued in a domestic violence matter that required the relinquishment of a firearm or ammunition, the Property and Evidence Technician shall return the weapon or ammunition to the owner if the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 and Penal Code § 33855 are met, unless the firearm or ammunition is determined to be stolen, evidence in a criminal investigation, or the individual is otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm (Family Code § 6389(g); Penal Code § 33855).

801.6.11 RELEASE OF FIREARMS AND WEAPONS IN MENTAL ILLNESS MATTERS

Firearms and other deadly weapons confiscated from an individual detained for an evaluation by a mental health professional or subject to the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100 or Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103 shall be released or disposed of as follows:

(a) If a petition for a hearing regarding the return of a firearm or a weapon has been initiated pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c), the firearm or weapon shall be released or disposed of as provided by an order of the court. If the court orders a firearm returned, the firearm shall not be returned unless and until the person presents valid identification and written notification from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) that conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

(b) If no petition has been initiated pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c) and the firearm or weapon is not retained as evidence, the Department shall make the firearm or weapon available for return. No firearm will be returned unless and until the person presents valid identification and written notification from the California DOJ that conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

(c) Unless the person contacts the Department to facilitate the sale or transfer of the firearm to a licensed dealer pursuant to Penal Code § 33870, firearms not returned should be sold, transferred, destroyed, or retained as provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102.

801.6.12 RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER MATTERS

Firearms and ammunition that were taken into temporary custody or surrendered pursuant to a gun violence restraining order shall be returned to the restrained person upon the expiration of the order and in accordance with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq. (Penal Code § 18120).

If the restrained person who owns the firearms or ammunition does not wish to have the firearm or ammunition returned, he/she is entitled to sell or transfer title to a licensed dealer, provided that the firearms or ammunition are legal to own or possess and the restrained person has right to title of the firearms or ammunition (Penal Code § 18120).

If a person other than the restrained person claims title to the firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 18120 and the Salinas Police Department determines him/her to be the lawful owner, the firearms or ammunition shall be returned in accordance with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq. (Penal Code § 18120).

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Firearms and ammunition that are not claimed are subject to the requirements of Penal Code § 34000.

801.7 DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

All property not held for evidence in a pending criminal investigation or proceeding, and held for six months or longer where the owner has not been located or fails to claim the property, may be disposed of in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of proper authorization for disposal. The Property and Evidence Technician shall request a disposition or status on all property which has been held in excess of 120 days, and for which no disposition has been received from a supervisor or detective.

801.7.1 EXCEPTIONAL DISPOSITIONS

The following types of property shall be destroyed or disposed of in the manner, and at the time prescribed by law, unless a different disposition is ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction:

- Weapons declared by law to be nuisances (Penal Code § 29300; Penal Code § 18010; Penal Code § 32750)
- Animals, birds, and related equipment that have been ordered forfeited by the court (Penal Code § 599a)
- Counterfeiting equipment (Penal Code § 480)
- Gaming devices (Penal Code § 335a)
- Obscene matter ordered to be destroyed by the court (Penal Code § 312)
- Altered vehicles or component parts (Vehicle Code § 10751)
- Narcotics (Health and Safety Code § 11474 et seq.)
- Unclaimed, stolen, or embezzled property (Penal Code § 1411)
- Destructive devices (Penal Code § 19000)
- Sexual assault evidence (Penal Code § 680)

With approval of the Chief of Police or designee, items subject for destruction or disposal according to this section may be repurposed or temporarily released to employees for training purposes following the property control procedures outlined in this policy. For items to be temporarily released, special attention will be made that the condition of the item is the same, minus incidental wear and tear, upon its release and return to Property and Evidence. Transfer of narcotics or serialized items will be witnessed by a supervisor with special attention to weights, measures, and identifying features or markings. Any discrepancies will immediately be reported to the custodian of property and evidence.

801.7.2 UNCLAIMED MONEY

If found or seized money is no longer required as evidence and remains unclaimed after three years, the Department shall cause a notice to be published each week for a period of two consecutive weeks in a local newspaper of general circulation (Government Code § 50050). Such

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notice shall state the amount of money, the fund in which it is held and that the money will become the property of the agency on a designated date not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days after the first publication (Government Code § 50051).

Any individual item with a value of less than $15.00, or any amount if the depositor/owner's name is unknown, which remains unclaimed for a year or by order of the court, may be transferred to the general fund without the necessity of public notice (Government Code § 50055).

If the money remains unclaimed as of the date designated in the published notice, the money will become the property of this department to fund official law enforcement operations. Money representing restitution collected on behalf of victims shall either be deposited into the Restitution Fund or used for purposes of victim services.

801.7.3 RETENTION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The Property and Evidence Unit Supervisor shall ensure that no biological evidence held by the Department is destroyed without adequate notification to the following persons, when applicable:

(a) The defendant

(b) The defendant’s attorney

(c) The appropriate prosecutor and Attorney General

(d) Any sexual assault victim

(e) The Investigation Division supervisor

Biological evidence shall be retained for either a minimum period that has been established by law (Penal Code § 1417.9) or that has been established by the Property and Evidence Unit Supervisor, or until the expiration of any imposed sentence that is related to the evidence, whichever time period is greater. Following the retention period, notifications should be made by certified mail and should inform the recipient that the evidence will be destroyed after a date specified in the notice unless a motion seeking an order to retain the sample is filed and served on the Department within 180 days of the date of the notification. A record of all certified mail receipts shall be retained in the appropriate file. Any objection to, or motion regarding, the destruction of the biological evidence should be retained in the appropriate file and a copy forwarded to the Investigation Division supervisor.

Biological evidence related to a homicide shall be retained indefinitely and may only be destroyed with the written approval of the Chief of Police and the head of the applicable prosecutor’s office.

Biological evidence or other crime scene evidence from an unsolved sexual assault should not be disposed of prior to expiration of the statute of limitations and shall be retained as required in Penal Code § 680. Even after expiration of an applicable statute of limitations, the Investigation Division supervisor should be consulted and the sexual assault victim shall be notified at least 60 days prior to the disposal (Penal Code § 680). Reasons for not analyzing biological evidence shall be documented in writing (Penal Code § 680.3).

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801.8 INSPECTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE ROOM

(a) Semi-annually, the supervisor of the evidence custodian shall make a documented inspection of the evidence storage facilities and practices to ensure adherence to appropriate policies and procedures.

(b) Unannounced inspections of evidence storage areas shall be conducted annually as directed by the Chief of Police.

(c) An annual audit of evidence held by the Department shall be conducted by a Division Chief (as appointed by the Chief of Police) not routinely or directly connected with evidence control.

(d) Whenever the property and evidence custodian is assigned to and/or transferred from the position, an audit of property and evidence is conducted jointly by the newly designated property and evidence custodian and a designee of the Chief of Police to ensure that records are correct and properly annotated.

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Records Unit

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the Salinas Police Department Records Unit. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

802.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

802.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

802.3.1 RECORDS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Records Coordinator. The Records Coordinator shall be directly responsible to the Administration Division Chief or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Records Coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Records Unit.

(b) Scheduling and maintaining Records Unit time records.

(c) Supervising, training, and evaluating Records Unit staff.

(d) Maintaining and updating a Records Unit procedure manual.

(e) Ensuring compliance with established policies and procedures.

(f) Supervising the access, use, and release of protected information (see the Protected Information Policy).

(g) Establishing security and access protocols for case reports designated as sensitive, where additional restrictions to access have been implemented. Sensitive reports may include but are not limited to:

1. Homicides.
2. Cases involving department members or public officials.
3. Any case where restricted access is prudent.

802.3.2 RECORDS UNIT

The responsibilities of the Records Unit include but are not limited to:

(a) Maintaining a records management system for case reports.

1. The records management system should include a process for numbering, identifying, tracking, and retrieving case reports.

(b) Entering case report information into the records management system.

1. Modification of case reports shall only be made when authorized by a supervisor.

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(c) Providing members of the Department with access to case reports when needed for investigation or court proceedings.

(d) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding reporting requirements of crime statistics. This includes reporting statistical data to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for:

1. All officer-involved shootings and incidents involving use of force resulting in serious bodily injury (Government Code § 12525.2).
2. Suspected hate crimes (Penal Code § 13023).
3. Complaints of racial bias against officers (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020).
4. Civilian complaints made against officers (Penal Code § 832.5; Penal Code § 13012).
5. Stop data required by Government Code § 12525.5 and 11 CCR 999.226.
   (a) The reported information must not contain personally identifiable information of the person stopped or other information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Government Code § 12525.5 (11 CCR 999.228).
6. Anti-reproductive rights crime information required by Penal Code § 13777.

(e) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding criminal history reports and auditing.

(f) Identifying missing case reports and notifying the responsible member's supervisor.

(g) Establishing a process for collecting and submitting data to appropriate federal data collection authorities (e.g., FBI National Use-of-Force Data Collection, U.S. Department of Justice's National Law Enforcement Accountability Database), as applicable, for the following types of occurrences:

(a) Officer suicides

(b) Officer misconduct

(c) Uses of force

(d) Officer deaths or assaults

(e) Crime incidents

(f) Deaths in custody

(h) Updating the Automated Firearms System to reflect any firearms relinquished to the Department and the subsequent disposition to the California DOJ pursuant to Penal Code § 34010 (Penal Code § 29810).

(i) Entering into the Automated Firearms System information about each firearm that has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, held for safekeeping, surrendered in relation to a private party firearms transaction or registration, relinquished pursuant to a court order, or under observation, within seven calendar days of the precipitating event (Penal Code § 11108.2).

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(j) Entering into the California DOJ automated property system descriptions of serialized property, or non-serialized property that has been uniquely inscribed, which has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, held for safekeeping, or under observation (Penal Code § 11108).

(k) Maintaining compliance with quarterly California DOJ reporting requirements regarding the department's efforts to verify an individual listed in the Armed and Prohibited Persons System (APPS) is no longer in possession of a firearm (Penal Code § 29813).

(l) Maintaining compliance with the state and California DOJ reporting requirements regarding the number of transfers of individuals to immigration authorities and offenses that allowed for the transfers (Government Code § 7284.6(c)(2)).

(m) Transmitting data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System on any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

802.3.3 RECORDS UNIT PROCEDURE MANUAL
The Records Coordinator should establish procedures that address:

(a) Identifying by name persons in reports.

(b) Classifying reports by type of incident or crime.

(c) Tracking reports through the approval process.

(d) Assigning alpha-numerical records to all arrest records.

(e) Managing a warrant and wanted persons file.

802.4 DETERMINATION OF FACTUAL INNOCENCE

In any case where a person has been arrested by officers of the Salinas Police Department and no accusatory pleading has been filed, the person arrested may petition the Department to destroy the related arrest records. Petitions should be forwarded to the Administration Supervisor. The Administration Supervisor should promptly contact the prosecuting attorney and request a written opinion as to whether the petitioner is factually innocent of the charges (Penal Code § 851.8). Factual innocence means the accused person did not commit the crime.

Upon receipt of a written opinion from the prosecuting attorney affirming factual innocence, the Administration Supervisor should forward the petition to the Investigation Division Supervisor and the City Attorney for review. After such review and consultation with the City Attorney, the Investigation Division Supervisor and the Administration Supervisor shall decide whether a finding of factual innocence is appropriate.

Upon determination that a finding of factual innocence is appropriate, the Administration Supervisor shall ensure that the arrest record and petition are sealed for later destruction and the required notifications are made to the California DOJ and other law enforcement agencies (Penal Code § 851.8).

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The Administration Supervisor should respond to a petition with the Department's decision within 45 days of receipt. Responses should include only the decision of the Department, not an explanation of the analysis leading to the decision.

802.5 CONFIDENTIALITY

Records Unit staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Records Unit staff shall not access, view, or distribute, or allow anyone else to access, view, or distribute any record, file, or report, whether in hard copy or electronic file format, or any other confidential, protected, or sensitive information except in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release and Protected Information policies and the Records Unit procedure manual.

802.6 ORIGINAL CASE REPORTS

Generally, original case reports shall not be removed from the Records Unit. Should an original case report be needed for any reason, the requesting department member shall first obtain authorization from the Records Coordinator. All original case reports removed from the Records Unit shall be recorded on a designated report check-out log, which shall be the only authorized manner by which an original case report may be removed from the Records Unit.

All original case reports to be removed from the Records Unit shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the file location of the original case report until the original is returned to the Records Unit. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.

802.7 FILE ACCESS AND SECURITY

The security of files in the Records Unit must be a high priority and shall be maintained as mandated by state or federal law. All case reports including but not limited to initial, supplemental, follow-up, evidence, and any other reports related to a police department case, including field interview (FI) cards, criminal history records, and publicly accessible logs, shall be maintained in a secure area within the Records Unit, accessible only by authorized members of the Records Unit. Access to case reports or files when Records Unit staff is not available may be obtained through the Watch Commander.

The Records Unit will also maintain a secure file for case reports deemed by the Chief of Police as sensitive or otherwise requiring extraordinary access restrictions.

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Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

803.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The primary purpose for restoring firearm serial numbers is to determine the prior owners or origin of the item from which the number has been recovered. Thus, property can be returned to rightful owners or investigations can be initiated to curb illegal trade of contraband firearms. The purpose of this plan is to develop standards, methodologies, and safety protocols for the recovery of obliterated serial numbers from firearms and other objects using procedures that are accepted as industry standards in the forensic community. All personnel who are involved in the restoration of serial numbers will observe the following guidelines. This policy complies with Penal Code § 11108.9.

803.2 PROCEDURE

Any firearm coming into the possession of the Salinas Police Department as evidence, found property, etc., where the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated will be processed in the following manner:

803.2.1 PRELIMINARY FIREARM EXAMINATION

(a) Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Be sure the firearm is in an unloaded condition. This includes removal of the ammunition source (e.g., the detachable magazine, contents of the tubular magazine) as well as the chamber contents.

(b) If the firearm is corroded shut or in a condition that would preclude inspection of the chamber contents, treat the firearm as if it is loaded. Make immediate arrangements for a firearms examiner or other qualified examiner to render the firearm safe.

(c) Accurately record/document the condition of the gun when received. Note the positions of the various components such as the safeties, cylinder, magazine, slide, hammer, etc. Accurately record/document cylinder chamber and magazine contents. Package the ammunition separately.

(d) If the firearm is to be processed for fingerprints or trace evidence, process before the serial number restoration is attempted. First record/document important aspects such as halos on the revolver cylinder face or other relevant evidence that might be obscured by the fingerprinting chemicals.

803.2.2 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

Any employee taking possession of a firearm with removed/obliterated serial numbers shall book the firearm into property following standard procedures. The employee booking the firearm shall indicate on the property form that serial numbers have been removed or obliterated.

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803.2.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
The Criminalist or his/her designee receiving a firearm when the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated shall arrange for the firearm to be transported to the crime lab for restoration and maintain the chain of evidence.

803.2.4 DOCUMENTATION
Case reports are prepared in order to document the chain of custody and the initial examination and handling of evidence from the time it is received/collected until it is released.

This report must include a record of the manner in which and/or from whom the firearm was received. This may appear on the request form or property form depending on the type of evidence.

803.2.5 FIREARM TRACE
After the serial number has been restored (or partially restored) by the criminalistics laboratory, the Property and Evidence Technician will complete a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Tracing Center (NTC) Obliterated Serial Number Trace Request Form (ATF 3312.1-OBL) and forward the form to the NTC in Falling Waters, West Virginia or enter the data into the ATF eTrace system.

803.3 BULLET AND CASING IDENTIFICATION
Exemplar bullets and cartridge cases from the firearm, depending upon acceptance criteria and protocol, may be submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) which uses the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) technology to search the national database and compare with ballistic evidence recovered from other crime scenes.

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Records Maintenance and Release

804.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance on the maintenance and release of department records. Protected information is separately covered in the Protected Information Policy.

804.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing public access to records in a manner that is consistent with the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 7920.000 et seq.).

804.3 CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall designate a Custodian of Records. The responsibilities of the Custodian of Records include but are not limited to:

(a) Managing the records management system for the Department, including the retention, archiving, release, and destruction of department public records.

(b) Maintaining and updating the department records retention schedule including:

1. Identifying the minimum length of time the Department must keep records.
2. Identifying the department division responsible for the original record.

(c) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of department public records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records (Government Code § 7922.525; Government Code § 7922.530).

(d) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.

(e) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.

(f) Ensuring a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law is available (Government Code § 7922.530).

(g) Determining how the department's website may be used to post public records in accordance with Government Code § 7922.545.

(h) Ensuring that all department current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials are posted on the department website in accordance with Penal Code § 13650.

(i) Ensuring that public records posted on the Department website meet the requirements of Government Code § 7922.680 including but not limited to posting in an open format where a record may be retrieved, downloaded, indexed, and searched by a commonly used internet search application.

(j) Ensuring that a list and description, when applicable, of enterprise systems (as defined by Government Code § 7922.700) is publicly available upon request and posted in a prominent location on the Department's website (Government Code § 7922.710; Government Code § 7922.720).

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804.4 PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

Any department member who receives a request for any record shall route the request to the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee.

804.4.1 REQUESTS FOR RECORDS

Any member of the public, including the media and elected officials, may access unrestricted records of this department, during regular business hours by submitting a written and signed request that reasonably describes each record sought and paying any associated fees (Government Code § 7922.530).

The processing of requests for any record is subject to the following (Government Code § 7922.530; Government Code § 7922.535):

(a) The Department is not required to create records that do not exist.

(b) Victims of an incident or their authorized representative shall not be required to show proof of legal presence in the United States to obtain department records or information. If identification is required, a current driver's license or identification card issued by any state in the United States, a current passport issued by the United States or a foreign government with which the United States has a diplomatic relationship or current Matricula Consular card is acceptable (Government Code § 7923.655).

(c) Either the requested record or the reason for non-disclosure will be provided promptly, but no later than 10 days from the date of request, unless unusual circumstances preclude doing so. If more time is needed, an extension of up to 14 additional days may be authorized by the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee. If an extension is authorized, the Department shall provide the requester written notice that includes the reason for the extension and the anticipated date of the response.

1. When the request does not reasonably describe the records sought, the Custodian of Records shall assist the requester in making the request focused and effective in a way to identify the records or information that would be responsive to the request including providing assistance for overcoming any practical basis for denying access to the records or information. The Custodian of Records shall also assist in describing the information technology and physical location in which the record exists (Government Code § 7922.600).

2. If the record requested is available on the department website, the requester may be directed to the location on the website where the record is posted. If the requester is unable to access or reproduce the record, a copy of the record shall be promptly provided.

(d) Upon request, a record shall be provided in an electronic format utilized by the Department. Records shall not be provided only in electronic format unless specifically requested (Government Code § 7922.570; Government Code § 7922.580).

(e) When a record contains material with release restrictions and material that is not subject to release restrictions, the restricted material shall be redacted and the unrestricted material released.

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1. A copy of the redacted release should be maintained in the case file for proof of what was actually released and as a place to document the reasons for the redactions. If the record is audio or video, a copy of the redacted audio/video release should be maintained in the department-approved media storage system and a notation should be made in the case file to document the release and the reasons for the redacted portions.

(f) If a record request is denied in whole or part, the requester shall be provided a written response that includes the statutory exemption for withholding the record or facts that the public interest served by nondisclosure outweighs the interest served by disclosure. The written response shall also include the names, titles, or positions of each person responsible for the denial (Government Code § 7922.000; Government Code § 7922.540).

804.5 RELEASE RESTRICTIONS

Examples of release restrictions include:

(a) Personal identifying information, including an individual's photograph; Social Security and driver identification numbers; name, address, and telephone number; and medical or disability information that is contained in any driver license record, motor vehicle record, or any department record, including traffic collision reports, are restricted except as authorized by the Department, and only when such use or disclosure is permitted or required by law to carry out a legitimate law enforcement purpose (18 USC § 2721; 18 USC § 2722).

(b) Social Security numbers (Government Code § 7922.200).

(c) Personnel records, medical records, and similar records that would involve an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy except as allowed by law (Government Code § 7927.700; Penal Code § 832.7; Penal Code § 832.8; Evidence Code § 1043 et seq.).

1. Peace officer personnel records that are deemed confidential shall not be made public or otherwise released to unauthorized individuals or entities absent a valid court order.

2. The identity of any officer subject to any criminal or administrative investigation shall not be released without the consent of the involved officer, prior approval of the Chief of Police, or as required by law.

(d) Victim information that may be protected by statutes, including victims of certain crimes who have requested that their identifying information be kept confidential, victims who are minors, and victims of certain offenses (e.g., sex crimes or human trafficking (Penal Code § 293)). Addresses and telephone numbers of a victim or a witness shall not be disclosed to any arrested person or to any person who may be a defendant in a criminal action unless it is required by law (Government Code § 7923.615; Penal Code § 841.5).

1. Victims of certain offenses (e.g., domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, elder and dependent adult abuse) or their representatives shall be provided, upon request and without charge, one copy of all incident report face sheets, one copy of all incident reports, a copy of any accompanying

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or related photographs of the victim's injuries, property damage, or any other photographs that are noted in the incident report, and a copy of 9-1-1 recordings, if any, pursuant to the requirements and time frames of Family Code § 6228.

2. Victims of sexual assault, upon written request, shall be provided a free copy of the initial crime report regardless of whether the report has been closed. Personal identifying information may be redacted (Penal Code § 680.2(b)).

(e) Video or audio recordings created during the commission or investigation of the crime of rape, incest, sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse that depicts the face, intimate body part, or voice of a victim of the incident except as provided by Government Code § 7923.750.

(f) Information involving confidential informants, intelligence information, information that would endanger the safety of any person involved, or information that would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation. This includes analysis and conclusions of investigating officers (Evidence Code § 1041; Government Code § 7923.605).

1. Absent a statutory exemption to the contrary or other lawful reason to deem information from reports confidential, information from unrestricted agency reports shall be made public as outlined in Government Code § 7923.605.

(g) Local criminal history information including but not limited to arrest history and disposition, and fingerprints shall only be subject to release to those agencies and individuals set forth in Penal Code § 13300.

1. All requests from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) shall be referred to the [District/CountyAttorney], the City Attorney, or the courts pursuant to Penal Code § 1054.5.

(h) Certain types of reports involving but not limited to child abuse and molestation (Penal Code § 11167.5), elder and dependent abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15633), and juveniles (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827).

(i) Sealed autopsy and private medical information concerning a murdered child with the exceptions that allow dissemination of those reports to law enforcement agents, prosecutors, defendants, or civil litigants under state and federal discovery laws (Code of Civil Procedure § 130).

(j) Information contained in applications for licenses to carry firearms or other files that indicates when or where the applicant is vulnerable or which contains medical or psychological information (Government Code § 7923.800).

(k) Traffic collision reports (and related supplemental reports) shall be considered confidential and subject to release only to the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), other law enforcement agencies, and those individuals and their authorized representatives set forth in Vehicle Code § 20012.

(l) Any record created exclusively in anticipation of potential litigation involving this department (Government Code § 7927.200).

(m) Any memorandum from legal counsel until the pending litigation has been adjudicated or otherwise settled (Government Code § 7927.205).

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(n) Records relating to the security of the department's electronic technology systems (Government Code § 7929.210).

(o) A record of a complaint, or the investigations, findings, or dispositions of that complaint if the complaint is frivolous, as defined by Code of Civil Procedure § 128.5, or if the complaint is unfounded (Penal Code § 832.7 (b)(9)).

(p) Any other record not addressed in this policy shall not be subject to release where such record is exempt or prohibited from disclosure pursuant to state or federal law, including but not limited to provisions of the Evidence Code relating to privilege (Government Code § 7927.705).

(q) Information connected with juvenile court proceedings or the detention or custody of a juvenile. Federal officials may be required to obtain a court order to obtain certain juvenile information (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.9; Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.95; Welfare and Institutions Code § 831).

804.6 SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Any member who receives a subpoena duces tecum or discovery request for records should promptly contact a supervisor and the Custodian of Records for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance, it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.

Generally, discovery requests and subpoenas from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) should be referred to the District Attorney, City Attorney or the courts.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena duces tecum or discovery request should be promptly referred to legal counsel for the Department so that a timely response can be prepared.

804.7 RELEASED RECORDS TO BE MARKED

Each page of any written record released pursuant to this policy should be stamped in a colored ink or otherwise marked to indicate the department name and to whom the record was released.

Each audio/video recording released should include the department name and to whom the record was released.

804.8 SEALED RECORD ORDERS

Sealed record orders received by the Department shall be reviewed for appropriate action by the Custodian of Records. The Custodian of Records shall seal such records as ordered by the court. Records may include but are not limited to a record of arrest, investigation, detention, or conviction. Once the record is sealed, members shall respond to any inquiry as though the record did not exist (Penal Code § 851.8; Welfare and Institutions Code § 781).

When an arrest record is sealed pursuant to Penal Code § 851.87, Penal Code § 851.90, Penal Code § 851.91, Penal Code § 1000.4, or Penal Code § 1001.9, the Records Coordinator shall ensure that the required notations on local summary criminal history information and police

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investigative reports are made. Sealed records may be disclosed or used as authorized by Penal Code § 851.92.

804.8.1 SEALED JUVENILE ARREST RECORDS
Upon receiving notice from a probation department to seal juvenile arrest records pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 786.5, the Records Coordinator should ensure that the records are sealed within 60 days of that notice and that the probation department is notified once the records have been sealed (Welfare and Institutions Code § 786.5).

804.9 SECURITY BREACHES

The Records Coordinator shall ensure notice is given anytime there is a reasonable belief an unauthorized person has acquired either unencrypted personal identifying information or encrypted personal information along with the encryption key or security credential stored in any Department information system (Civil Code § 1798.29).

Notice shall be given as soon as reasonably practicable to all individuals whose information may have been acquired. The notification may be delayed if the Department determines that notification will impede a criminal investigation or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system.

For the purposes of this requirement, personal identifying information includes an individual's first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following (Civil Code § 1798.29):

(a) Social Security number

1. Driver license number, California identification card number, tax identification number, passport number, military identification number, or other unique identification number issued on a government document commonly used to verify the identity of a specific individual
2. Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account
3. Medical information
4. Health insurance information
5. Information or data collected by Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology
6. Unique biometric data
7. Genetic data

(b) A username or email address, in combination with a password or security question and answer that permits access to an online account

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804.9.1 FORM OF NOTICE

(a) The notice shall be written in plain language, be consistent with the format provided in Civil Code § 1798.29 and include, to the extent possible, the following:

1. The date of the notice.
2. Name and contact information for the Salinas Police Department.
3. A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been acquired.
4. The estimated date or date range within which the security breach occurred.
5. Whether the notification was delayed as a result of a law enforcement investigation.
6. A general description of the security breach.
7. The toll-free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies, if the breach exposed a Social Security number or a driver license or California identification card number.

(b) The notice may also include information about what the Salinas Police Department has done to protect individuals whose information has been breached and may include information on steps that the person whose information has been breached may take to protect him/herself (Civil Code § 1798.29).

(c) When a breach involves an online account, and only a username or email address in combination with either a password or security question and answer that would permit access to an online account, and no other personal information has been breached (Civil Code § 1798.29):

1. Notification may be provided electronically or in another form directing the person to promptly change either his/her password or security question and answer, as applicable, or to take other appropriate steps to protect the online account with the Department in addition to any other online accounts for which the person uses the same username or email address and password or security question and answer.
2. When the breach involves an email address that was furnished by the Salinas Police Department, notification of the breach should not be sent to that email address but should instead be made by another appropriate medium as prescribed by Civil Code § 1798.29.

804.9.2 MANNER OF NOTICE

(a) Notice may be provided by one of the following methods (Civil Code § 1798.29):

1. Written notice.
2. Electronic notice if the notice provided is consistent with the provisions regarding electronic records and signatures set forth in 15 USC § 7001.
3. Substitute notice if the cost of providing notice would exceed $250,000, the number of individuals exceeds 500,000 or the Department does not have

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sufficient contact information. Substitute notice shall consist of all of the following:

(a) Email notice when the Department has an email address for the subject person.

(b) Conspicuous posting of the notice on the department's webpage for a minimum of 30 days.

4. Notification to major statewide media and the California Information Security Office within the California Department of Technology.

(b) If a single breach requires the Department to notify more than 500 California residents, the Department shall electronically submit a sample copy of the notification, excluding any personally identifiable information, to the Attorney General.

804.10 RELEASE OF AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDINGS RELATED TO CRITICAL INCIDENTS

Video and audio recordings related to critical incidents shall be released upon a proper public record request and subject to delayed release, redaction, and other release restrictions as provided by law (Government Code § 7923.625).

For purposes of this section, a video or audio recording relates to a critical incident if it depicts an incident involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by an officer, or depicts an incident in which the use of force by an officer against a person resulted in death or in great bodily injury (as defined by Penal Code § 243(f)(4)) (Government Code § 7923.625).

The Custodian of Records should work as appropriate with the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit supervisor in determining what recordings may qualify for disclosure when a request for a recording is received and if the requested recording is subject to delay from disclosure, redaction, or other release restrictions.

804.10.1 DELAY OF RELEASE

Disclosure of critical incident recordings during active criminal or administrative investigations may be delayed as follows if disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation, such as by endangering the safety of a witness or a confidential source:

(a) Disclosure may be delayed up to 45 days from the date the Department knew or reasonably should have known about the incident.

(b) Delay of disclosure may continue after the initial 45 days and up to one year if the Department demonstrates that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation.

(c) Any delay of disclosure longer than one year must be supported by clear and convincing evidence that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation (Government Code § 7923.625).

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804.10.2 NOTICE OF DELAY OF RELEASE

When there is justification to delay disclosure of a recording, the Custodian of Records shall provide written notice to the requester as follows (Government Code § 7923.625):

(a) During the initial 45 days, the Custodian of Records shall provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation. The notice shall also include the estimated date for the disclosure.

(a) When delay is continued after the initial 45 days, the Custodian of Records shall promptly provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination that the interest in preventing interference with an active investigation outweighs the public interest in the disclosure, and the estimated date for the disclosure. The Custodian of Records should work with the Chief of Police in reassessing the decision to continue withholding a recording and notify the requester every 30 days.

Recordings withheld shall be disclosed promptly when the specific basis for withholding the recording is resolved.

804.10.3 REDACTION

If the Custodian of Records, in consultation with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, determines that specific portions of the recording may violate the reasonable expectation of privacy of a person depicted in the recording, the Department should use redaction technology to redact portions of recordings made available for release. The redaction should not interfere with the viewer's ability to fully, completely, and accurately comprehend the events captured in the recording, and the recording should not otherwise be edited or altered (Government Code § 7923.625).

If any portions of a recording are withheld to protect the reasonable expectation of privacy of a person depicted in the recording, the Custodian of Records shall provide in writing to the requester the specific basis for the expectation of privacy and the public interest served (Government Code § 7923.625).

804.10.4 RECORDINGS WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

If the reasonable expectation of privacy of a person depicted in the recording cannot adequately be protected through redaction, and that interest outweighs the public interest in disclosure, the Department may withhold the recording from the public, except that the recording, either redacted or unredacted, shall be disclosed promptly, upon request, to any of the following (Government Code § 7923.625):

(a) The person in the recording whose privacy is to be protected, or the person's authorized representative.

(b) If the person is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the person whose privacy is to be protected.

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(c) If the person whose privacy is to be protected is deceased, an heir, beneficiary, designated immediate family member, or authorized legal representative of the deceased person whose privacy is to be protected.

If the Department determines that this disclosure would substantially interfere with an active criminal or administrative investigation, the Custodian of Records shall provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination and the estimated date of disclosure (Government Code § 7923.625).

The Department may continue to delay release of the recording from the public for 45 days with extensions as provided in this policy (Government Code § 7923.625).

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Protected Information

805.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the access, transmission, release and security of protected information by members of the Salinas Police Department. This policy addresses the protected information that is used in the day-to-day operation of the Department and not the public records information covered in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

805.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the Salinas Police Department and is subject to any access or release restrictions imposed by law, regulation, order or use agreement. This includes all information contained in federal, state or local law enforcement databases that is not accessible to the public.

805.2 POLICY

Members of the Salinas Police Department will adhere to all applicable laws, orders, regulations, use agreements and training related to the access, use, dissemination and release of protected information.

805.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate the use of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring member compliance with this policy and with requirements applicable to protected information, including requirements for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) records and California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).

(b) Developing, disseminating and maintaining procedures that adopt or comply with the U.S. Department of Justice's current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy.

(c) Developing, disseminating and maintaining any other procedures necessary to comply with any other requirements for the access, use, dissemination, release and security of protected information.

(d) Developing procedures to ensure training and certification requirements are met.

(e) Resolving specific questions that arise regarding authorized recipients of protected information.

(f) Ensuring security practices and procedures are in place to comply with requirements applicable to protected information.

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805.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Salinas Police Department policy or training. Only those members who have completed applicable training and met any applicable requirements, such as a background check, may access protected information, and only when the member has a legitimate work-related reason for such access.

Unauthorized access, including access for other than a legitimate work-related purpose, is prohibited and may subject a member to administrative action pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy and/or criminal prosecution.

805.4.1 PENALTIES FOR MISUSE OF RECORDS

It is a misdemeanor to furnish, buy, receive or possess Department of Justice criminal history information without authorization by law (Penal Code § 11143).

Authorized persons or agencies violating state regulations regarding the security of Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) maintained by the California Department of Justice may lose direct access to CORI (11 CCR 702).

805.5 RELEASE OR DISSEMINATION OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information may be released only to authorized recipients who have both a right to know and a need to know.

A member who is asked to release protected information that should not be released should refer the requesting person to a supervisor or to the Records Coordinator for information regarding a formal request.

Unless otherwise ordered or when an investigation would be jeopardized, protected information maintained by the Department may generally be shared with authorized persons from other law enforcement agencies who are assisting in the investigation or conducting a related investigation. Any such information should be released through the Records Unit to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

805.5.1 TRANSMISSION GUIDELINES

Protected information, such as restricted Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should not be transmitted via unencrypted radio. When circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of officers, other department members, or the public is at risk, only summary information may be transmitted.

In cases where the transmission of protected information, such as Personally Identifiable Information, is necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose, and utilization of an encrypted radio channel is infeasible, a MDT or department-issued cellular telephone should be utilized when practicable. If neither are available, unencrypted radio transmissions shall be subject to the following:

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- Elements of protected information should be broken up into multiple transmissions, to minimally separate an individual's combined last name and any identifying number associated with the individual, from either first name or first initial.
- Additional information regarding the individual, including date of birth, home address, or physical descriptors, should be relayed in separate transmissions.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

805.5.2 REVIEW OF CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD
Individuals requesting to review their own California criminal history information shall be referred to the Department of Justice (Penal Code § 11121).

Individuals shall be allowed to review their arrest or conviction record on file with the Department after complying with all legal requirements regarding authority and procedures in Penal Code § 11120 through Penal Code § 11127 (Penal Code § 13321).

805.6 SECURITY OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

The Chief of Police will select a member of the Department to oversee the security of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

(a) Developing and maintaining security practices, procedures and training.

(b) Ensuring federal and state compliance with the CJIS Security Policy and the requirements of any state or local criminal history records systems.

(c) Establishing procedures to provide for the preparation, prevention, detection, analysis and containment of security incidents including computer attacks.

(d) Tracking, documenting and reporting all breach of security incidents to the Chief of Police and appropriate authorities.

805.6.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members accessing or receiving protected information shall ensure the information is not accessed or received by persons who are not authorized to access or receive it. This includes leaving protected information, such as documents or computer databases, accessible to others when it is reasonably foreseeable that unauthorized access may occur (e.g., on an unattended table or desk; in or on an unattended vehicle; in an unlocked desk drawer or file cabinet; on an unattended computer terminal).

805.7 TRAINING

All members authorized to access or release protected information shall complete a training program that complies with any protected information system requirements and identifies authorized access and use of protected information, as well as its proper handling and dissemination.

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805.8 CALIFORNIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

Members shall not release personal information from any agency database for the purpose of investigation or enforcement of any program compiling data on individuals based on religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity (Government Code § 8310.3).

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Computers and Digital Evidence

806.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for the seizure and storage of computers, personal communications devices (PCDs) digital cameras, digital recorders and other electronic devices that are capable of storing digital information; and for the preservation and storage of digital evidence. All evidence seized and/or processed pursuant to this policy shall be done so in compliance with clearly established Fourth Amendment and search and seizure provisions.

806.2 SEIZING COMPUTERS AND RELATED EVIDENCE

Computer equipment requires specialized training and handling to preserve its value as evidence. Officers should be aware of the potential to destroy information through careless or improper handling, and utilize the most knowledgeable available resources. Before seizing a computer or related equipment, consult a member of the Salinas Police Department's Computer Forensics Unit (CFU). If no member of the CFU is available, When seizing a computer and accessories If no member of the CFU is available, the following steps should be taken:

(a) Photograph each item, front and back, specifically including cable connections to other items. Look for a phone line or cable to a modem for Internet access.

(b) Do not overlook the possibility of the presence of physical evidence on and around the hardware relevant to the particular investigation such as fingerprints, biological or trace evidence, and/or documents.

(c) If the computer is off, do not turn it on.

(d) If the computer is on, do not shut it down normally and do not click on anything or examine any files.

1. Photograph the screen, if possible, and note any programs or windows that appear to be open and running.

2. Disconnect the power cable from the back of the computer box or if a portable notebook style, disconnect any power cable from the case and remove the battery).

(e) Label each item with case number, evidence sheet number, and item number.

(f) Handle and transport the computer and storage media (e.g., tape, discs, memory cards, flash memory, external drives) with care so that potential evidence is not lost.

(g) Lodge all computer items in the Property Room. Do not store computers where normal room temperature and humidity is not maintained.

(h) At minimum, officers should document the following in related reports:

1. Where the computer was located and whether or not it was in operation.

2. Who was using it at the time.

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3. Who claimed ownership.
4. If it can be determined, how it was being used.

(i) In most cases when a computer is involved in criminal acts and is in the possession of the suspect, the computer itself and all storage devices (hard drives, tape drives, and disk drives) should be seized along with all media. Consult a member of the CFU to determine if accessories (printers, monitors, mouse, scanner, keyboard, cables, software and manuals) should be seized.

806.2.1 BUSINESS OR NETWORKED COMPUTERS

If the computer belongs to a business or is part of a network, it may not be feasible to seize the entire computer. Cases involving networks require specialized handling. Officers should contact a certified forensic computer examiner for instructions or a response to the scene. It may be possible to perform an on-site inspection, or to image the hard drive only of the involved computer. This should only be done by someone specifically trained in processing computers for evidence.

806.2.2 FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF COMPUTERS

If an examination of the contents of the computer's hard drive, or floppy disks, compact discs, or any other storage media is required, forward the following items to a computer forensic examiner:

(a) Copy of report(s) involving the computer, including the Evidence/Property sheet.

(b) Copy of a consent to search form signed by the computer owner or the person in possession of the computer, or a copy of a search warrant authorizing the search of the computer hard drive for evidence relating to investigation.

(c) A listing of the items to search for (e.g., photographs, financial records, e-mail, documents). Complete a CFU examination request form and place it in the basket on the CFU door.

(d) An exact duplicate of the hard drive or disk will be made using a forensic computer and a forensic software program by someone trained in the examination of computer storage devices for evidence.

806.3 SEIZING DIGITAL STORAGE MEDIA

Digital storage media including hard drives, floppy discs, CD's, DVD's, tapes, memory cards, or flash memory devices should be seized and stored in a manner that will protect them from damage.

(a) Do not review, access or open digital files prior to submission. If the information is needed for immediate investigation request the Property and Evidence Office to copy the contents to an appropriate form of storage media.

(b) Many kinds of storage media can be erased or damaged by magnetic fields. Keep all media away from magnetic devices, electric motors, radio transmitters or other sources of magnetic fields.

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(c) Do not leave storage media where they would be subject to excessive heat such as in a parked vehicle on a hot day.

806.4 SEIZING PCDS

Personal communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs or other hand-held devices connected to any communication network must be handled with care to preserve evidence that may be on the device including messages, stored data and/or images.

(a) If an officer is competent in doing so, they may should review or search the contents of such devices, incident to arrest or consent, to determine which items should be recovered by a member of CFU. Caution should be exercised as unsent messages can be lost, data can be inadvertently deleted, and incoming messages can override stored messages. Officers should consult a member of the CFU if there are concerns about searching communication devices.

(b) Do not turn the device on or off.

(c) When seizing the devices, also seize the charging units if possible.

806.5 DIGITAL EVIDENCE RECORDED BY OFFICERS

The Salinas Police Department's Crime Scene Unit has established a protocol for documenting crime scenes using a digital photography format to maintain consistency in documenting crime scenes using the Department's inventory of digital cameras, portable media storage devices and long-term media storage. Officers handling and submitting recorded and digitally stored evidence from digital cameras and audio or video recorders will comply with these procedures to ensure the integrity and admissibility of such evidence.

The Salinas Police Department Criminalist is responsible for the digital photography equipment, maintenance, training and inventory within the Crime Scene Unit. The Criminalist is also responsible for overseeing the proper storage of digital media created by the Crime Scene Investigators. Only authorized personnel are allowed to use equipment from the Crime Scene Unit. The Criminalist will designate those persons.

806.5.1 COLLECTION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Once evidence is recorded it shall not be erased, deleted or altered in any way prior to submission. All photographs taken will be preserved regardless of quality, composition or relevance. Video and audio files will not be altered in any way.

(a) Only Department approved digital cameras will be authorized to document crime scenes investigated by the Salinas Police Department. The Criminalist office will maintain an inventory of approved digital photography and digital video cameras.

(b) Training on the use of the approved digital camera equipment will be the responsibility of the Criminalist.

(c) Only Department approved digital storage devices (i.e. SD, CF cards and Mini DV Cassettes) will be used by the crime scene investigators.

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806.5.2 SUBMISSION OF DIGITAL MEDIA

The following are required procedures for the submission of digital media used by cameras or other recorders:

(a) Photographs in the form of digital media, taken by crime scene investigators or authorized personnel will be turned in at the end of each shift. Digital camera cards will be placed in appropriate envelopes, case number and initials will be placed on the envelope and the envelope will be placed in a secure locker or box designated by the Criminalist. Digital video camera cassettes will be booked into the Salinas Police Department evidence room per department procedures.

(b) The Criminalist or Latent Fingerprint Examiner will collect digital media storage cards from the secure location. The images will be downloaded into a secure storage drive designated by the City of Salinas Information Technology Department. Access to the drive will be limited to personnel of the Crime Scene investigations Unit. Access to add, remove or move files within the secured drive will be available only to the Criminalist and Latent Fingerprint Examiner.

(c) Crime scene and case photos taken by the Crime Scene Investigations Unit will only be downloaded to the secure drive. No other locations are approved for storage. Hard copies of photos are only printed for investigation purposes only and are to be properly destroyed after use or submitted with the report.

806.5.3 DOWNLOADING OF DIGITAL FILES

Digital information such as video or audio files recorded on devices using internal memory must be downloaded to storage media. The following procedures are to be followed:

(a) Files should not be opened or reviewed prior to downloading and storage.

(b) All requests for photos by outside agencies must go through the Criminalist office. Request will be in the form of hard copies of photos or CD/DVD storage media.

806.5.4 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

(a) Digital images that are enhanced to provide a better quality photograph for identification and investigative purposes must only be made from a copy of the original media.

(b) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the corresponding incident report.

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Animal Control

807.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for animal control officers and Salinas Police Department personnel in dealing with animal control related calls for service and to set forth procedures regarding animal control services, the handling of injured animals, and the abatement of animal nuisances.

807.2 ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

The Animal Control Officer (ACO) shall be responsible for enforcing local, state and federal laws relating to animals, and for appropriately resolving or referring animal problems as outlined in this policy. The ACO shall be under the operational control of the Administration Division. The Animal Control Officer's assigned working hours will be scheduled by the Administrative Services Manager.

During hours when the ACO is on duty, requests for animal control services shall be assigned by County Communications, Patrol Supervisor, or the Watch Commander.

Requests for assistance by the ACO shall be acknowledged and responded to promptly.

807.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

During hours when the Animal Control Officer is off-duty, or if the ACO is otherwise unavailable, the following animal related calls for service will be handled by the appropriate on-duty officer.

Officers may be dispatched to animal related calls and should take appropriate actions to control the situation until the arrival of an ACO. Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper equipment, responding officers generally should not attempt to capture and pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of the ACO. The following are examples of when an officer may consider acting before the arrivalof the ACO:

(a) When there is a threat to the public safety.

(b) When animal has bitten someone, officers should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.

(c) When an animal is creating a traffic hazard.

(d) When the owner/handler has been arrested and there is no other alternative placement for the animal.

(e) When the animal is gravely injured.

807.3.1 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS

Officers shall conduct a preliminary investigation on all reports of animal cruelty and forward the information to the ACO for follow-up. Officers shall not hesitate to take any immediate actions deemed necessary. The assistance of an animal control officer may be requested to assist with

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the investigation when appropriate for the purpose of handling the disposition of any amimal(s) associated with the case.

807.3.2 STRAY DOGS
If the dog has a license or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted, if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the Animal Shelter (8am-4pm) holding pens, making sure the animal has food, water, and bedding.

The animal pick-up form must be completely filled out and left at the Animal Shelter. Release of impounded dogs requires a fee be paid. Releases will be handled by the ACO or Animal Shelter personnel.

807.3.3 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS
After hours, Officer shall obtain as much information as possible for forwarding to the ACO for follow-up. Officers shall instruct the owner of a biting animal, if contacted, to keep the animal confined on the property until contacted by the ACO. If the animal is a stray, then every effort shall be made to capture and impound the animal immediately.

807.3.4 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS
Officers shall obtain and forward to the ACO as much information as possible regarding the nature of the comlaint, complaining person, owner information (if possible), location of problem, etc. If, based on the circumstances, immediate enforcement action becomes necessary, Officers will also document any actions taken, citation(s) issued, related report numbers, etc. and forward that information to the ACO.

In the event responding officers cannot fulfill urgent requests for service because the animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the ACO may be called to duty to handle. If the ACO is unavailable, the patrol supervisor may request the assistance of an animal control officer from an allied agency.

All requests to call in the ACO must be approved by a field supervisor or the Watch Commander.

807.4 DECEASED ANIMALS
Deceased animals on public property will be removed and properly disposed of by the ACO. Officers will remove deceased animals when the Animal Control Officer is not on duty. ACOs may placed the deceased animals in the dead pan of the Animal Control Officer's truck. Officers should bag the deceased animal, transport it to the Animal Shelter, and place the animal in the appropriate container in the cooler. If there is any owner identification with the deceased animal, that information shall be left at the Animal Shelter so there may make later notification to the owner.

(a) For health and sanitary reasons, deceased animals should be placed in a sealed plastic bag prior to placing in the ACO truck. Large animals should be double bagged and left next to the ACO truck, out of public view.

(b) Neither the ACO nor any officer will be required to climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

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807.5 INJURED ANIMALS

When any injured domesticated animal is brought to the attention of a member of this agency, all reasonable attempts shall be made to contact the owner or responsible handler. When the owner or responsible handler cannot be located and the animal is not an immediate danger to the community, it shall be taken to a doctor of veterinary medicine as described below (Penal Code 597.1).

(a) During normal business hours, the animal should be taken to the authorized veterinary care clinic.

(b) If after normal business hours, the animal should be taken to the authorized Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care Services Clinic.

(c) The only exception to the above is when the animal is an immediate danger to the community or the owner of the animal is identified and takes responsibility for the injured animal.

(d) Injured wildlife should be referred to the SPCA, Marine Mammal Center or Department of Fish and WIldlife, as applicable. The SPCA will not pick up common pigeons (red legs), starlings, bats, or skunks.

(e) When handling dead or injured animals, Department employees shall attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the aniimal.

(f) Each incident shall be documented and, at minimum, include the name of the reporting party and veterinary hospital and/or person to whom the animal is released. If the ACO is off duty, the information will be forwarded for follow-up.

807.6 CITATIONS

It should be at the discretion of the ACO, officer, or the Field Supervisor as to the need for, or advisability of, the issuance of a citation for a violation.

807.7 POST-ARREST PROCEDURES

The arresting officer should make a reasonable effort to ensure that animals or pets under a person's care will be provided with adequate care when that person is arrested. This is only required when there is no person to provide care and the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animals.

Relatives or neighbors may be contacted, with the owner's consent, to care for the animals. If no persons can be found or the owner does not consent, the appropriate animal control authority should be notified.

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Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

808.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure this department fulfills its obligation in complying with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) as well as applicable California Education Code requirements.

808.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes and takes all such reports seriously (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(iii)). Reports will be accepted in any manner, including in person or in writing, at any Salinas Police Department facility. Reports will be accepted anonymously, by phone or via email or on the institution's website.

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the Salinas Police Department and the administration of the institution.

Supervisors assigned areas of responsibility in the following policy sections are expected to be familiar with the subsections of 20 USC § 1092(f) and 34 CFR 668.46 that are relevant to their responsibilities.

808.3 POLICY, PROCEDURE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Chief of Police will:

(a) Ensure that the Salinas Police Department establishes procedures for immediate emergency response and evacuation, including the use of electronic and cellular communication and testing of these procedures (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(i); 20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(iii)).

(b) Enter into written agreements as appropriate with local law enforcement agencies to (Education Code § 67381.1):

1. Identify roles in the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(ii)).

    (a) This includes identification of the responsibilities for sexual assault, hate crimes and Part 1 violent crime investigations (e.g., willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault as defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook), and establishing the specific geographical boundaries of each agency's responsibility, including maps as necessary (Education Code § 67381).

2. Assist in the monitoring and reporting of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations that are recognized by the institution and engaged in by students attending the institution, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(G)).

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3. Ensure coordination of emergency response and evacuation procedures, including procedures to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)).

4. Notify the Salinas Police Department of criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies to assist the institution in meeting its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)).

5. Notify the Salinas Police Department of criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies to assist in making information available to the campus community in a timely manner and to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).

(c) Appoint a designee to develop programs that are designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(D)).

(d) Appoint a designee to develop programs to inform students and employees about the prevention of crime (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(E)).

(e) Appoint a designee to develop educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, and what to do if an offense occurs, including but not limited to, who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence and to whom the alleged offense should be reported (20 USC § 1092(f)(8)(B)). The designee shall also develop written materials to be distributed to reporting persons that explains the rights and options provided for under 20 USC § 1092 (20 USC § 1092(f)(8)(C)).

(f) Appoint a designee to make the appropriate notifications to institution staff regarding missing person investigations in order to ensure that the institution complies with the requirements of 34 CFR 668.46(h).

808.3.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will also (Education Code § 67386):

(a) Assist the institution with the development of policies and procedures relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student whether it occurred on- or off-campus including:

1. The differences between standards of proof and defenses in criminal investigations and administrative or disciplinary matters.

2. Victim-centered protocols including privacy protection, responses to reports, interviews, investigations, required notifications, and participation by victim advocates and other supporting individuals.

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(b) Assist, as appropriate, with trauma-informed training for campus personnel involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases.

(c) Assist, as appropriate, in the development of the institution's comprehensive prevention and outreach programs addressing sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

(d) Ensure that any reported Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime described in Penal Code § 422.55 (whether it occurred on- or off-campus), is reported as soon as practicable to any local law enforcement agency with investigation responsibilities pursuant to a written agreement with the Salinas Police Department or the institution (Education Code § 67380).

1. The identification of the victim shall be withheld, unless the victim consents to being identified after being informed of the right to have their personally identifying information withheld. If the victim does not consent to being identified, then the alleged assailant shall not be identified unless the institution determines that the alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of the students, employees, or the institution, and the immediate assistance of the Salinas Police Department is necessary to contact or detain the assailant (Education Code § 67380).

2. If the institution discloses the identity of the alleged assailant to the Salinas Police Department, the institution must immediately inform the victim of that disclosure (Education Code § 67380).

(e) Ensure the victim receives the following information:

1. Options on rights to obtain a sexual assault forensic medical examination including the right to be accompanied to the examination by a certified sexual assault counselor and/or support person of the victim's choosing

2. How to access transportation to an examination site, including transportation options provided or arranged by the campus

808.4 RECORDS COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Records Coordinator is responsible for maintaining Salinas Police Department statistics and making reasonable good-faith efforts to obtain statistics from other law enforcement agencies as necessary to allow the institution to comply with its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)). The statistics shall be compiled as follows:

(a) Statistics concerning the occurrence of the following criminal offenses reported to this department or to local police agencies that occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, and on public property including streets, sidewalks and parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(i); 34 CFR 668.46(c)):

1. Murder

2. Sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible

3. Robbery

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4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Motor vehicle theft
7. Manslaughter
8. Arson
9. Arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations and weapons possession
10. Dating violence, domestic violence and stalking

(b) Statistics concerning the crimes described in the section above, theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction, damage or vandalism of property, and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person where the victim was intentionally selected because of his/her actual or perceived race, sex, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability. These statistics should be collected and reported according to the category of prejudice (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(ii); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).

1. The statistics shall be compiled using the definitions in the FBI's UCR system and modifications made pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(9)). For the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in the Violence Against Women Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 USC § 12291; 34 CFR 668.46(a)). The statistics will be categorized separately as offenses that occur in the following places (20 USC § 1092(f)(12); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(5)):

   (a) On campus.

   (b) In or on a non-campus building or property.

   (c) On public property.

   (d) In dormitories or other on-campus, residential or student facilities.

(c) Statistics will be included by the calendar year in which the crime was reported to the Salinas Police Department (34 CFR 668.46(c)(3)).

(d) Stalking offenses will include a statistic for each year in which the stalking conduct is reported and will be recorded as occurring either at the first location where the stalking occurred or the location where the victim became aware of the conduct (34 CFR 668.46(c)(6)).

(e) Statistics will include the three most recent calendar years (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).

(f) The statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes (20 USC § 1092(f)(7)).

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808.4.1 CRIME LOG

The Records Coordinator is responsible for ensuring a daily crime log is created and maintained as follows (20 USC § 1092(f)(4); 34 CFR 668.46(f)):

(a) The daily crime log will record all crimes reported to the Salinas Police Department, including the nature, date, time and general location of each crime, and the disposition, if known.

(b) All log entries shall be made within two business days of the initial report being made to the Department.

(c) If new information about an entry becomes available, then the new information shall be recorded in the log not later than two business days after the information becomes available to the police department or security department.

(d) The daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period shall be open to the public for inspection at all times during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days must be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. Information in the log is not required to be disclosed when:

1. Disclosure of the information is prohibited by law.
2. Disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.
3. There is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, may cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or could result in the destruction of evidence. In any of these cases, the information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.

808.4.2 COMPILING RECORDS FOR DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The Records Coordinator is also responsible for compiling the following to allow the institution to comply with its disclosure requirements under Education Code § 67380:

(a) All occurrences reported to the Salinas Police Department and all arrests for crimes that are committed on campus that involve violence, hate violence, theft, destruction of property, illegal drugs, or alcohol intoxication.

(b) All occurrences of noncriminal acts of hate violence reported to the Salinas Police Department for which a written report is prepared.

808.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

It is the responsibility of the Administration Division Chief to ensure that the required Clery Act disclosures are properly forwarded to campus administration and community members in accordance with institution procedures. This includes:

(a) Procedures for providing emergency notification of crimes or other incidents and evacuations that might represent an imminent threat to the safety of students or employees (20 USC § 1092(f)(3); 34 CFR 668.46(e); 34 CFR 668.46 (g)).

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(b) Procedures for notifying the campus community about crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees in order to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).

(c) Information necessary for the institution to prepare its annual security report (20 USC § 1092(f)(1); 34 CFR 668.46(b)). This report will include, but is not limited to:

1. Crime statistics and the policies for preparing the crime statistics.
2. Crime and emergency reporting procedures, including the responses to such reports.
3. Policies concerning security of and access to campus facilities.
4. Crime, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking awareness and prevention programs, including
   (a) Procedures victims should follow.
   (b) Procedures for protecting the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
5. Enforcement policies related to alcohol and illegal drugs.
6. Locations where the campus community can obtain information about registered sex offenders.
7. Emergency response and evacuation procedures.
8. Missing student notification procedures.
9. Information addressing the jurisdiction and authority of campus security including any working relationships and agreements between campus security personnel and both state and local law enforcement agencies.

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Chapter 9 - Custody

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Temporary Custody of Adults

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to address the health and safety of adults taken into temporarycustody by members of the Salinas Police Department for processing prior to being released or transferred to a housing or other type of facility.

Temporary custody of juveniles is addressed in the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

Custodial searches are addressed in the Custodial Searches Policy.

900.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Administrative cuffing station – An immovable fixture within the temporary detention area with a ring to secure handcuffs where the detainee is not left unattended.

Holding cell/cell - Any locked enclosure that is primarily intended for the secure detention of adults inside the Temporary Detention Area.

Safety checks - Direct, visual observation by a member of this department performed at random intervals, within time frames prescribed in this policy, to provide for the health and welfare of adults in temporary custody.

Temporary custody - The time period an adult is in custody at the Salinas Police Department prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

Temporary Detention Area – The secure area of the police facility designated for the processing, testing, and temporary detention of a person.

900.1.2 TEMPORARY DETENTION AREA USE

The Temporary Detention Area will meet all applicable Title 15 requirements of a Temporary Holding Facility.The detention of a person in the Temporary Detention Area shall not last longer than six-hours without exceptional circumstances and Watch Commander approval.

The holding cell occupancy rate should be one person per cell. The occupancy rate may be temporarily increased when deemed necessary and approved by the Watch Commander after considering relevant factors for the safety and compatibility of detainees. When placing a detainee into a holding cell, personnel will ensure the cell is locked and secure before ceasing direct supervision of the detainee. This area shall be primarily utilized for detained adults. In the event a juvenile is being held in the Temporary Detention area, adult detainees will not be allowed access until such a time sight and sound segregation between adults and juvenile detainees can be achieved.

Use of an administrative cuffing station requires continuous direct supervision. Unrestrained detainees shall not be permitted in the temporary detention area while an administrative cuffing station is in use.

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Restraints other than handcuffs and leg irons will not be used in the Temporary Detention Area. If use of any other type of more restrictive restraint becomes necessary, the detainee will be transferred to the Monterey County Jail or medical facility as soon as practicable.

900.1.3 TEMPORARY DETENTION AREA KEY CONTROL
Employees will maintain physical control of any keys or access devices while inside the Temporary Detention Area to prevent their access by detained persons and to quickly be able to respond to emergencies. The Watch Commander shall inventory and account for all assigned Temporary Detention Area “Folger Adams” style keys at the beginning and end of each shift.

900.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to releasing adults from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable, and to keeping adults safe while in temporary custody at the Department. Adults should be in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for investigation, processing, transfer or release.

900.3 GENERAL CRITERIA AND SUPERVISION

No adult should be in temporary custody for longer than six hours. Exceeding this time limit requires extenuating circumstances and Watch Commander approval.

Anyone in temporary custody longer than six hours shall be offered and provided a commercially available meal unless a meal is refused. Reasonable accommodations will be made for special dietary needs such as medical or religious considerations. Detainees will be given a reasonable amount of time to consume the meal, which must be at least fifteen minutes.

900.3.1 INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD NOT BE IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY
Individuals who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be in temporary custody at the Salinas Police Department, but should be transported to a jail facility, a medical facility, or another type of facility as appropriate. These include:

(a) Any individual who is unconscious or has been unconscious while being taken into custody or while being transported.

(b) Any individual who has a medical condition, including pregnancy, that may require medical attention, supervision, or medication while in temporary custody.

(c) Any individual who is seriously injured.

(d) Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk (see the Mental Illness Commitments Policy).

    1. If the officer taking custody of an individual believes that the individual may be a suicide risk, the officer shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release, or a transfer to an appropriate facility is completed (15 CCR 1030).

(e) Individuals who are obviously in crisis, as defined in the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy.

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(f) Individuals who are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any substance to the degree that may require medical attention, or who have ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.

(g) Any individual who has exhibited extremely violent or continuously violent behavior including behavior that results in the destruction of property or demonstrates an intent to cause physical harm to themselves or others (15 CCR 1053; 15 CCR 1055).

(h) Any individual who claims to have, is known to be afflicted with, or displays symptoms of any communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk (15 CCR 1051).

(i) Any individual with a prosthetic or orthopedic device where removal of the device would be injurious to the individual's health or safety.

(j) Any individual with an obvious developmental disability (15 CCR 1057).

(k) Any individual who appears to be a danger to themselves or others due to a behavioral crisis, or who appears gravely disabled (15 CCR 1052).

(l) Any individual who needs restraint beyond the use of handcuffs or shackles for security reasons (15 CCR 1058).

(m) Any individual obviously suffering from drug or alcohol withdrawal (15 CCR 1213).

Officers taking custody of a person who exhibits any of the above conditions should notify a supervisor of the situation. These individuals should not be in temporary custody at the Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical or mental health professional, as appropriate for the circumstances.

900.3.2 SUPERVISION IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY

An authorized department member trained and capable of supervising shall be present at all times when an individual is held in temporary custody. The member responsible for supervising shall not have other duties that could unreasonably conflict with the member's supervision. Any individual in custody must be able to summon the supervising member if needed. If the person in custody has a hearing or speech impairment, accommodations shall be made to provide this ability (15 CCR 1027).

At least one female department member shall be present when a female adult is in temporary custody. In the event that none is readily available, the female in custody should be transported to another facility or released pursuant to another lawful process (15 CCR 1027).

Absent exigent circumstances, such as a medical emergency or a violent subject, members should not enter the cell of a person of the opposite sex unless a member of the same sex as the person in custody is present (Penal Code § 4021).

No individual in custody shall be permitted to supervise, control or exert any authority over other individuals in custody.

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900.3.3 STAFFING PLAN

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure a staffing plan is prepared and maintained, indicating assigned personnel and their duties. The planshall ensure that at least one member who meets the training standards established by the) Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for general fire- and life-safety and is trained in fire- and life-safety procedures relating specifically to the facility is on-duty at all times (15 CCR 1028).

The Temporary Detention area consists of two sections. The holding area consists of six single occupancy temporary holding cells. If deemed necessary and only with Watch Commander approval, the occupancy rate of a holding cell may temporarily be increased on a case-by-case basis. There is a desk in the center of the area with multiple lockers for the storage of personal property. A bench style administrative cuffing station is near the entrance and multiple standing style administrative cuffing stations are around the desk. Adjacent to the holding area is an administrative processing area. There are no medical, food, or other services provided at the Temporary Detention Area and it is only used as needed. When in use, a department member who meets the training standards set forth in this policy shall be assigned to the Temporary Detention Area. Generally, this will be the arresting or an assisting officer. The Temporary Detention Area is managed by a designated Police Commander and daily operation is the responsibility of the on-duty Watch Commander. Whenever the Temporary Detention Area is in use, the Watch Commander should access the applicable surveillance monitors.

The Temporary Detention Area is used to process detainees and perform other investigative procedures prior to release or transfer to the Monterey County Jail, a medical facility, or another facility. Only approved employees trained per this policy or approved employees accompanied by an employee trained per this policy may use the Temporary Detention Area for processing a detainee. Supervision and accountability of detainees in the Temporary Detention Area is the responsibility of the arresting officer unless relieved by an authorized department member. Whenever processing an unrestrained detainee, the responsible employee should arrange for another approved employee to be present.

The staffing plan shall be available for biennial review by BSCC staff. The review and recommendations of the BSCC biennial review shall be forwarded to the City, as required by 15 CCR 1027.

900.3.4 ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

Entry into any location where a person is held in custody should be restricted to:

(a) Authorized members entering for official business purposes.

(b) Emergency medical personnel when necessary.

(c) Any other person authorized by the Watch Commander.

When practicable, more than one authorized member should be present for entry into a location where a person is held in custody for security purposes and to witness interactions.

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900.4 INITIATING TEMPORARY CUSTODY

The officer responsible for an individual in temporary custody should evaluate the person for any apparent chronic illness, disability, vermin infestation, possible communicable disease or any other potential risk to the health or safety of the individual or others. The officer should specifically ask if the individual is contemplating suicide and evaluate the individual for obvious signs or indications of suicidal intent.

The receiving officer should ask the arresting officer if there is any statement, indication or evidence surrounding the individual's arrest and transportation that would reasonably indicate the individual is at risk for suicide or critical medical care. If there is any suspicion that the individual may be suicidal, the individual shall be transported to the Monterey County jail or the appropriate mental health facility.

The officer should promptly notify the Watch Commander of any conditions that may warrant immediate medical attention or other appropriate action. The Watch Commander shall determine whether the individual will be placed in a cell, immediately released or transported to jail or other facility.

900.4.1 SCREENING AND PLACEMENT

The officer responsible for an individual in custody shall (15 CCR 1050):

- (a) Advise the Watch Commander of any significant risks presented by the individual (e.g., suicide risk, health risk, violence).
- (b) Evaluate the following issues against the stated risks in (a) to determine the need for placing the individual in a single cell:
  - (a) Consider whether the individual may be at a high risk of being sexually abused based on all available known information (28 CFR 115.141), or whether the person is facing any other identified risk.
  - (b) Provide any individual identified as being at a high risk for sexual or other victimization with heightened protection. This may include (28 CFR 115.113; 28 CFR 115.141):
    - (a) Continuous, direct sight and sound supervision.
    - (b) Single-cell placement in a cell that is actively monitored on video by a member who is available to immediately intervene.
  - (c) Ensure individuals are separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).
  - (d) Ensure males and females are separated by sight and sound when in cells.
  - (e) Ensure restrained individuals are not placed in cells with unrestrained individuals.
- (c) Ensure that those confined under civil process or for civil causes are kept separate from those who are in temporary custody pending criminal charges.

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(d) Ensure separation, as appropriate, based on other factors, such as age, criminal sophistication, assaultive/non-assaultive behavior, mental state, disabilities and sexual orientation.

900.4.2 CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

Consular notification may be mandatory when certain foreign nationals are arrested. The Field Operations Division Chief will ensure that the U.S. Department of State's list of countries and jurisdictions that require mandatory notification is readily available to department members. There should also be a published list of foreign embassy and consulate telephone and fax numbers, as well as standardized notification forms that can be transmitted and then retained for documentation. Prominently displayed signs informing foreign nationals of their rights related to consular notification should also be posted in areas used for the temporary custody of adults.

Department members assigned to process a foreign national shall:

(a) Inform the individual, without delay, that the individual may have the individual's consular officers notified of the arrest or detention and may communicate with them.

1. This notification should be documented.

(b) Determine whether the foreign national's country is on the U.S. Department of State's mandatory notification list.

1. If the country is on the mandatory notification list, then:

(a) Notify the country's nearest embassy or consulate of the arrest or detention by fax or telephone.

(b) Tell the individual that this notification has been made and inform the individual without delay that the individual may communicate with consular officers.

(c) Forward any communication from the individual to the individual's consular officers without delay.

(d) Document all notifications to the embassy or consulate and retain the faxed notification and any fax confirmation for the individual's file.

2. If the country is not on the mandatory notification list and the individual requests that the individual's consular officers be notified, then:

(a) Notify the country's nearest embassy or consulate of the arrest or detention by fax or telephone.

(b) Forward any communication from the individual to the individual's consular officers without delay.

900.5 SAFETY, HEALTH AND OTHER PROVISIONS

900.5.1 TEMPORARY CUSTODY LOGS

Any time an individual is in temporary custody at the Salinas Police Department, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in a custody log, including:

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(a) Identifying information about the individual, including the individual's name.

(b) Date and time of arrival at the Department.

(c) Any charges for which the individual is in temporary custody and any case number.

(d) Time of all safety checks (15 CCR 1027; 15 CCR 1027.5).

(e) Any medical and other screening requested and completed.

(f) Any emergency situations or unusual incidents.

(g) Any other information that may be required by other authorities, such as compliance inspectors.

(h) Date and time of release from the Salinas Police Department.

(i) Any meals provided or offered.

The Watch Commandershall be advised and approve the temporary custody, and should initial the log when the individual is released from custody or transferred to another facility.

The Watch Commander should make periodic checks to ensure all log entries and safety and security checks are made on time.

900.5.2 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members monitoring or processing anyone in temporary custody shall ensure:

(a) Safety checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log.

(b) Individuals in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.

1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the individual is not aware.

2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.

(c) There is reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.

(d) There is reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.

(e) There are reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(f) There is privacy during attorney visits.

(g) Those in temporary custody are generally permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless it is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.

(h) Clean blankets are provided as reasonably necessary to ensure the comfort of an individual.

1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.

(i) Adequate shelter, heat, light and ventilation are provided without compromising security or enabling escape.

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(j) Adequate furnishings are available, including suitable chairs or benches.

900.5.3 MEDICAL CARE

First-aid equipment and basic medical supplies should be available to department members (15 CCR 1220). At least one member who has current certification in basic first aid and CPR should be on-duty at all times.

Should a person in custody be injured or become ill, appropriate medical assistance should be sought. A supervisor should meet with those providing medical aid at the facility to allow access to the person. Members shall comply with the opinion of medical personnel as to whether an individual in temporary custody should be transported to the hospital. If the person is transported while still in custody, the person will be accompanied by an officer.

Those who require medication while in temporary custody should not be at the Salinas Police Department. They should be released or transferred to another facility as appropriate.

900.5.4 ORTHOPEDIC OR PROSTHETIC APPLIANCE

Subject to safety and security concerns, individuals shall be permitted to retain an orthopedic or prosthetic appliance. However, if the member supervising the individual has probable cause to believe the possession of the appliance presents a risk of bodily harm to any person or is a risk to the security of the facility, the appliance may be removed from the individual unless its removal would be injurious to the individual's health or safety. If the detainee cannot easily remove the device him or herself, employees should consider transporting the detainee to the Monterey County Jail or a medical facility.

Whenever a prosthetic or orthopedic appliance is removed, the Watch Commander shall be promptly apprised of the reason. It shall be promptly returned when it reasonably appears that any risk no longer exists (Penal Code § 2656; 15 CCR 1207).

900.5.5 TELEPHONE CALLS

Immediately upon being booked and, except where physically impossible, no later than three hours after arrest, an individual in custody has the right to make at least three completed calls to an attorney, bail bondsman, and a relative or other person (Penal Code § 851.5). Additional calls may be made as reasonable and necessary (15 CCR 1067). In providing further access to a telephone beyond that required by Penal Code § 851.5, legitimate law enforcement interests such as officer safety, effect on ongoing criminal investigations and logistics should be balanced against the individual's desire for further telephone access.

(a) Telephone calls may be limited to local calls, except that long-distance calls may be made by the individual at the individual's own expense.

1. The Department should pay the cost of any long-distance calls related to arranging for the care of a child or dependent adult (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).

2. The provisions of Penal Code § 851.5 concerning this issue shall be posted in bold, block type in a conspicuous place within the facility.

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(b) The individual should be given sufficient time to contact whomever the individual desires and to make any necessary arrangements, including child or dependent adult care, or transportation upon release.

(a) Telephone calls are not intended to be lengthy conversations. The member assigned to monitor or process the individual may use the member's judgment in determining the duration of the calls. Completed telephone calls, the numbers dialed, and any offers to use the phone should be documented on the Holding Room Detention form.

(b) Within three hours of the arrest, the member supervising the individual should inquire whether the individual is a custodial parent with responsibility for a minor child, and notify the individual that the individual may make two additional telephone calls to a relative or other person for the purpose of arranging for the care of minor children (Penal Code § 851.5).

(c) Calls between an individual in temporary custody and the individual's attorney shall be deemed confidential and shall not be monitored, eavesdropped upon or recorded (Penal Code § 851.5(b)(1); 15 CCR 1068).

(d) Individuals who are known to have, or are perceived by others as having, hearing or speech impairments shall be provided access to a telecommunication device which will facilitate communication (15 CCR 1067).

900.5.6 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

Subject to available resources, safety and security, the religious beliefs and needs of all individuals in custody should be reasonably accommodated (15 CCR 1072). Requests for religious accommodation should generally be granted unless there is a compelling security or safety reason and denying the request is the least restrictive means available to ensure security or safety. The responsible supervisor should be advised any time a request for religious accommodation is denied.

Those who request to wear headscarves or simple head coverings for religious reasons should generally be accommodated absent unusual circumstances. Head coverings shall be searched before being worn.

Individuals wearing headscarves or other approved coverings shall not be required to remove them while in the presence of or while visible to the opposite sex if they so desire. Religious garments that substantially cover the individual’s head and face may be temporarily removed during the taking of any photographs.

900.5.7 FIREARMS AND OTHER SECURITY MEASURES

Firearms and other weapons and control devices shall not be permitted in secure areas where individuals are in custody or are processed. They should be properly secured outside of the secure area. An exception may occur only during emergencies, upon approval of a supervisor.

All perimeter doors to secure areas shall be kept locked at all times, except during routine cleaning, when no individuals in custody are present or in the event of an emergency, such as an evacuation.

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900.5.8 REPORTING PHYSICAL HARM OR SERIOUS THREAT OF PHYSICAL HARM

In addition to a custody log entry, any incident that results in physical harm or serious threat of physical harm to a member, person in custody or any other person shall be documented as stated in the Use of Force or Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting policies, or other applicable reporting process. A copy of all reports generated regarding the above circumstances shall be submitted as soon as reasonably practicable. The Watch Commander will identify those reports and forward to the Facility Manager or designee for review, and to the Records Unit to be retained a minimum of two years for inspection purposes (15 CCR 1044).

900.5.9 ATTORNEYS

(a) An attorney may visit at the request of the individual in custody or a relative (Penal Code § 825).

(b) Attorneys who need to interview an individual in custody should do so inside a secure interview room.

(c) The individual in custody as well as the attorney should be searched for weapons prior to being admitted to the interview room and at the conclusion of the interview.

(d) Attorneys must produce a current California Bar card as well as other matching appropriate identification.

(e) Interviews between attorneys and their clients shall not be monitored or recorded (15 CCR 1068).

900.5.10 DISCIPLINE

Discipline will not be administered to any individual in custody at this facility. Any individual in custody who repeatedly fails to follow directions or facility rules should be transported to the appropriate jail, mental health facility or hospital as soon as practicable. Such conduct should be documented and reported to the receiving facility (15 CCR 1081).

900.6 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Individuals in custody may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Unless an individual presents a heightened risk, handcuffs should generally be removed when the person is in a cell.

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the Salinas Police Department unless the person presents a heightened risk, and only in compliance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

Individuals in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

900.6.1 PREGNANT DETAINEES

While in the Temporary Detention Area, detainees who are known to be pregnant or in recovery after delivery shall not be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body. While in the Temporary Detention Area, women who are in labor, during delivery, or

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in recovery after delivery shall not be restrained by the wrists, ankles, or both, unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the detainee, employees, or public. Restraints shall be removed when a professional responsible for the medical care of a pregnant detainee determines removal of restraints is medically necessary.

Whenever an inmate is confirmed to be pregnant, she will be advised of standards and policies pertaining to pregnant detainees both verbally and in writing (PC 3407).

900.7 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of an individual in temporary custody should be removed, inventoried and processed as provided in the Custodial Searches Policy, unless the individual requests a different disposition. For example, an individual may request property (i.e., cash, car or house keys, medications) be released to another person. A request for the release of property to another person must be made in writing. Release of the property requires the recipient's signature on the appropriate form.

Upon release of an individual from temporary custody, the individual's items of personal property shall be compared with the inventory, and the individual shall sign a receipt for the property's return. If the individual is transferred to another facility or court, the member transporting the individual is required to obtain the receiving individual's signature as notice of receipt. The Department shall maintain a copy of the property receipt.

The Watch Commander shall be notified whenever an individual alleges that there is a shortage or discrepancy regarding the individual's property. The Watch Commander shall attempt to prove or disprove the claim.

900.8 HOLDING CELLS

A thorough inspection of a cell shall be conducted before placing an individual into the cell to ensure there are no weapons or contraband and that the cell is clean and sanitary. An inspection also should be conducted when the individual is released. Any damage noted to the cell should be photographed and documented.

The following requirements shall apply:

(a) The individual shall be searched (see the Custodial Searches Policy), and anything that could create a security or suicide risk, such as contraband, hazardous items, belts, shoes or shoelaces and jackets, shall be removed.

(b) The individual shall constantly be monitored by an audio/video system during the entire custody.

(c) The individual shall have constant auditory access to department members.

(d) The individual's initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged.

(e) Safety checks by department members shall occur no less than every 30 minutes (15 CCR 1027.5).

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(a) Safety checks should be at varying times.

(b) All safety checks shall be logged.

(c) The safety check should involve questioning the individual as to the individual's well-being.

(d) Individuals who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.

(e) Requests or concerns of the individual should be logged.

900.8.1 INTOXICATED PERSONS

Persons arrested solely for intoxication and who present a threat to their own safety or the safety of others due to their state of intoxication shall not be allowed access into the Temporary Detention Area.

900.9 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY

The Field Operations Division Chief will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any individual in temporary custody at the Salinas Police Department. The procedures should include the following:

(a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate

(b) Immediate notification of the Watch Commander, Chief of Police, and Investigation Division Chief

(c) Notification of the spouse, next of kin, or other appropriate person

(d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor

(e) Notification of the City Attorney

(f) Notification of the Coroner

(g) Evidence preservation

(h) In-custody death review reports in compliance with 15 CCR 1046

1. A copy of the initial review report of an in-custody death shall be provided to the BSCC within 60 days of the death.

(i) Preparation of a written report to the Attorney General within 10 days of any death in custody including any reasonably known facts concerning the death (Government Code § 12525)

1. A copy of the report submitted to the Attorney General shall also be submitted to the BSCC within 10 days of the death (15 CCR 1046).

900.10 ESCAPE

Attempted escape – During the course of an escape, the officer responsible for the detainee shall use any one of the following means to summon assistance and prevent the escape.

(a) Notify Police personnel via radio.

(b) Activate the duress alarm.

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(c) Any other audible means to summon assistance in preventing the escape.

Medical aid will be summoned for any detainees or agency personnel injured in the attempted escape.

Completed escape – When an escape has been completed, the following steps will be taken:

(a) The Watch Commander will be the incident commander and will direct the search and investigation.

(b) The Watch Commander and assisting officers will take immediate action to correct any security breech to prevent further escapes.

(c) Medical aid will be summoned for any detainees or agency personnel injured in the escape.

(d) The Watch Commander will ensure immediate notification to surrounding law enforcement and other public agencies as necessary.

(e) The Watch Commander will notify the Chief of Police, Operations Division Assistant Chief, Investigations Division Assistant Chief, and Investigations Division Commander.

(f) The agency personnel responsible for the care of the escapee during temporary detention will research and provide the following information to county communications and assisting police personnel:

1. Name of escapee(s).
2. Physical description and clothing description of escapee(s).
3. Direction of flight.
4. Method of escape and weapons used or possessed.
5. Locate and distribute photograph if available.
6. Provide other relevant information.
7. Escapee residential address if known.
8. Identity addresses of known associates.
9. Vehicle description(s)

900.11 RELEASE AND/OR TRANSFER

When an individual is released or transferred from custody, the member releasing the individual should ensure the following:

(a) All proper reports, forms and logs have been completed prior to release.

(b) A check has been made to ensure that the individual is not reported as missing and does not have outstanding warrants.

(c) It has been confirmed that the correct individual is being released or transported.

(d) All property, except evidence, contraband or dangerous weapons, has been returned to, or sent with, the individual.

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(e) All pertinent documentation accompanies the individual being transported to another facility (e.g., copies of booking forms, medical records, an itemized list of the individual's property, warrant copies).

(f) The individual is not permitted in any nonpublic areas of the Salinas Police Department unless escorted by a member of the Department.

(g) Any known threat or danger the individual may pose (e.g., escape risk, suicide potential, medical condition) is documented, and the documentation transported with the individual if the individual is being sent to another facility.

    (a) The department member transporting the individual shall ensure such risks are communicated to intake personnel at the other facility.

(h) Generally, persons of the opposite sex, or adults and juveniles, should not be transported in the same vehicle unless they are physically separated by a solid barrier. If segregating individuals is not practicable, officers should be alert to inappropriate physical or verbal contact and take appropriate action as necessary.

(i) Transfers between facilities or other entities, such as a hospital, should be accomplished with a custodial escort of the same sex as the person being transferred to assist with his/her personal needs as reasonable.

900.11.1 FORM REQUEST FOR PETITION TO SEAL RECORDS

Upon request, a detained arrestee released from custody shall be provided with the appropriate Judicial Council forms to petition the court to have the arrest and related records sealed (Penal Code § 851.91).

The Department shall display the required signage that complies with Penal Code § 851.91 advising an arrestee of the right to obtain the Judicial Council forms.

900.12 FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY

The Temporary Detention Area Manager will ensure the Temporary Detention Area is inspected on a monthly basis to ensure:

(a) No flammable materials are stored in the Temporary Detention Area.

(b) Fire extinguishers are serviceable.

(c) First aid kits are readily available and completely stocked.

(d) CPR equipment is available and in good condition.

The results of the monthly inspection shall be reviewed by the Temporary Detention Area Manager. The documentation will be retained by the Records Unit for two years.

Periodic testing of emergency equipment should be documented and occur quarterly.

The Salinas Fire Department will inspect the Temporary Detention Area biennially at a minimum (HS 13416.1)

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900.12.1 FIRE PROCEDURES

In the event of a fire in the Temporary Detention Area, the discovering employee should immediately:

(a) Notify the Fire department, Watch Commander, and on duty patrol personnel through County Communications.

(b) Initiate movement of all detainees to an area of safety according to the evacuation plan.

(c) Begin fire suppression procedures as appropriate.

Responding patrol officers should be responsible for:

(a) The evacuation of detainees.

(b) Obtaining medical services as needed.

(c) Secure detainees in a safe area.

(d) Initiate an investigation and complete the appropriate report regarding the origin and details of the fire.

900.12.2 EVACUATION OF THE TEMPORARY DETENTION AREA

If an evacuation of the Temporary detention area becomes necessary, The following should be considered:

(a) Primary concerns

1. Public Safety
2. Detainee safety
3. Detainee security

(b) Notification

1. Watch Commander
2. All on duty personnel
3. Fire Department
4. Medical Aid
5. Operations Division Assistant Chief
6. Chief of Police

(c) EMERGENCY EVACUATION – When time permits, all detainees will be restrained, as deemed necessary. The evacuation will be conducted in an orderly fashion.

(d) EVACUATION FORMATION AREA – All detainees will be moved to the designated area until the temporary detention area can be safely occupied, transferred to the Monterey County Jail, cited, or released. The designated area will be outside of the police building in an area that minimizes health and safety risks to detained persons i.e. an available patrol or transport vehicle.

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1. Male and female detainees should be segregated from each other and juveniles should be segregated from adults.
2. Personnel assigned to care for the safety and security of detainee(s) will stay with the detainee(s) until properly relieved.

(e) REGIONAL DISASTERS – During a disaster, the Watch Commander may authorize the release of detained persons in the Temporary Detention Area. The Watch Commander should consider relevant facts such as criminal history and the crime(s) for which the person is being detained. Violent felons or persons accused of a violent felony should continue to be detained per this policy if possible, in the interest of public safety.

(f) REPORTS – The Watch Commander will ensure an evacuation of the Temporary Detention Area is documented.

900.13 ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR

The Field Operations Division Chief will ensure any reasonably necessary supplemental procedures are in place to address the following issues (15 CCR 1029):

(a) General security

(b) Key control

(c) Sanitation and maintenance

(d) Emergency medical treatment (15 CCR 1200)

(e) Escapes

(f) Evacuation plans

(g) Fire- and life-safety, including a fire suppression pre-plan as required by 15 CCR 1032

(h) Disaster plans (e.g. natural disasters)

(i) Building and safety code compliance

(j) Civil and other disturbances including hostage situations

(k) Periodic testing of emergency equipment

(l) Emergency suspension of Title 15 regulations and notice to the BSCC as required in 15 CCR 1012

(m) Inspections and operations reviews

(n) Any other applicable requirements under 15 CCR 1029

Annual review and evaluation of security measures including internal and external security measures, sanitation, safety and maintenance (15 CCR 1280).

These supplemental procedures shall be reviewed and updated no less than every two years and shall be available to all members (15 CCR 1029).

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900.14 TRAINING

Department members should be trained and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures upon appointment, and at least every two years. Training will minimally include policy, procedures, and safety considerations.

Department members responsible for supervising adults in temporary custody shall complete the Corrections Officer Core Course or eight hours of specialized training within six months of assignment. Such training shall include but not be limited to the following (15 CCR 1024):

(a) Applicable minimum jail standards

(b) Jail operations liability

(c) Separation of detained persons

(d) Emergency procedures and planning, fire safety, and life safety.

(e) Suicide prevention

(f) De-escalation

(g) Juvenile procedures

(h) Racial bias

(i) Mental illness

Eight hours of refresher training shall be completed every two years (15 CCR 1024).

The Training Sergeant shall maintain records of all such training in the member's training file.

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Custodial Searches

901.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance regarding searches of individuals in custody. Such searches are necessary to eliminate the introduction of contraband, intoxicants or weapons into the Salinas Police Department facility. Such items can pose a serious risk to the safety and security of department members, individuals in custody, contractors and the public.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit the otherwise lawful collection of evidence from an individual in custody.

901.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Custody search - An in-custody search of an individual and of the individual's property, shoes, and clothing, including pockets, cuffs, and folds on the clothing, to remove all weapons, dangerous items, and contraband.

Physical body cavity search - A search that includes a visual inspection and may include a physical intrusion into a body cavity. Body cavity means the stomach, rectal cavity, or vagina of an individual.

Strip search - A search that requires an individual to remove or rearrange some or all of the individual's clothing to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, anus, or outer genitalia. This includes monitoring an individual who is changing clothes, where the individual's underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or female breasts are visible.

901.2 POLICY

All searches shall be conducted with concern for safety, dignity, courtesy, respect for privacy and hygiene, and in compliance with policy and law to protect the rights of those who are subject to any search.

Searches shall not be used for intimidation, harassment, punishment or retaliation.

901.3 FIELD AND TRANSPORTATION SEARCHES

An officer should conduct a custody search of an individual immediately after the individual's arrest, when receiving an individual from the custody of another, and before transporting a person who is in custody in any department vehicle.

Whenever practicable, a custody search should be conducted by an officer of the same sex as the person being searched. If an officer of the same sex is not reasonably available, a witnessing officer should be present during the search.

901.4 SEARCHES AT POLICE FACILITIES

Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the Salinas Police Department facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be conducted by

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a member of the same sex as the individual being searched. If a member of the same sex is not available, a witnessing member must be present during the search.

Custody searches should also be conducted any time an individual in custody enters or re-enters a secure area, or any time it is reasonably believed that a search is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the facility.

901.4.1 PROPERTY

Members shall take reasonable care in handling the property of an individual in custody to avoid discrepancies or losses. Property retained for safekeeping shall be kept in a secure location until the individual is released or transferred.

Some property may not be accepted by a facility or agency that is taking custody of an individual from this department, such as weapons or large items. These items should be retained for safekeeping in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

All property shall be inventoried by objective description (this does not include an estimated value). The individual from whom it was taken shall be required to sign the completed inventory. If the individual's signature cannot be obtained, the inventory shall be witnessed by another department member. The inventory should include the case number, date, time, member's Salinas Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY

All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The department member sealing it should place the member's initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

901.5 STRIP SEARCHES

No individual in temporary custody at any Salinas Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to:

(a) The detection of an object during a custody search that may be a weapon or contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a strip search.

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(b) Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the individual may be concealing a weapon or contraband.

1. A felony arrest charge or being under the influence of a controlled substance should not suffice as reasonable suspicion absent other facts.

(c) Custody history (e.g., past possession of contraband while in custody, assaults on department members, escape attempts).

(d) The individual's actions or demeanor.

(e) Criminal history (i.e., level of experience in a custody setting).

No transgender or intersex individual shall be searched or examined for the sole purpose of determining the individual's genital status. If the individual's genital status is unknown, it may be determined during conversations with the person, by reviewing medical records, or as a result of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner (28 CFR 115.115).

901.5.1 STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES

Strip searches at Salinas Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115; Penal Code § 4030):

(a) Written authorization from the Watch Commander shall be obtained prior to the strip search.

(b) All members involved with the strip search shall be of the same sex as the individual being searched, unless the search is conducted by a medical practitioner.

(c) All strip searches shall be conducted in a professional manner under sanitary conditions and in a secure area of privacy so that it cannot be observed by those not participating in the search. The search shall not be reproduced through a visual or sound recording.

(d) Whenever possible, a second member of the same sex should also be present during the search, for security and as a witness to the finding of evidence.

(e) Members conducting a strip search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the individual being searched.

(f) The primary member conducting the search shall prepare a written report to include:

1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a strip search.
2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
3. The written authorization for the search, obtained from the Watch Commander.
4. The name of the individual who was searched.
5. The name and sex of the members who conducted the search.
6. The name, sex, and role of any person present during the search.
7. The time and date of the search.

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8. The place at which the search was conducted.
9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.
10. The facts upon which the member based the member's belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.

(g) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or breasts while that individual is showering, performing bodily functions, or changing clothes, unless the individual would otherwise qualify for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect the individual's privacy and dignity.

(h) If the individual has been arrested for a misdemeanor or infraction offense, the written authorization from the Watch Commander shall include specific and articulable facts and circumstances upon which the reasonable suspicion determination for the search was made.

(i) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative. A record of the time, date, place of the search, the name, and sex of the person conducting the search, and a statement of the results of the search shall also be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative.

901.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES

A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Watch Commander authorization and only in exceptional circumstances, such as when:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing a weapon or other dangerous item that cannot be recovered by a more limited search.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing controlled substances or evidence that cannot be recovered by a more limited search, and there is no reasonable alternative to ensure the individual cannot destroy or ingest the substance during transportation.

These special-circumstance field strip searches shall only be authorized and conducted under the same restrictions as the strip search procedures in this policy, except that the Watch Commander authorization does not need to be in writing.

901.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH

Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following (Penal Code § 4030):

(a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of the Watch Commander and only upon a search warrant. A copy of any search warrant and the results of the physical body cavity search shall be included with the related reports and made available, upon request, to the individual or authorized representative (except for those portions of the warrant ordered sealed by a court).

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(b) Only a physician, nurse practitioner, registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse or Emergency Medical Technician Level II licensed to practice in California may conduct a physical body cavity search.

(c) Except for the physician or licensed medical personnel conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary department members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.

(d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.

(e) All such searches shall be documented, including:

1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
3. The Watch Commander's approval.
4. A copy of the search warrant.
5. The time, date and location of the search.
6. The medical personnel present.
7. The names, sex and roles of any department members present.
8. Any contraband or weapons discovered by the search.

(f) Copies of the written authorization and search warrant shall be retained and shall be provided to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request. A record of the time, date, place of the search, the name and sex of the person conducting the search and a statement of the results of the search shall also be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative.

901.7 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant shall ensure members have training that includes (28 CFR 115.115):

(a) Conducting searches of cross-gender individuals.

(b) Conducting searches of transgender and intersex individuals.

(c) Conducting searches in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.

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Prison Rape Elimination

902.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for complying with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and the implementing regulation that establishes standards (PREA Rule) to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse, harassment, and retaliation against individuals in custody in the Salinas Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111; 15 CCR 1029).

902.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Intersex - A person whose sexual or reproductive anatomy or chromosomal pattern does not seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. Intersex medical conditions are sometimes referred to as disorders of sex development (28 CFR 115.5).

Sexual abuse - Any of the following acts, if the detainee does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse (28 CFR 115.6; 15 CCR 1006):

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument
- Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer as follows, with or without consent of the individual in custody:

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire

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- Any attempt, threat, or request by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer to engage in the activities described above
- Any display by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer of the staff member's uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an individual in custody
- Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer

Sexual harassment - Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by an individual in custody that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an individual in custody by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures (28 CFR 115.6; 15 CCR 1006).

Transgender - A person whose gender identity (i.e., internal sense of feeling male or female) is different from the person's assigned sex at birth (28 CFR 115.5).

902.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department has zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.111). The Department will not tolerate retaliation against any person who reports sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperates with a sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigation.

The Salinas Police Department will take immediate action to protect those in its custody who are reasonably believed to be subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.162; 15 CCR 1029).

902.3 PREA COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall appoint an upper-level manager with sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee department efforts to comply with PREA standards in the Salinas Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111). The PREA Coordinator's responsibilities shall include:

(a) Developing and maintaining procedures to comply with the PREA Rule.

(b) Ensuring that any contract for the confinement of individuals in custody includes the requirement to adopt and comply with applicable PREA standards and the PREA Rule, including the obligation to provide incident-based and aggregated data, as required in 28 CFR 115.187 (28 CFR 115.112).

(c) Developing a staffing plan to provide adequate levels of staffing and video monitoring, where applicable, in order to protect those in custody from sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.113; 15 CCR 1029). This includes documenting deviations and the reasons for deviations from the staffing plan, as well as reviewing the staffing plan a minimum of once per year.

(d) Developing methods for staff to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of individuals in custody (28 CFR 115.151).

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(e) Developing a written plan to coordinate response among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators, and department leadership to an incident of sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.165).

(f) Ensuring a protocol is developed for investigating allegations of sexual abuse in the Temporary Holding Facility. The protocol shall include (28 CFR 115.121; 28 CFR 115.122):

1. Evidence collection practices that maximize the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/ Adolescents" or a similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocol.

2. A process to ensure a criminal or administrative investigation is completed on all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.

3. A process to document all referrals to other law enforcement agencies.

4. Access to forensic medical examinations, without financial cost, for all victims of sexual abuse where appropriate. Such examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible. If SAFEs or SANEs cannot be made available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs shall be documented.

5. In accordance with security needs, provisions to give, to the extent available, individuals in custody access to victim advocacy services if the individual is transported for a forensic examination to an outside hospital that offers such services.

(g) Ensuring that individuals with limited English proficiency and disabilities have an equal opportunity to understand and benefit from efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This includes, as appropriate, access to interpreters and written materials in formats or through methods that provide effective communication to those with disabilities (e.g., limited reading skills, intellectual, hearing, or vision disabilities) (28 CFR 115.116).

1. The agency shall not rely on other individuals in custody for assistance except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an interpreter could compromise the individual's safety, the performance of first-response duties under this policy, or the investigation of an individual's allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, or retaliation.

(h) Publishing on the department's website:

1. Information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of an individual in custody (28 CFR 115.154).

2. A protocol describing the responsibilities of the Department and any other investigating agency that will be responsible for conducting sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations (28 CFR 115.122).

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(i) Establishing a process that includes the use of a standardized form and set of definitions to ensure accurate, uniform data is collected for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under this agency's direct control (28 CFR 115.187; 34 USC § 30303; 15 CCR 1041).

1. The data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence, conducted by DOJ, or any subsequent form developed by DOJ and designated for lockups.

2. The data shall be aggregated at least annually.

(j) Ensuring audits are conducted pursuant to 28 CFR 115.401 through 28 CFR 115.405 for all Temporary Holding Facilities used to house individuals in custody overnight (28 CFR 115.193).

(k) Ensuring contractors or others who work in the Temporary Holding Facility are informed of the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.132).

(l) Ensuring that information for uninvolved incarcerated persons, family, community members, and other interested third parties to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment is publicly posted at the facility (15 CCR 1029).

902.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION

Individuals in custody may make reports to any staff member verbally, in writing, privately, or anonymously of any of the following (28 CFR 115.151; 15 CCR 1029):

- Sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Retaliation by other individuals in custody or staff for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment
- Staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to sexual abuse or sexual harassment

Individuals in custody shall be notified of the department zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and of at least one way to report abuse or harassment to a public or private entity that is not part of the Department and that is able to receive and immediately forward a report of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials. This allows the individual to remain anonymous (28 CFR 115.132; 28 CFR 115.151).

902.4.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Department members shall accept reports from individuals in custody and third parties and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151; 15 CCR 1029).

All members shall report immediately to the Watch Commander any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding:

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(a) An incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurs in the Temporary Holding Facility.

(b) Retaliation against individuals in custody or the member who reports any such incident.

(c) Any neglect or violation of responsibilities on the part of any department member that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation (28 CFR 115.161).

No member shall reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than to the extent necessary to make treatment and investigation decisions.

902.4.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Watch Commander shall report to the department's designated investigators all allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, retaliation, neglect, or violations leading to sexual abuse, harassment, or retaliation. This includes third-party and anonymous reports (28 CFR 115.161).

If the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or considered a vulnerable adult, the Watch Commander shall also report the allegation as required under mandatory reporting laws and department policy.

Upon receiving an allegation that an individual in custody was sexually abused while confined at another facility, the Watch Commander shall notify the head of the facility or the appropriate office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred. The notification shall be made as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. The Watch Commander shall document such notification (28 CFR 115.163).

If an alleged victim is transferred from the Temporary Holding Facility to a jail, prison, or medical facility, the Department shall, as permitted by law, inform the receiving facility of the incident and the individual's potential need for medical or social services, unless the individual requests otherwise (28 CFR 115.165).

902.5 INVESTIGATIONS

The Department shall promptly, thoroughly and objectively investigate all allegations, including third-party and anonymous reports, of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Only investigators who have received department-approved special training shall conduct sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.171).

902.5.1 FIRST RESPONDERS

The first officer to respond to a report of sexual abuse or sexual assault shall (28 CFR 115.164):

(a) Separate the parties.

(b) Establish a crime scene to preserve and protect any evidence. Identify and secure witnesses until steps can be taken to collect any evidence.

(c) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.

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(d) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.

If the first responder is not an officer the responder shall request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence and should then notify a law enforcement staff member (28 CFR 115.164).

902.5.2 INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Investigators shall (28 CFR 115.171):

(a) Gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and biological evidence and any available electronic monitoring data.

(b) Interview alleged victims, suspects, and witnesses.

(c) Review any prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspect.

(d) Conduct compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.

(e) Assess the credibility of the alleged victim, suspect, or witness on an individual basis and not by the person's status as a detainee or a member of the Salinas Police Department.

(f) Document in written reports a description of physical, testimonial, documentary, and other evidence, the reasoning behind any credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings.

(g) Refer allegations of conduct that may be criminal to the District Attorney for possible prosecution, including any time there is probable cause to believe an individual in custody sexually abused another individual in custody in the Temporary Holding Facility (28 CFR 115.178).

(h) Cooperate with outside investigators and remain informed about the progress of any outside investigation.

902.5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Administrative investigations shall include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse. The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of this department shall not be used as a basis for terminating an investigation (28 CFR 115.171).

902.5.4 SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS

No individual in custody who alleges sexual abuse shall be required to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an allegation (28 CFR 115.171(e)).

Victims of sexual abuse shall receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment. Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether

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the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.182).

902.5.5 CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS
All completed investigations shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police, or if the allegations may reasonably involve the Chief of Police, to the City Manager. The Chief of Police or the City Manager shall review the investigation and determine whether any allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment have been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence (28 CFR 115.172).

All personnel shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating this policy. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for department members who have engaged in sexual abuse. All discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the member's disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other members with similar histories (28 CFR 115.176).

All terminations for violations of this policy, or resignations by members who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be criminally investigated unless the activity was clearly not criminal and reported to any relevant licensing body (28 CFR 115.176).

Any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse shall be prohibited from contact with individuals in custody and reported to any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.177). The Chief of Police shall take appropriate remedial measures and consider whether to prohibit further contact with individuals in custody by a contractor or volunteer.

902.6 RETALIATION PROHIBITED
All individuals in custody and members who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations shall be protected from retaliation (28 CFR 115.167). If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, appropriate measures shall be taken to protect that individual.

The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for victims or abusers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for individuals in custody or members who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.

The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall identify a staff member to monitor the conduct and treatment of individuals in custody or members who have reported sexual abuse and of those who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse. The staff member shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. In the case of individuals in custody, such monitoring shall also include periodic status checks.

902.7 REVIEWS AND AUDITS

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902.7.1 INCIDENT REVIEWS

An incident review shall be conducted at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. The review should occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team shall include upper-level management officials and seek input from line supervisors and investigators (28 CFR 115.186).

The review shall (28 CFR 115.186):

(a) Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect or respond to sexual abuse.

(b) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification, status or perceived status; gang affiliation; or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics at the facility.

(c) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse.

(d) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts.

(e) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.

The review team shall prepare a report of its findings, including any determinations made pursuant to this section and any recommendations for improvement. The report shall be submitted to the Chief of Police and the PREA Coordinator. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall implement the recommendations for improvement or shall document the reasons for not doing so (28 CFR 115.186).

902.7.2 DATA REVIEWS

The facility shall conduct an annual review of collected and aggregated incident-based sexual abuse data. The review should include, as needed, data from incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files and sexual abuse incident reviews (28 CFR 115.187).

The purpose of these reviews is to assess and improve the effectiveness of sexual abuse prevention, detection and response policies, practices and training. An annual report shall be prepared that includes (28 CFR 115.188):

(a) Identification of any potential problem areas.

(b) Identification of any corrective actions taken.

(c) Recommendations for any additional corrective actions.

(d) A comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years.

(e) An assessment of the Department's progress in addressing sexual abuse.

The report shall be approved by the Chief of Police and made readily available to the public through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Material may be

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redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the Temporary Holding Facility. However, the nature of the redacted material shall be indicated.

All aggregated sexual abuse data from Salinas Police Department facilities and private facilities with which it contracts shall be made readily available to the public at least annually through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, all personal identifiers shall be removed (28 CFR 115.189).

902.8 RECORDS

The Department shall retain all written reports from administrative and criminal investigations pursuant to this policy for as long as the alleged abuser is held or employed by the Department, plus five years (28 CFR 115.171).

All other data collected pursuant to this policy shall be securely retained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection unless federal, state or local law requires otherwise (28 CFR 115.189).

902.9 TRAINING

All department members and contractors who may have contact with individuals in custody shall receive department-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within this facility. The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for developing and administering this training as appropriate, covering at a minimum (28 CFR 115.131):

- The Department's zero-tolerance policy and the right of individuals in custody to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
- The dynamics of sexual abuse and harassment in confinement settings, including which individuals in custody are most vulnerable.
- The right of individuals in custody and staff members to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
- Detecting and responding to signs of threatened and actual abuse.
- Communicating effectively and professionally with all individuals in custody.
- Compliance with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside authorities.

Investigators assigned to sexual abuse investigations shall also receive training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings. Training should include (28 CFR 115.134):

- Techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims.
- Proper use of *Miranda* and *Garrity* warnings.
- Sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings.

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- Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Training Sergeant shall maintain documentation that employees, volunteers, contractors, and investigators have completed required training and that they understand the training. This understanding shall be documented through individual signature or electronic verification.

All current department members who may have contact with individuals in custody shall be trained within one year of the effective date of the PREA standards. The agency shall provide annual refresher information to all such members to ensure that they understand the current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and procedures.

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Chapter 10 - Personnel

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Recruitment and Selection

1000.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides a framework for employee recruiting efforts and identifying job-related standards for the selection process. This policy supplements the rules that govern employment practices for the Salinas Police Department and that are promulgated and maintained by the Personnel and Training Unit.

1000.2 POLICY

In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Salinas Police Department provides equal opportunities for applicants and employees regardless of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law. The Department does not show partiality or grant any special status to any applicant, employee, or group of employees unless otherwise required by law.

The Department will recruit and hire only those individuals who demonstrate a commitment to service and who possess the traits and characteristics that reflect personal integrity and high ethical standards.

1000.3 RECRUITMENT

The Administration Division Chief should employ a comprehensive recruitment and selection strategy to recruit and select employees from a qualified and diverse pool of candidates.

The strategy should include:

(a) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.

(b) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.

(c) Expanded use of technology and maintenance of a strong internet presence. This may include an interactive department website and the use of department-managed social networking sites, if resources permit.

(d) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen academies, local colleges, universities, and the military.

(e) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.

(f) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

The Administration Division Chief shall avoid advertising, recruiting and screening practices that tend to stereotype, focus on homogeneous applicant pools or screen applicants in a discriminatory manner.

The Department should strive to facilitate and expedite the screening and testing process, and should periodically inform each candidate of his/her status in the recruiting process.

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1000.4 SELECTION PROCESS

The Department shall actively strive to identify a diverse group of candidates who have in some manner distinguished themselves as being outstanding prospects. Minimally, the Department should employ a comprehensive screening, background investigation, and selection process that assesses cognitive and physical abilities and includes review and verification of the following:

(a) A comprehensive application for employment (including previous employment, references, current and prior addresses, education, military record)

1. The personnel records of any applicant with prior peace officer experience in this state shall be requested from the appropriate law enforcement agency and reviewed prior to extending an offer of employment (Penal Code § 832.12).

2. This includes review of prior law enforcement employment information maintained by POST (Penal Code § 13510.9).

(b) Driving record

(c) Reference checks

(d) Employment eligibility, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and acceptable identity and employment authorization documents consistent with Labor Code § 1019.1. This required documentation should not be requested until a candidate is hired. This does not prohibit obtaining documents required for other purposes.

(e) Information obtained from public internet sites

(f) Financial history consistent with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) (15 USC § 1681 et seq.)

(g) Local, state, and federal criminal history record checks

(h) Lie detector test (when legally permissible) (Labor Code § 432.2)

(i) Medical and psychological examination (may only be given after a conditional offer of employment)

(j) Review board or selection committee assessment

1000.4.1 VETERAN'S PREFERENCE

Qualifying veterans of the United States Armed Forces who receive a passing score on an entrance examination shall be ranked in the top rank of any resulting eligibility list. The veteran's preference shall also apply to a widow or widower of a veteran or a spouse of a 100 percent disabled veteran (Government Code § 18973.1).

1000.5 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

Every candidate shall undergo a thorough background investigation to verify his/her personal integrity and high ethical standards, and to identify any past behavior that may be indicative of the candidate's unsuitability to perform duties relevant to the operation of the Salinas Police Department (11 CCR 1953).

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The narrative report and any other relevant background information shall be shared with the psychological evaluator. Information shall also be shared with others involved in the hiring process if it is relevant to their respective evaluations (11 CCR 1953).

1000.5.1 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION UPDATE

A background investigation update may, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, be conducted in lieu of a complete new background investigation on a peace officer candidate who is reappointed within 180 days of voluntary separation from the Salinas Police Department, or who is an interim police chief meeting the requirements contained in 11 CCR 1953(f).

1000.5.3 NOTICES

Background investigators shall ensure that investigations are conducted and notices provided in accordance with the requirements of the FCRA and the California Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies Act (15 USC § 1681d; Civil Code § 1786.16).

1000.5.4 STATE NOTICES

If information disclosed in a candidate's criminal offender record information (CORI) is the basis for an adverse employment decision, a copy of the CORI shall be provided to the applicant (Penal Code § 11105).

1000.5.5 REVIEW OF SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private, or protected information, the Administration Division Chief shall not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts (Labor Code § 980).

The Administration Division Chief should consider utilizing the services of an appropriately trained and experienced third party to conduct open source, internet-based searches, and/or review information from social media sites to ensure that:

(a) The legal rights of candidates are protected.

(b) Material and information to be considered are verified, accurate, and validated.

(c) The Department fully complies with applicable privacy protections and local, state, and federal law.

Regardless of whether a third party is used, the Administration Division Chief should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

1000.5.6 DOCUMENTING AND REPORTING

The background investigator shall summarize the results of the background investigation in a narrative report that includes sufficient information to allow the reviewing authority to decide whether to extend a conditional offer of employment. The report shall not include any information that is prohibited from use, including that from social media sites, in making employment decisions. The report and all supporting documentation shall be included in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1953).

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1000.5.7 RECORDS RETENTION
The background report and all supporting documentation shall be maintained for a minimum of four years and in accordance with the established records retention schedule (Government Code § 12946; 11 CCR 1953).

1000.6 DISQUALIFICATION GUIDELINES

As a general rule, performance indicators and candidate information and records shall be evaluated by considering the candidate as a whole, and taking into consideration the following:

- Age at the time the behavior occurred
- Passage of time
- Patterns of past behavior
- Severity of behavior
- Probable consequences if past behavior is repeated or made public
- Likelihood of recurrence
- Relevance of past behavior to public safety employment
- Aggravating and mitigating factors
- Other relevant considerations

A candidate's qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

1000.6.1 OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

(a) The ability to possess a valid California driver's license

(b) The ability to drive safely

(c) The ability of control a motor vehicle at high speeds

(d) The ability to operate a motor vehicle in all types of weather conditions

(e) The following shall be disqualifying:

1. Receipt of thee or more moving violations (or any single violation of a potential life-threatening violation, such as reckless driving, speed contest, suspect of a pursuit, etc.) withing three years prior to application. Moving violations for which there is a factual finding of innocence shall not be included.
2. Involvement as a driver in two or more chargeable (at fault) collisions within three years prior to date of application.
3. A conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs within three years prior to application or any two convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

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1000.6.2 INTEGRITY

(a) Refusing to yield to the temptation of bribes, gratuities, payoffs, etc.

(b) Refusing to tolerate unethical or illegal conduct on the part of other law enforcement personnel

(c) Showing strong moral character and integrity in dealing with the public

(d) Being honest in dealing with the public

(e) The following shall be disqualifying:

1. Any material misstatement of fact or significant admission during the application or background process shall be disqualifying, (including inconsistent statements or Supplemental Questionnaire) or polygraph examination or discrepancies between this background investigation and other investigations conducted by other law enforcement agencies.

2. Any forgery, alteration, or intentional omission of material facts on an official employment application document or sustained episodes of academic cheating.

1000.6.3 CREDIBILITY AS A WITNESS IN A COURT OF LAW

(a) The ability to give testimony in a court of law without being subject to impeachment due to his/her honesty or veracity (or their opposites) or due to prior felony conviction.

(b) The following shall be disqualifying:

1. Conviction of any criminal offense classified as a misdemeanor under California law within three years prior to application.

2. Conviction for two or more misdemeanor offenses under California law as an adult

3. Conviction of any offense classified as a misdemeanor under California law while employed as a peace officer (including military police officers)

4. Admission(s) of having committed any act amounting to a felony (including felony- misdemeanor offenses) under California law, as an adult, within five years prior to application or while employed as a peace officer (including military police officers)

5. Admission(s) of administrative conviction of any act while employed as a peace officer (including military police officers) involving lying, falsification of any official report or document, or theft

6. Admission(s) of any act of domestic violence as defined by law, committed as an adult

7. Admission(s) of any criminal act, whether misdemeanor or felony, committed against children including but not limited to: molesting or annoying children, child abduction, child abuse, lewd and lascivious acts with a child, or indecent exposure. Acts of consensual unlawful intercourse accomplished between two minors shall not be included, unless more than four years difference in age existed at the time of the acts.

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8. Any history of actions resulting in civil lawsuits against the applicant and his/her employer may be disqualifying.

1000.6.4 DEPENDABILITY

(a) Having a record of submitting reports on time and not malingering on calls, etc.

(b) A record of being motivated to perform well

(c) A record of dependability and follow through on assignments

(d) A history of taking the extra effort required for complete accuracy in all details of work

(e) The following may be disqualifying:

1. Missing any scheduled appointment during the process without prior permission
2. Having been disciplined by any employer (including military) as an adult for abuse of leave, gross insubordination, dereliction of duty, or persistent failure to follow established policies and regulations
3. Having been involuntarily dismissed (for any reason other than lay-off) from two or more employers as an adult
4. Having held more than seven paid positions with different employers within the past four years, or more than 15 paid positions with different employers in the past ten years (excluding military). Students who attend school away from their permanent legal residence may be excused from this requirement
5. Having undergone personal bankruptcy more than once, having current financial obligations for which legal judgments have not been satisfied, currently having wages garnished, or any other history of financial instability.
6. Resigning from any paid position without notice shall be disqualifying, except where the presence of a hostile work environment is alleged.
7. Having any outstanding warrant or arrest at time of application.

1000.6.5 LEARNING ABILITY

(a) The ability to comprehend and retain information

(b) The ability to recall information pertaining to laws, statutes, codes, etc.

(c) The ability to learn and apply what is learned

(d) The following shall be disqualifying:

1. Being under current academic dismissal from any college or university where such dismissal is still in effect and was initiated within the past two years prior to the date of application
2. Having been academically dismissed from any POST certified basic law enforcement academy wherein no demonstrated effort has been made to improve in the deficient areas, except: subsequent successful completion of another POST basic law enforcement academy shall rescind this requirement

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1000.6.6 PERSONAL SENSITIVITY

(a) The ability to resolve problems in a way that shows sensitivity for the feelings of others.

(b) Empathy

(c) Discretion, not enforcing the law blindly

(d) Effectiveness in dealing with people without arousing antagonism

(e) The ability to understand the motives of people and how they will react and interact

(f) The following may be disqualifying:

1. Having been disciplined by any employer (including the military and/or any law enforcement training facility) for acts constituting racial, ethnic or sexual harassment or discrimination

2. Uttering any epithet derogatory of another person's race, religion, gender, national origin or sexual orientation

3. Having been disciplined by any employer as an adult for fighting in the workplace

1000.6.7 JUDGMENT UNDER PRESSURE

(a) The ability to apply common sense during pressure situations

(b) The ability to make sound decisions on the spot

(c) The ability to use good judgment in dealing with potentially explosive situations

(d) The ability to make effective, logical decisions under pressure

(e) The following shall be disqualifying:

1. Admission(s) of administrative conviction or criminal convictions for any act amounting to assault under color of authority or any other violation of federal or state Civil Rights laws

2. Any admission(s) of administrative conviction or criminal conviction for failure to properly report witnessed criminal conduct committed by another law enforcement officer

1000.6.8 ILLEGAL USE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS

(a) The following examples of illegal drug use or possession will be considered automatic disqualifiers for public safety applicants:

1. Any adult use or possession of a drug classified as a hallucinogenic within seven years prior to application for employment

2. Any adult use or possession of marijuana within one year prior to application for employment. The Chief of Police may grant an exemption to this requirement on a case by case basis.

3. Any other illegal adult use or possession of a drug not mentioned above (including cocaine) within three years prior to application for employment

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4. Any illegal adult use or possession of a drug while employed in any law enforcement capacity, military police or as a student enrolled in college-accredited courses related to the criminal justice field
5. Any adult manufacture or cultivation of a drug or illegal substance
6. Failure to divulge to the Department any information about personal illegal use or possession of drugs
7. Any drug test of the applicant, during the course of the hiring process, where illegal drugs are detected.

(b) The following examples of illegal drug use or possession will be considered in relationship to the overall background of that individual and may result in disqualification

1. Any illegal use or possession of a drug as a juvenile
2. Any illegal adult use or possession of a drug that does not meet the criteria of the automatic disqualifiers specified above (e.g., marijuana use longer than one year ago or cocaine use longer than three years ago)
3. Any illegal or unauthorized use of prescription medications

1000.7 EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

All candidates shall meet the minimum standards required by state law (Government Code § 1029; Government Code § 1031; Penal Code § 13510.1; 11 CCR 1950 et seq.). Candidates will be evaluated based on merit, ability, competence, and experience, in accordance with the high standards of integrity and ethics valued by the Department and the community. The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) developed a Job Dimensions list, which is used as a professional standard in background investigations.

Validated, job-related, and nondiscriminatory employment standards shall be established for each job classification and shall minimally identify the training, abilities, knowledge, and skills required to perform the position's essential duties in a satisfactory manner. Each standard should include performance indicators for candidate evaluation. The Personnel and Training Unit should maintain validated standards for all positions.

1000.7.1 STANDARDS FOR OFFICERS

Candidates shall meet the minimum standards established by POST or required by state law (Government Code § 1029; Government Code § 1031; 11 CCR 1950 et seq.):

(a) Free of any felony convictions

(b) Citizen of the United States, or permanent resident eligible for and has applied for citizenship

(c) At least 21 years of age except as provided by Government Code § 1031.4

(d) Fingerprinted for local, state, and national fingerprint check

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(e) Good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation (11 CCR 1953)

(f) High school graduate, passed the GED or other high school equivalency test, or obtained a two-year, four-year, or advanced degree from an accredited or approved institution

(g) Free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition, including bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation which might adversely affect the exercise of police powers (11 CCR 1954; 11 CCR 1955)

(h) Candidates must also satisfy the POST selection requirements, including (11 CCR 1950 et seq.):

1. Reading and writing ability assessment (11 CCR 1951)
2. Oral interview to determine suitability for law enforcement service (11 CCR 1952)

(i) POST certification that has not been revoked, denied, or voluntarily surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 13510.8(f)

(j) Not identified in the National Decertification Index of the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training or similar federal government database that reflects revoked certification for misconduct or reflects misconduct that would result in a revoked certification in California.

In addition to the above minimum POST required standards, candidates may be subjected to additional standards established by the Department (Penal Code § 13510(d)).

1000.8 PROBATIONARY PERIODS

The Administration Division Chief should coordinate with the Salinas Personnel and Training Unit to identify positions subject to probationary periods and procedures for:

(a) Appraising performance during probation.

(b) Assessing the level of performance required to complete probation.

(c) Extending probation.

(d) Documenting successful or unsuccessful completion of probation.

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Evaluation of Employees

1001.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Department's employee performance evaluation system is designed to record work performance for both the Department and the employee, providing recognition for good work and developing a guide for improvement.

1001.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department utilizes a performance evaluation report to measure performance and to use as a factor in making personnel decisions that relate to merit increases, promotion, reassignment, discipline, demotion, and termination. The evaluation report is intended to serve as a guide for work planning and review by the supervisor and employee. It gives supervisors a way to create an objective history of work performance based on job standards.

The Department evaluates employees in a non-discriminatory manner based upon job-related factors specific to the employee's position, without regard to actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

1001.3 EVALUATION PROCESS

Evaluation reports will cover a specific period of time and should be based on documented performance during that period. Evaluation reports will be completed by each employee's immediate supervisor. Other supervisors directly familiar with the employee's performance during the rating period should be consulted by the immediate supervisor for their input.

All sworn and civilian supervisory personnel shall attend an approved supervisory course that includes training on the completion of performance evaluations within one year of the supervisory appointment.

Each supervisor should discuss the tasks of the position, standards of performance expected and the evaluation criteria with each employee at the beginning of the rating period. Supervisors should document this discussion in the prescribed manner.

Assessment of an employee's job performance is an ongoing process. Continued coaching and feedback provides supervisors and employees with opportunities to correct performance issues as they arise.

Non-probationary employees demonstrating substandard performance shall be notified in writing of such performance as soon as possible in order to have an opportunity to remediate the issues. Such notification should occur at the earliest opportunity, with the goal being a minimum of 90 days written notice prior to the end of the evaluation period.

Employees who disagree with their evaluation and who desire to provide a formal response or a rebuttal may do so in writing in the prescribed format and time period.

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1001.3.1 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS
Reserve officer evaluations are covered under the Reserve Officers Policy.

1001.4 FULL TIME PROBATIONARY PERSONNEL
Civilian personnel are on probation for six months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. An evaluation is completed monthly for full-time civilian personnel during the probationary period.

Sworn personnel are on probation for 12 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. Probationary officers are evaluateddaily, weekly, and monthly during the probationary period.

1001.5 FULL-TIME PERMANENT STATUS PERSONNEL
Permanent employees are subject to three types of performance evaluations:

Regular - An Employee Performance Evaluation shall be completed once each year by the employee's immediate supervisor on the anniversary of the employee's date of hire except for employees who have been promoted in which case an Employee Performance Evaluation shall be completed on the anniversary of the employee's date of last promotion.

Special - A special evaluation may be completed any time the rater and the rater's supervisor feel one is necessary due to employee performance that is deemed less than standard. Generally, the special evaluation will be the tool used to demonstrate those areas of performance deemed less than standard when follow-up action is planned (action plan, remedial training, retraining, etc.). The evaluation form and the attached documentation shall be submitted as one package.

Generally, a supervisor should supervise an employee for 90 days prior to completing an Employee Performance Evaluation. If the supervisor has not supervised the employee for 90 days, the duty to complete the Employee Performance Evaluation shall be with the former supervisor.

1001.5.1 RATINGS
When completing the Employee Performance Evaluation, the rater will place a check mark in the column that best describes the employee's performance. The definition of each rating category is as follows:

Exceeds Standards - Represents performance that is better than expected of a fully competent employee. It is superior to what is expected.

Meets Standards - Is the performance of a fully competent employee. It means satisfactory performance that meets the standards required of the position.

Does Not Meet - Is a level of performance less than that expected of a fully competent employee and less than standards required of the position. A "Does Not Meet" rating must be thoroughly discussed with the employee with plans for improvement for deficient areas.

Space for written comments is provided at the end of the evaluation in the rater comments section. This section allows the rater to document the employee's strengths, weaknesses, and suggestions

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for improvement. Any rating under any job dimension marked "Does Not Meet" or "Exceeds Standards" shall be substantiated in the rater comments section.

1001.6 EVALUATION INTERVIEW

When the supervisor has completed the preliminary evaluation, arrangements shall be made for a private discussion of the evaluation with the employee. The supervisor should discuss the results of the just completed rating period and clarify any questions the employee may have. If the employee has valid and reasonable protests of any of the ratings, the supervisor may make appropriate changes to the evaluation. Areas needing improvement and goals for reaching the expected level of performance should be identified and discussed. The supervisor should also provide relevant counseling regarding advancement, specialty positions and training opportunities. The supervisor and employee will sign and date the evaluation. Permanent employees may also write comments in the Employee Comments section of the performance evaluation report.

1001.7 EVALUATION REVIEW

After the supervisor finishes the discussion with the employee, the signed performance evaluation is forwarded to the rater's supervisor (Division Chief). The Division Chief shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity, and consistency. The Division Chief shall evaluate the supervisor on the quality of ratings given.

1001.8 EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION

The original performance evaluation shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file in the office of the Chief of Police for the tenure of the employee's employment. A copy will be given to the employee and a copy will be forwarded to the City of Salinas Human Resources Department.

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Special Assignments and Promotions

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for promotions and for making special assignments within the Salinas Police Department.

1002.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department determines assignments and promotions in a non-discriminatory manner based upon job-related factors and candidate skills and qualifications. Assignments and promotions are made by the Chief of Police.

1002.3 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT POSITIONS

The following positions are considered special assignments and not promotions:

(a) Gang Detail (Violence Suppression Task Force)

(b) Detetive

(c) Traffic officer

(d) Crime Scene Investigator

(e) Canine handler

(f) AdmininstrativeOfficer Personnel and Training / Internal Affairs

(g) Field Training Officer

(h) Public Information Officer

(i) Police Liaison (Community Relations / School Resource Officer)

1002.3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements should be considered when selecting a candidate for a special assignment:

(a) The years of relevant experience if specified in the assignment's posting

(b) Off probation

(c) Possession of or ability to obtain any certification required by POST or law

(d) Exceptional skills, experience, or abilities related to the special assignment

1002.3.2 SELECTION PROCESS

The selection process for special assignments will include an administrative evaluation as determined by the Chief of Police to include:

(a) Supervisor recommendations - Each supervisor who has supervised or otherwise been involved with the candidate will submit a recommendation.

1. The supervisor recommendations will be submitted to the Division Chiefor designee for whom the candidate will work.

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(b) Division Chief interview - The Division Chiefor designee will schedule interviews with each candidate.

1. Based on supervisor recommendations and those of the Division Chiefor designee after the interview, the Division Chief will submit his/her recommendations to the Chief of Police.

(c) Assignment by the Chief of Police.

The selection process for all special assignment positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations, training, and at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

1002.3.3 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following criteria will be used in evaluating candidates for a special assignment:

(a) Presents a professional, neat appearance.

(b) Maintains a physical condition that aids in his/her performance.

(c) Expressed an interest in the assignment.

(d) Demonstrates the following traits:

1. Emotional stability and maturity
2. Stress tolerance
3. Sound judgment and decision-making
4. Personal integrity and ethical conduct
5. Leadership skills
6. Initiative
7. Adaptability and flexibility
8. Ability to conform to department goals and objectives in a positive manner

1002.4 PROMOTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Requirements and information regarding any promotional process at the City of Salinas Human Resources Office.

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Grievance Procedure

1003.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department that all grievances be handled quickly and fairly without discrimination against employees who file a grievance whether or not there is a basis for the grievance. Our Department's philosophy is to promote a free verbal communication between employees and supervisors.

1003.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED

A grievance is any difference of opinion concerning terms or conditions of employment or the dispute involving the interpretation or application of any of the following documents by the person(s) affected:

- The employee bargaining agreement (Memorandum of Understanding)
- This Policy Manual
- City rules and regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions

Grievances may be brought by an individual affected employee or by a group representative.

Specifically outside the category of grievance are complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy. Also outside the category of grievances are personnel complaints regarding any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy, federal, state, or local law as set forth in the Personnel Complaint Policy.

1003.2 PROCEDURE

Except as otherwise required under a collective bargaining agreement, if an employee believes that he or she has a grievance as defined above, then that employee shall follow the procedures as outlined in Chapter 10 of the City of Salinas Personnel Manual.

1003.3 EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION

Employees are entitled to have representation during the grievance process. The representative may be selected by the employee from the appropriate employee bargaining group.

1003.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to Administration for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. A second copy of the written grievance will be maintained by the City Manager's office to monitor the grievance process.

1003.5 GRIEVANCE AUDITS

The Training Sergeant shall perform an annual audit of all grievances filed the previous calendar year to evaluate whether or not any policy/procedure changes or training may be appropriate to

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avoid future filings of grievances. The Personnel and Training Sergeant shall record these findings in a confidential and generic memorandum to the Chief of Police without including any identifying information from any individual grievance. If the audit identifies any recommended changes or content that may warrant a critical revision to this policy manual, the Personnel and Training Sergeant should promptly notify the Chief of Police.

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Anti-Retaliation

1004.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy prohibits retaliation against members who identify workplace issues, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety or well-being of members.

This policy does not prohibit actions taken for nondiscriminatory or non-retaliatory reasons, such as discipline for cause.

These guidelines are intended to supplement and not limit members' access to other applicable remedies. Nothing in this policy shall diminish the rights or remedies of a member pursuant to any applicable federal law, provision of the U.S. Constitution, law, ordinance or memorandum of understanding.

1004.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department has a zero tolerance for retaliation and is committed to taking reasonable steps to protect from retaliation members who, in good faith, engage in permitted behavior or who report or participate in the reporting or investigation of workplace issues. All complaints of retaliation will be taken seriously and will be promptly and appropriately investigated.

1004.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because he/she has engaged in protected activity.

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1004.3.1 RETALIATION PROHIBITED FOR REPORTING VIOLATIONS
An officer shall not be retaliated against for reporting a suspected violation of a law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor or other person in the Department who has the authority to investigate the violation (Government Code § 7286(b)).

1004.4 COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION

Any member who feels he/she has been retaliated against in violation of this policy should promptly report the matter to any supervisor, command staff member, Chief of Police or the City Sergeant.

Members shall act in good faith, not engage in unwarranted reporting of trivial or minor deviations or transgressions, and make reasonable efforts to verify facts before making any complaint in order to avoid baseless allegations. Members shall not report or state an intention to report information or an allegation knowing it to be false, with willful or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the information or otherwise act in bad faith.

Investigations are generally more effective when the identity of the reporting member is known, thereby allowing investigators to obtain additional information from the reporting member. However, complaints may be made anonymously. All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect the reporting member's identity. However, confidential information may be disclosed to the extent required by law or to the degree necessary to conduct an adequate investigation and make a determination regarding a complaint. In some situations, the investigative process may not be complete unless the source of the information and a statement by the member is part of the investigative process.

1004.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.

(c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.

(d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Chief of Police via the chain of command and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.

(e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.

(f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.

(g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.

(h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.

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(i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.

1004.6 COMMAND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police should communicate to all supervisors the prohibition against retaliation.

Command staff shall treat all complaints as serious matters and shall ensure that prompt actions take place, including but not limited to:

(a) Communicating to all members the prohibition against retaliation.

(b) The timely review of complaint investigations.

(c) Remediation of any inappropriate conduct or condition and instituting measures to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of recurrence.

(d) The timely communication of the outcome to the complainant.

1004.7 WHISTLE-BLOWING

California law protects members who (Labor Code § 1102.5; Government Code § 53296 et seq.):

(a) Report a violation of a state or federal statute or regulation to a government or law enforcement agency, including the member's supervisor or any other member with the authority to investigate the reported violation.

(b) Provide information or testify before a public body if the member has reasonable cause to believe a violation of law occurred.

(c) Refuse to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute or regulation.

(d) File a complaint with a local agency about gross mismanagement or a significant waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. Members shall exhaust all available administrative remedies prior to filing a formal complaint.

(e) Are family members of a person who has engaged in any protected acts described above.

Members are encouraged to report any legal violations through the chain of command (Labor Code § 1102.5).

Members who believe they have been the subject of retaliation for engaging in such protected behaviors should promptly report it to a supervisor. Supervisors should refer the complaint to the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

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1004.7.1 DISPLAY OF WHISTLE-BLOWER LAWS

The Department shall display a notice to members regarding their rights and responsibilities under the whistle-blower laws, including the whistle-blower hotline maintained by the Office of the Attorney General (Labor Code § 1102.8).

1004.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE

The Records Coordinator shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1004.9 TRAINING

The policy should be reviewed with each new member.

All members should receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy.

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Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders

1005.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the notification requirements and procedures that members must follow when certain arrests, convictions, and court orders restrict their ability to perform the official duties and responsibilities of the Salinas Police Department. This policy will also describe the notification requirements and procedures that certain retired officers must follow when an arrest, conviction, or court order disqualifies them from possessing a firearm.

1005.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Federal and California law prohibit individuals convicted of, or having an outstanding warrant for, certain offenses and individuals convicted of certain offenses and individuals subject to certain court orders from lawfully possessing firearms. Such convictions and court orders often involve allegations of the use or attempted use of force, or threatened use of a weapon on any individual in a domestic relationship (e.g., spouse, cohabitant, parent, child) (18 USC § 922; Penal Code § 29805).

All members and retired officers with identification cards issued by the Department are responsible for ensuring that they have not been disqualified from possessing firearms by any such conviction or court order, and shall promptly report any such conviction or court order to a supervisor, as provided in this policy.

1005.3 OTHER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Government Code § 1029 prohibits any person convicted of a felony from being a peace officer in the State of California. This prohibition applies regardless of whether the guilt was established by way of a verdict, guilty, or nolo contendere plea.

Convictions of certain violations of the Vehicle Code and other provisions of law may also place restrictions on a member's ability to fully perform the duties of the job.

Outstanding warrants as provided in Penal Code § 29805 also place restrictions on a member's ability to possess a firearm.

While legal restrictions may or may not be imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by members of this department may be inherently in conflict with law enforcement duties and the public trust, and shall be reported as provided in this policy.

1005.4 REPORTING

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall immediately notify their supervisors (retired officers should immediately notify the Watch Commander or the Chief of Police) in writing of any past or current criminal detention, arrest, charge, or conviction in any state or foreign country, regardless of whether or not the matter

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was dropped or rejected, is currently pending or is on appeal, and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall further promptly notify their supervisors (retired officers should immediately notify the Watch Commander or the Chief of Police) in writing if they become the subject of a domestic violence-related order or any court order that prevents the member or retired officer from possessing a firearm or requires suspension or revocation of applicable POST certification.

Any member whose criminal arrest, conviction, or court order restricts or prohibits that member from fully and properly performing their duties, including carrying a firearm, may be disciplined. This includes but is not limited to being placed on administrative leave, reassignment, and/or termination. Any effort to remove such disqualification or restriction shall remain entirely the responsibility of the member, on the member's own time and expense.

Any member failing to provide prompt written notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Retired officers may have their identification cards rescinded or modified, as may be appropriate (see the Retiree Concealed Firearms Policy).

1005.4.1 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Administration Division Chief shall submit within 10 days of final disposition a notice to POST of a conviction or Government Code § 1029 reason that disqualifies any current peace officer employed by this department or any former peace officer if this department was responsible for the investigation (11 CCR 1003).

1005.5 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department requires disclosure of member arrests, convictions, and certain court orders to maintain the high standards, ethics, and integrity in its workforce, and to ensure compatibility with the duties and responsibilities of the Department.

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Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and uniform guidelines regarding drugs and alcohol in the workplace (41 USC § 8103).

1006.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to provide a drug- and alcohol-free workplace for all members.

1006.2.1 PURCHASE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL ON-DUTY

Department employees shall not purchase or possess alcohol or other controlled substances on City property, at work, or while on-duty except in the performance of a special assignment as described in this policy.

Department employees shall not illegally manufacture any alcohol or drugs while on-duty, on City property or at any other time.

1006.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

Alcohol and drug use in the workplace or on department time can endanger the health and safety of department members and the public.

Members who have consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any medication, or combination thereof, that would tend to adversely affect their mental or physical abilities shall not report for duty. Affected members shall notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as the member is aware that the member will not be able to report to work. If the member is unable to make the notification, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor in a timely manner. If the member is adversely affected while on-duty, the member shall be immediately removed and released from work (see the Work Restrictions section in this policy).

1006.3.1 USE OF MEDICATIONS

Members should not use any medications that will impair their ability to safely and completely perform their duties. Any member who is medically required or has a need to take any such medication shall report that need to the member's immediate supervisor prior to commencing any on-duty status.

No member shall be permitted to work or drive a vehicle owned or leased by the Department while taking any medication that has the potential to impair the member's abilities, without a written release from the member's physician.

1006.3.2 MEDICAL CANNABIS

Possession, use, or being under the influence of medical cannabis on-duty is prohibited and may lead to disciplinary action.

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1006.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall report for work in an appropriate mental and physical condition. Members are prohibited from purchasing, manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing or using controlled substances or alcohol on department premises or on department time (41 USC § 8103). The lawful possession or use of prescribed medications or over-the-counter remedies is excluded from this prohibition.

Members who are authorized to consume alcohol as part of a special assignment shall not do so to the extent of impairing on-duty performance.

Members shall notify a supervisor immediately if they observe behavior or other evidence that they believe demonstrates that a fellow member poses a risk to the health and safety of the member or others due to drug or alcohol use.

Members are required to notify their immediate supervisors of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction (41 USC § 8103).

1006.5 PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

1006.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) An employee must not report to work, be at work, or be on paid stand-by/on-call while his/her ability to perform job duties is impaired due to alcohol, drug and/or controlled substance use.

(b) An employee must not possess, use, or have the odor of alcohol, drugs and/or controlled substances on his/her person during work hours, on breaks, during meal periods, while on City property in an official capacity or while operating any City vehicles. An employee shall not operate any city vehicles while taking prescription or non-prescription medications, which may impair the employee and interfere with the safe operation of City vehicles.

(c) An employee must not directly or through a third party sell or provide alcohol, drugs and/or controlled substance to any person or to any other employee while the recipient is on duty or paid stand-by/on-call.

(d) An employee must notify his/her supervisor, before beginning work, when taking any alcohol, medications or drugs, prescription or non-prescription, which the employee knows or should have known may interfere with the safe and effective performance of duties or operation of city equipment.

(e) An employee must not engage in the use, possession or provision of illegal drugs

1006.5.2 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES AND GUIDELINES

(a) Managers and supervisors are responsible for consistent enforcement of this policy.

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(b) An supervisor may require that an employee submit to a drug and/or alcohol analysis when a supervisor has reasonable suspicion that an employee is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. "Reasonable suspicion" is a belief based on objective and articulable facts sufficient to lead a prudent supervisor to suspect that an employee is under the influence of drugs or alcohol so that the employee's ability to perform the functions of the job is impaired or so that the employee's ability to perform his/her job safely is reduced. Prior to a supervisor requiring an employee to submit to testing, the manager or supervisor must observe or confirm the conditions, which may constitute reasonable suspicion. For example, any of the following, but not limited to these items, alone or in combination, may constitute reasonable suspicion: Slurred speech, odor of alcohol on breath, behavior which is unusual in manner suggestive of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and possession of alcohol, drugs, or drug paraphernalia.

(c) Should the manager and/or supervisor believe and/or concur that the employee appears to be in violation of the policy, the following procedure shall immediately be applied. Additionally, the following shall apply when a supervisor requires an employee to submit to testing:

1. The manager or supervisor shall document in writing the facts constituting reasonable suspicion that the employee in question is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.

2. Any manager or supervisor requiring an employee to submit to a drug, controlled substance and/or alcohol analysis shall be responsible for the employee's transport, if necessary, to the City's designated Employee Medical Services or emergency room where a drug or substance abuse and/or alcohol test will be requested.

3. Any manager or supervisor encountering an employee, who refuses to submit to a drug, controlled substance and/or alcohol analysis upon request shall remind the employee of the requirements and consequences of this policy. The manager or supervisor shall ask the employee to wait until transport can be arranged to the employee's home or a proper medical facility. Any employee refusing to submit to a drug, controlled substance and/or alcohol analysis shall be presumed to be under the influence in addition to being considered insubordinate.

4. Managers and supervisors shall not confiscate, without consent, prescription medications from an employee who has a prescription.

5. Managers and supervisors shall notify appropriate Police Department personnel when they have reasonable suspicion to believe that an employee may have illegal drugs or controlled substances in his/her possession.

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6. The employee will be informed of the requirement that he/she will undergo testing in a confidential manner, by one of the supervisory employees who made the reasonable suspicion determination.

1006.5.3 RESULTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ANALYSIS

(a) If the employee's test result is negative, he/she shall be notified that the test was negative and he/she shall be provided with a copy of the laboratory report, if any.

(b) If the employee's test result is positive, the employee must provide within 24 hours of request bona fide verification of a valid current prescription for the substance identified in the alcohol or substance abuse screen. The prescription must be in the employee's name. If the employee does not provide acceptable verification of a valid prescription or if the prescription is not in the employee's name, or if the employee has not previously notified his or her supervisor, the employee will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. If an alcohol test reflects positive, the employee must provide a verifiable and acceptable explanation for the test result.

(c) If an alcohol test reflects alcohol content or the substance abuse screen is positive, the Department shall conduct an investigation to gather all facts. The decision to discipline or discharge or assist with rehabilitation will be carried out in conformance with the City's rules.

1006.6 EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

There may be available a voluntary employee assistance program to assist those who wish to seek help for alcohol and drug problems (41 USC § 8103). Insurance coverage that provides treatment for drug and alcohol abuse also may be available. Employees should contact the Personnel and Training Unit, their insurance providers or the employee assistance program for additional information. It is the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance before alcohol or drug problems lead to performance problems.

1006.7 WORK RESTRICTIONS

If a member informs a supervisor that he/she has consumed any alcohol, drug or medication that could interfere with a safe and efficient job performance, the member may be required to obtain clearance from his/her physician before continuing to work.

If the supervisor reasonably believes, based on objective facts, that a member is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, the supervisor shall prevent the member from continuing work and shall ensure that he/she is safely transported away from the Department.

1006.8 SCREENING TESTS

A supervisor may require an employee to submit to a screening under any of the following circumstances:

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(a) The supervisor reasonably believes, based upon objective facts, that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are impairing the employee's ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.

(b) The employee discharges a firearm in the performance of the employee's duties (excluding training or authorized euthanizing of an animal).

(c) The employee discharges a firearm issued by the Department while off-duty, resulting in injury, death, or substantial property damage.

(d) The employee drives a motor vehicle in the performance of the employee's duties and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury, death, or substantial damage to property.

1006.8.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The supervisor shall prepare a written record documenting the specific facts that led to the decision to require the test, and shall inform the employee in writing of the following:

(a) The test will be given to detect either alcohol or drugs, or both.

(b) The result of the test is not admissible in any criminal proceeding against the employee.

(c) The employee may refuse the test, but refusal may result in dismissal or other disciplinary action.

1006.8.2 DISCIPLINE

An employee may be subject to disciplinary action if the employee:

(a) Fails or refuses to submit to a screening test as requested.

(b) After taking a screening test that indicates the presence of a controlled substance, fails to provide proof, within 72 hours after being requested, that the employee took the controlled substance as directed, pursuant to a current and lawful prescription issued in the employee's name.

1006.9 COMPLIANCE WITH THE DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

No later than 30 days following notice of any drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace involving a member, the Department will take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, and/or requiring the member to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program (41 USC § 8104).

1006.10 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Department recognizes the confidentiality and privacy due to its members. Disclosure of any information relating to substance abuse treatment, except on a need-to-know basis, shall only be with the express written consent of the member involved or pursuant to lawful process.

The written results of any screening tests and all documents generated by the employee assistance program are considered confidential medical records and shall be maintained in the member's confidential medical file in accordance with the Personnel Records Policy.

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Sick Leave

1007.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidance regarding the use and processing of sick leave. The accrual and terms of use of sick leave for eligible employees are detailed in the City personnel manual or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

This policy is not intended to cover all types of sick or other leaves. For example, employees may be entitled to additional paid or unpaid leave for certain family and medical reasons as provided for in the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) (29 USC § 2601 et seq.), the California Family Rights Act, leave for victims of crime or abuse, or for organ or bone marrow donor procedures (29 CFR 825; Government Code § 12945.2; Government Code § 12945.8; Labor Code § 1510).

1007.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to provide eligible employees with a sick leave benefit.

1007.3 USE OF SICK LEAVE

Sick leave is intended to be used for qualified absences. Sick leave is not considered vacation. Abuse of sick leave may result in discipline, denial of sick leave benefits, or both.

Employees on sick leave shall not engage in other employment or self-employment or participate in any sport, hobby, recreational activity or other activity that may impede recovery from the injury or illness (see Outside Employment Policy).

Qualified appointments should be scheduled during a member's non-working hours when it is reasonable to do so.

1007.3.1 NOTIFICATION

All members should notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as they are aware that they will not be able to report to work and no less than one hour before the start of their scheduled shifts. If, due to an emergency, a member is unable to contact the supervisor, every effort should be made to have a representative for the member contact the supervisor (Labor Code § 246).

When the necessity to be absent from work is foreseeable, such as planned medical appointments or treatments, the member shall, whenever possible and practicable, provide the Department with no less than 30 days' notice of the impending absence (Labor Code § 246).

Upon return to work, members are responsible for ensuring their time off was appropriately accounted for, and for completing and submitting the required documentation describing the type of time off used and the specific amount of time taken.

1007.4 EXTENDED ABSENCE

Members absent from duty for more than three consecutive days may be required to furnish a statement from a health care provider supporting the need to be absent and/or the ability to return

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to work. Members on an extended absence shall, if possible, contact their supervisor at specified intervals to provide an update on their absence and expected date of return.

Nothing in this section precludes a supervisor from requiring, with cause, a health care provider's statement for an absence of three or fewer days after the first three days of paid sick leave are used in a 12-month period.

1007.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Monitoring and regularly reviewing the attendance of those under their command to ensure that the use of sick leave and absences is consistent with this policy.

(b) Attempting to determine whether an absence of four or more days may qualify as family medical leave and consulting with legal counsel or the Personnel and Training Unit as appropriate.

(c) Addressing absences and sick leave use in the member's performance evaluation when excessive or unusual use has:

1. Negatively affected the member's performance or ability to complete assigned duties.
2. Negatively affected department operations.

(d) When appropriate, counseling members regarding excessive absences and/or inappropriate use of sick leave.

(e) Referring eligible members to an available employee assistance program when appropriate.

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Communicable Diseases

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1008.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Communicable disease - A human disease caused by microorganisms that are present in and transmissible through human blood, bodily fluid, tissue, or by breathing or coughing. These diseases commonly include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), HIV and tuberculosis.

Exposure - When an eye, mouth, mucous membrane or non-intact skin comes into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, or when these substances are injected or infused under the skin; when an individual is exposed to a person who has a disease that can be passed through the air by talking, sneezing or coughing (e.g., tuberculosis), or the individual is in an area that was occupied by such a person. Exposure only includes those instances that occur due to a member's position at the Salinas Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1008.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing a safe work environment for its members. Members should be aware that they are ultimately responsible for their own health and safety.

1008.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER

The Chief of Police will assign a person as the Exposure Control Officer (ECO). The ECO shall develop an exposure control plan that includes:

(a) Exposure-prevention and decontamination procedures.

(b) Procedures for when and how to obtain medical attention in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure.

(c) The provision that department members will have no-cost access to the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, face masks, eye protection, pocket masks) for each member's position and risk of exposure.

(d) Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them (15 CCR 1051; 15 CCR 1207).

(e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:

1. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).

2. Bloodborne pathogen mandates including (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Sharps injury log.

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(b) Needleless systems and sharps injury protection.

3. Airborne transmissible disease mandates including (8 CCR 5199):

(a) Engineering and work practice controls related to airborne transmissible diseases.

(b) Distribution of appropriate personal protective equipment to minimize exposure to airborne disease.

4. Promptly notifying the county health officer regarding member exposures (Penal Code § 7510).

5. Establishing procedures to ensure that members request exposure notification from health facilities when transporting a person that may have a communicable disease and that the member is notified of any exposure as required by Health and Safety Code § 1797.188.

6. Informing members of the provisions of Health and Safety Code § 1797.188 (exposure to communicable diseases and notification).

(f) Provisions for acting as the designated officer liaison with health care facilities regarding communicable disease or condition exposure notification. The designated officer should coordinate with other department members to fulfill the role when not available. The designated officer shall ensure that the name, title and telephone number of the designated officer is posted on the Department website (Health and Safety Code § 1797.188).

The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO shall annually review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan (8 CCR 5193).

1008.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1008.4.1 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

All members are expected to use good judgment and follow training and procedures related to mitigating the risks associated with communicable disease. This includes, but is not limited to (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Stocking disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks or other specialized equipment in the work area or department vehicles, as applicable.

(b) Wearing department-approved disposable gloves when contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes and non-intact skin can be reasonably anticipated.

(c) Washing hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.

(d) Treating all human blood and bodily fluids/tissue as if it is known to be infectious for a communicable disease.

(e) Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.

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(f) Using a face mask or shield if it is reasonable to anticipate an exposure to an airborne transmissible disease.

(g) Decontaminating non-disposable equipment (e.g., flashlight, control devices, clothing and portable radio) as soon as possible if the equipment is a potential source of exposure.

1. Clothing that has been contaminated by blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be removed immediately or as soon as feasible and stored/ decontaminated appropriately.

(h) Handling all sharps and items that cut or puncture (e.g., needles, broken glass, razors, knives) cautiously and using puncture-resistant containers for their storage and/or transportation.

(i) Avoiding eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, or handling contact lenses where there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure.

(j) Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.

1008.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS

Members who could be exposed to HBV due to their positions may receive the HBV vaccine and any routine booster at no cost (8 CCR 5193).

1008.5 TRAINING

All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.

(b) Shall be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting his/her potential exposure to communicable disease.

(c) Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.

1008.6 POST EXPOSURE

1008.6.1 INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS

Members who experience an exposure or suspected exposure shall:

(a) Begin decontamination procedures immediately (e.g., wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, flush mucous membranes with water).

(b) Obtain medical attention as appropriate.

(c) Notify a supervisor as soon as practicable.

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1008.6.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The supervisor on-duty shall investigate every exposure or suspected exposure that occurs as soon as possible following the incident. The supervisor shall ensure the following information is documented (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Name and Social Security number of the member exposed

(b) Date and time of the incident

(c) Location of the incident

(d) Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)

(e) Work being done during exposure

(f) How the incident occurred or was caused

(g) PPE in use at the time of the incident

(h) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the member that disclosing the identity and/or infectious status of a source to the public or to anyone who is not involved in the follow-up process is prohibited. The supervisor should complete the incident documentation in conjunction with other reporting requirements that may apply (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy).

1008.6.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

Department members shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary (8 CCR 5193).

The ECO should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical professional that contains only the following information:

(a) Whether the member has been informed of the results of the evaluation.

(b) Whether the member has been notified of any medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluation or treatment.

No other information should be requested or accepted by the ECO.

1008.6.4 COUNSELING

The Department shall provide the member, and his/her family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure (8 CCR 5193).

1008.6.5 SOURCE TESTING

Testing a person for communicable diseases when that person was the source of an exposure should be done when it is desired by the exposed member or when it is otherwise appropriate (8 CCR 5193). Source testing is the responsibility of the ECO. If the ECO is unavailable to seek

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timely testing of the source, it is the responsibility of the exposed member's supervisor to ensure testing is sought.

Source testing may be achieved by:

(a) Obtaining consent from the individual.

(b) Complying with the statutory scheme of Health and Safety Code § 121060. This includes seeking consent from the person who was the source of the exposure and seeking a court order if consent is not given.

(c) Testing the exposed member for evidence of a communicable disease and seeking consent from the source individual to either access existing blood samples for testing or for the source to submit to testing (Health and Safety Code § 120262).

(d) Taking reasonable steps to immediately contact the County Health Officer and provide preliminary information regarding the circumstances of the exposure and the status of the involved individuals to determine whether the County Health Officer will order testing (Penal Code § 7510).

(e) Under certain circumstances, a court may issue a search warrant for the purpose of HIV testing a person when the exposed member qualifies as a crime victim (Penal Code § 1524.1).

Since there is the potential for overlap between the different manners in which source testing may occur, the ECO is responsible for coordinating the testing to prevent unnecessary or duplicate testing.

The ECO should seek the consent of the individual for testing and consult the City Attorney to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if he/she refuses.

1008.7 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

Medical information shall remain in confidential files and shall not be disclosed to anyone without the member's written consent (except as required by law). Test results from persons who may have been the source of an exposure are to be kept confidential as well.

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Smoking and Tobacco Use

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes limitations on smoking and the use of tobacco products by members and others while on-duty or while in Salinas Police Department facilities or vehicles.

For the purposes of this policy, smoking and tobacco use includes, but is not limited to, any tobacco product, such as cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, tobacco pouches and chewing tobacco, as well as any device intended to simulate smoking, such as an electronic cigarette or personal vaporizer.

1009.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department recognizes that tobacco use is a health risk and can be offensive to others.

Smoking and tobacco use also presents an unprofessional image for the Department and its members. Therefore smoking and tobacco use is prohibited by members and visitors in all department facilities, buildings and vehicles, and as is further outlined in this policy (Government Code § 7597; Labor Code § 6404.5).

1009.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

Smoking and tobacco use by members is prohibited anytime members are in public view representing the Salinas Police Department.

It shall be the responsibility of each member to ensure that no person under his/her supervision smokes or uses any tobacco product inside City facilities and vehicles.

1009.4 ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS

No person shall use tobacco products within 20 feet of a main entrance, exit or operable window of any public building (including any department facility), or buildings on the campuses of the University of California, California State University and California community colleges, whether present for training, enforcement or any other purpose (Government Code § 7596 et seq.).

1009.4.1 NOTICE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that proper signage is posted at each entrance to the Department facility (Labor Code § 6404.5).

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Personnel Complaints

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Salinas Police Department. This policy shall not apply to any questioning, counseling, instruction, informal verbal admonishment or other routine or unplanned contact of a member in the normal course of duty, by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

1010.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members.

The Department will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and local law, municipal and county rules and the requirements of any collective bargaining agreements.

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

1010.3 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or of federal, state or local law, policy or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate department policy or federal, state or local law, policy or rule may be handled informally by a supervisor and shall not be considered a personnel complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedures or the response to specific incidents by the Department.

1010.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - A matter in which the Watch Commander is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member.

Formal - A matter in which a supervisor determines that further action is warranted. Such complaints may be investigated by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member or referred to the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the investigation.

Incomplete - A matter in which the complaining party either refuses to cooperate or becomes unavailable after diligent follow-up investigation. At the discretion of the assigned supervisor or the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.

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1010.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS
The following applies to the source of complaints:

(a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, in person or by telephone.

(b) Any department member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.

(d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.

(e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1010.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1010.4.1 COMPLAINT FORMS
Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the police facility and be accessible through the department website. Forms may also be available at other City facilities.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1010.4.2 ACCEPTANCE
All complaints will be courteously accepted by any department member and promptly given to the appropriate supervisor. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs, or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

A complainant shall be provided with a copy of the complaining party's statement at the time it is filed with the Department (Penal Code § 832.7).

1010.4.3 AVAILABILITY OF WRITTEN PROCEDURES
The Department shall make available to the public a written description of the investigation procedures for complaints (Penal Code § 832.5).

1010.5 DOCUMENTATION
Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

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All complaints and inquiries should also be documented in a log that records and tracks complaints. The log shall include the nature of the complaint and the actions taken to address the complaint. On an annual basis, the Department should audit the log and send an audit report to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1010.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1010.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

In general, the primary responsibility for the investigation of a personnel complaint shall rest with the member's immediate supervisor, unless the supervisor is the complainant, or the supervisor is the ultimate decision-maker regarding disciplinary action or has any personal involvement regarding the alleged misconduct. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may direct that another supervisor investigate any complaint.

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.

  1. The original complaint form will be directed to the Watch Commander of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.

  2. In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Division Chief or the Chief of Police, who will initiate appropriate action.

(b) Responding to all complainants in a courteous and professional manner.

(c) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.

  1. Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Department receiving the complaint.

  2. If the matter is resolved and no further action is required, the supervisor will note the resolution on a complaint form and forward the form to the Watch Commander.

(d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Watch Commander and the Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.

(e) Promptly contacting the Personnel and Training Unit and the Watch Commander for direction regarding their roles in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.

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(f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Watch Commander, who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.

(g) Informing the complainant of the investigator's name and the complaint number within three days after assignment.

(h) Investigating a complaint as follows:

1. Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers of witnesses.

2. When appropriate, ensuring immediate medical attention is provided and photographs of alleged injuries and accessible uninjured areas are taken.

(i) Ensuring that the procedural rights of the accused member are followed (Government Code § 3303 et seq.).

(j) Ensuring interviews of the complainant are generally conducted during reasonable hours.

1010.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit, the following applies to members covered by the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act (POBR) (Government Code § 3303):

(a) Interviews of an accused member shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the member is on-duty. If the member is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.

(b) Unless waived by the member, interviews of an accused member shall be at the Salinas Police Department or other reasonable and appropriate place.

(c) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused member.

(d) Prior to any interview, a member shall be informed of the nature of the investigation, the name, rank and command of the officer in charge of the investigation, the interviewing officers and all other persons to be present during the interview.

(e) All interviews shall be for a reasonable period and the member's personal needs should be accommodated.

(f) No member should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers.

(g) Any member refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions administratively and may be subject to discipline for failing to do so.

1. A member should be given an order to answer questions in an administrative investigation that might incriminate the member in a criminal matter only after the member has been given a *Lybarger* advisement. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the member may have on any related criminal investigation and should take reasonable steps to avoid creating any foreseeable conflicts between the two related

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investigations. This may include conferring with the person in charge of the criminal investigation (e.g., discussion of processes, timing, implications).

2. No information or evidence administratively coerced from a member may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.

(h) The interviewer should record all interviews of members and witnesses. The member may also record the interview. If the member has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview shall be provided to the member prior to any subsequent interview.

(i) All members subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual's statement, involved members shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(j) All members shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.

(k) No member may be requested or compelled to submit to a polygraph examination, nor shall any refusal to submit to such examination be mentioned in any investigation (Government Code § 3307).

No investigation shall be undertaken against any officer solely because the officer has been placed on a prosecutor's *Brady* list or the name of the officer may otherwise be subject to disclosure pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*. However, an investigation may be based on the underlying acts or omissions for which the officer has been placed on a *Brady* list or may otherwise be subject to disclosure pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland* (Government Code § 3305.5).

1010.6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

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Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

1010.6.4 DISPOSITIONS
Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve department members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded (Penal Code § 832.8).

Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - A final determination by an investigating agency, commission, board, hearing officer, or arbitrator, as applicable, following an investigation and opportunity for an administrative appeal pursuant to Government Code § 3304 and Government Code § 3304.5 that the actions of an officer were found to violate law or department policy (Penal Code § 832.8).

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations.

1010.6.5 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS
Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation within one year from the date of discovery by an individual authorized to initiate an investigation (Government Code § 3304).

In the event that an investigation cannot be completed within one year of discovery, the assigned investigator or supervisor shall ensure that an extension or delay is warranted within the exceptions set forth in Government Code § 3304(d) or Government Code § 3508.1.

1010.6.6 NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT OF INVESTIGATION STATUS
The member conducting the investigation should provide the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation, as appropriate.

1010.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

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Lockers and storage spaces may only be administratively searched in the member's presence, with the member's consent, with a valid search warrant or where the member has been given reasonable notice that the search will take place (Government Code § 3309).

1010.7.1 DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION
An employee may be compelled to disclose personal financial information under the following circumstances (Government Code § 3308):

(a) Pursuant to a state law or proper legal process

(b) Information exists that tends to indicate a conflict of interest with official duties

(c) If the employee is assigned to or being considered for a special assignment with a potential for bribes or other improper inducements

1010.8 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Department, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:

(a) May be required to relinquish any department badge, identification, assigned weapons and any other department equipment.

(b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.

(c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

1010.9 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Chief of Police may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be advised of his/her constitutional rights (Government Code § 3303(h)). The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The Salinas Police Department may release information concerning the arrest or detention of any member, including an officer, that has not led to a conviction. No disciplinary action should be taken until an independent administrative investigation is conducted.

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1010.10 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Each level of command should review the report and include his/her comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Chief of Police may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

1010.10.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Division Chief of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Division Chief may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Chief of Police, the Division Chief may return the entire investigation to the assigned investigator or supervisor for further investigation or action.

When forwarding any written recommendation to the Chief of Police, the Division Chief shall include all relevant materials supporting the recommendation. Actual copies of a member's existing personnel file need not be provided and may be incorporated by reference.

1010.10.2 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Chief of Police shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Chief of Police may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Division Chief for further investigation or action.

Once the Chief of Police is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Chief of Police shall determine the amount of discipline, if any, that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Chief of Police shall provide the member with a pre-disciplinary procedural due process hearing (*Skelly*) by providing written notice of the charges, proposed action and reasons for the proposed action. Written notice shall be provided within one year from the date of discovery of the misconduct (Government Code § 3304(d)). The Chief of Police shall also provide the member with:

(a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police in recommending the proposed discipline.

(b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police within five days of receiving the notice.

1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Chief of Police may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.
2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation may be recorded by the Department. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Chief of Police shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended

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discipline. The Chief of Police shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the discipline. Once the Chief of Police has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

1010.10.3 NOTICE OF FINAL DISPOSITION TO THE COMPLAINANT
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure that the complainant is notified of the disposition (i.e., sustained, not sustained, exonerated, unfounded) of the complaint (Penal Code § 832.7(f)).

1010.10.4 NOTICE REQUIREMENTS
The disposition of any civilian's complaint shall be released to the complaining party within 30 days of the final disposition. This release shall not include what discipline, if any, was imposed (Penal Code § 832.7(f)).

1010.11 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline (Penal Code § 13510.8).

1010.12 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS

Non-probationary employees have the right to appeal a suspension without pay, punitive transfer, demotion, reduction in pay or step, or termination from employment. The employee has the right to appeal using the procedures established by any collective bargaining agreement, Memorandum of Understanding and/or personnel rules.

In the event of punitive action against an employee covered by the POBR, the appeal process shall be in compliance with Government Code § 3304 and Government Code § 3304.5.

During any administrative appeal, evidence that an officer has been placed on a *Brady* list or is otherwise subject to *Brady* restrictions may not be introduced unless the underlying allegations of misconduct have been independently established. Thereafter, such *Brady* evidence shall be limited to determining the appropriateness of the penalty (Government Code § 3305.5).

1010.13 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MEMBERS

At-will and probationary employees and those members other than non-probationary employees may be released from employment for non-disciplinary reasons (e.g., failure to meet standards) without adherence to the procedures set forth in this policy or any right to appeal. However, any probationary officer subjected to an investigation into allegations of misconduct shall be entitled to those procedural rights, as applicable, set forth in the POBR (Government Code § 3303; Government Code § 3304).

At-will, probationary employees and those other than non-probationary employees subjected to discipline or termination as a result of allegations of misconduct shall not be deemed to have acquired a property interest in their position, but shall be given the opportunity to appear before

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the Chief of Police or authorized designee for a non-evidentiary hearing for the sole purpose of attempting to clear their name or liberty interest. There shall be no further opportunity for appeal beyond the liberty interest hearing and the decision of the Chief of Police shall be final.

1010.14 RETENTION OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION FILES

All personnel complaints shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as described in the Personnel Records Policy.

1010.15 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE

The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Chief of Police after having had an opportunity to review the supporting materials and prior to imposition of any recommended discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

(a) The response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.

(b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.

(c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Chief of Police to consider.

(d) In the event that the Chief of Police elects to cause further investigation to be conducted, the employee shall be provided with the results prior to the imposition of any discipline.

(e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.

1010.16 REQUIRED REPORTING TO POST

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall notify POST on the appropriate POST form within 10 days of certain officer personnel events, including but not limited to (Penal Code § 13510.9):

(a) Termination or separation from employment or appointment. Separation from employment or appointment includes any involuntary termination, resignation, or retirement.

    1. A POST affidavit-of-separation form shall be executed and maintained by the Department and submitted to POST as required by Penal Code § 13510.9.

(b) Events that could affect an officer's POST certification, such as:

    1. Complaints, charges, or allegations of misconduct
    2. Findings of civilian review boards
    3. Final dispositions of any investigations

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4. Civil judgments or court findings based on conduct, or settlement of a civil claim against an officer or the Salinas Police Department based on allegations of conduct by an officer

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall be responsible for providing POST access to or duplication of investigation documentation (e.g., physical or documentary evidence, witness statements, analysis, conclusions) for up to two years after reporting of the disposition of an investigation (Penal Code § 13510.9).

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Seat Belts

1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of seat belts and child restraints. This policy will apply to all members operating or riding in department vehicles (Vehicle Code § 27315.5).

1011.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child restraint system - An infant or child passenger restraint system that meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Regulations set forth in 49 CFR 571.213.

1011.2 WEARING OF SAFETY RESTRAINTS

All members shall wear properly adjusted safety restraints when operating or riding in a seat equipped with restraints, in any vehicle owned, leased or rented by this department while on- or off-duty, or in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members, are also properly restrained.

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a seat belt would endanger the member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1011.3 TRANSPORTING SUSPECTS, PRISONERS OR ARRESTEES

Suspects, prisoners and arrestees should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any department vehicle with a prisoner restraint system or, when a prisoner restraint system is not available, by seat belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

Prisoners in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

1011.4 INOPERABLE SEAT BELTS

No person shall operate a Department vehicle in which the seat belt in the driver's position is inoperable. No person shall be transported in a seating position in which the seat belt is inoperable.

No person shall modify, remove, deactivate or otherwise tamper with the vehicle safety belts, except for vehicle maintenance and repair staff who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

Employees who discover an inoperable restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

1011.5 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.

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1011.6 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN

Children under the age of 8 shall be transported in compliance with California's child restraint system requirements (Vehicle Code § 27360; Vehicle Code § 27363).

Rear seat passengers in a cage-equipped vehicle may have reduced clearance, which requires careful seating and positioning of seat belts. Due to this reduced clearance, and if permitted by law, children and any child restraint system may be secured in the front seat of such vehicles provided this positioning meets federal safety standards and the vehicle and child restraint system manufacturer's design and use recommendations. In the event that a child is transported in the front seat of a vehicle, the seat should be pushed back as far as possible and the passenger-side airbag should be deactivated. If this is not possible, members should arrange alternate transportation when feasible. A child shall not be transported in a rear-facing child restraint system in the front seat in a vehicle that is equipped with an active frontal passenger airbag (Vehicle Code § 27363).

1011.7 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SEAT BELTS

Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without seat belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer's operator requirements for safe use.

1011.8 VEHICLE AIRBAGS

In all vehicles equipped with airbag restraint systems, the system will not be tampered with or deactivated, except when transporting children as written elsewhere in this policy. All equipment installed in vehicles equipped with airbags will be installed as per the vehicle manufacturer specifications to avoid the danger of interfering with the effective deployment of the airbag device.

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Body Armor

1012.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1012.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to maximize officer safety through the use of body armor in combination with prescribed safety procedures. While body armor provides a significant level of protection, it is not a substitute for the observance of officer safety procedures.

1012.2.1 USE OF BODY ARMOR

(a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation they could reasonably be expected to take an enforcement action.

(c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(d) Except as provided for in (c) above, body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.

(e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plain clothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor; or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

1012.2.2 INSPECTION OF BODY ARMOR

Supervisors should ensure that body armor is worn and maintained as required by this policy through routine observation and periodic documented inspections. Annual inspections of body armor should be conducted for fit, cleanliness, signs of damage, abuse and wear.

1012.2.3 CARE, MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT OF BODY ARMOR

Officers should routinely inspect personal body armor for signs of damage and for general cleanliness.

Because dirt and perspiration may erode ballistic panels, each officer shall be responsible for cleaning personal body armor in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Officers are responsible for the proper storage, maintenance and care of body armor in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Officers are responsible for reporting damage or excessive wear to the ballistic panels or cover to their supervisor and the individual responsible for the uniform supply function.

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1012.2.4 DEPARTMENT SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT RESPONSIBILITIES
Designated subject matter experts should:

(a) Monitor technological advances in the body armor industry for any appropriate changes to Department approved body armor.

(b) Assess weapons and ammunition currently in use and the suitability of approved body armor to protect against those threats.

(c) Provide training that educates officers about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.

1012.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR

The Personnel & Training sergeant shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Salinas Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Administration supervisor shall establish a body armor replacement schedule and ensure that replacement body armor is issued pursuant to the schedule or whenever the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

1012.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

(a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(d) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.

(e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plainclothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

1012.3.2 INSPECTIONS OF BODY ARMOR
Supervisors should ensure that body armor is worn and maintained in accordance with this policy through routine observation and periodic documented inspections. Annual inspections of body armor should be conducted by an authorized designee for fit, cleanliness, and signs of damage, abuse and wear.

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1012.3.3 CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Soft body armor should never be stored for any period of time in an area where environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, light, humidity) are not reasonably controlled (e.g., normal ambient room temperature/humidity conditions), such as in automobiles or automobile trunks.

Soft body armor should be cared for and cleaned pursuant to the manufacturer's care instructions provided with the soft body armor. The instructions can be found on labels located on the external surface of each ballistic panel. The carrier should also have a label that contains care instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may damage the ballistic performance capabilities of the armor. If care instructions for the soft body armor cannot be located, contact the manufacturer to request care instructions.

Soft body armor should not be exposed to any cleaning agents or methods not specifically recommended by the manufacturer, as noted on the armor panel label.

Soft body armor should be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended replacement schedule.

1012.4 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rangemaster should:

(a) Monitor technological advances in the body armor industry for any appropriate changes to Department approved body armor.

(b) Assess weapons and ammunition currently in use and the suitability of approved body armor to protect against those threats.

(c) Provide training that educates officers about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.

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Personnel Records

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

1013.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to maintain personnel records and preserve the confidentiality of personnel records pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of California (Penal Code § 832.7).

1013.3 DEPARTMENT FILE

The department file shall be maintained as a record of a person’s employment/appointment with this department. The department file should contain, at a minimum:

(a) Personal data, including photographs, marital status, names of family members, educational and employment history, or similar information. A photograph of the member should be permanently retained.

(b) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions, and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.

(c) Original performance evaluations. These should be permanently maintained.

(d) Discipline records, including copies of sustained personnel complaints.

1. Disciplinary action resulting from sustained internally initiated complaints or observation of misconduct shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least two years (Government Code § 26202; Government Code § 34090).

2. Disciplinary action resulting from a sustained civilian's complaint shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least five years (Penal Code § 832.5).

(e) Adverse comments such as supervisor notes or memos may be retained in the department file after the member has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment (Government Code § 3305).

1. Once a member has had an opportunity to read and initial any adverse comment, the member shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the adverse comment within 30 days (Government Code § 3306).

2. Any member response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment (Government Code § 3306).

3. If a member refuses to initial or sign an adverse comment, at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment and the member should sign or initial the noted refusal. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination, nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the member's file (Government Code § 3305).

(f) Commendations and awards.

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(g) Any other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

1013.4 DIVISION FILE

Division files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Division file may contain supervisor comments, notes, notices to correct and other materials that are intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations.

All materials intended for this interim file shall be provided to the employee prior to being placed in the file in accordance with Government Code § 3305 and Government Code § 3306.

1013.5 TRAINING FILE

An individual training file shall be maintained by the Training Sergeant for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation; and education and firearms qualifications. Training records may also be created and stored remotely, either manually or automatically (e.g., Daily Training Bulletin (DTB) records).

(a) The involved member is responsible for providing the Training Sergeant or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.

(b) The Training Sergeant or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member’s training file.

1013.6 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE

Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit in conjunction with the office of the Chief of Police. Access to these files may only be approved by the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit supervisor.

These files shall contain the complete investigation of all formal complaints of member misconduct, regardless of disposition (Penal Code § 832.12). Investigations of complaints that result in the following findings shall not be placed in the member's file but will be maintained in the internal affairs file:

(a) Not sustained

(b) Unfounded

(c) Exonerated

Investigation files arising out of civilian’s complaints shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for a period of at least five years. Investigations that resulted in other than a sustained finding may not be used by the Department to adversely affect an employee’s career (Penal Code § 832.5).

Investigation files arising out of internally generated complaints shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for at least two years (Government Code § 26202; Government Code § 34090).

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1013.7 MEDICAL FILE

A medical file shall be maintained by Human Resources separately from all other personnel records and shall contain all documents relating to the member's medical condition and history, including but not limited to:

(a) Materials relating to a medical leave of absence, including leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

(b) Documents relating to workers' compensation claims or the receipt of short- or long-term disability benefits.

(c) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries and related documents.

(d) Medical release forms, doctor's slips and attendance records that reveal a member's medical condition.

(e) Any other documents or materials that reveal the member's medical history or medical condition, including past, present or future anticipated mental, psychological or physical limitations.

1013.8 SECURITY

Personnel records should be maintained in a secured location and locked either in a cabinet or access-controlled room. Personnel records maintained in an electronic format should have adequate password protection.

Personnel records are subject to disclosure only as provided in this policy, the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or according to applicable discovery procedures.

Nothing in this policy is intended to preclude review of personnel records by the City Manager, City Attorney or other attorneys or representatives of the City in connection with official business.

1013.8.1 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE

Any member receiving a request for a personnel record shall promptly notify the Custodian of Records or other person charged with the maintenance of such records.

Upon receipt of any such request, the responsible person shall notify the affected member as soon as practicable that such a request has been made (Evidence Code § 1043).

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, consistent with applicable law. In many cases, this may require assistance of available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to a member's personnel records shall be logged in the corresponding file.

1013.8.2 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Personnel records shall not be disclosed except as allowed by law (Penal Code § 832.7; Evidence Code § 1043) (See also Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

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Any person who maliciously, and with the intent to obstruct justice or the due administration of the laws, publishes, disseminates, or otherwise discloses the residence address or telephone number of any member of this department may be guilty of a misdemeanor (Penal Code § 146e).

The Department may release any factual information concerning a disciplinary investigation if the member who is the subject of the investigation (or the member's representative) publicly makes a statement that is published in the media and that the member (or representative) knows to be false. The disclosure of such information, if any, shall be limited to facts that refute any such false statement (Penal Code § 832.7).

1013.8.3 RELEASE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT GANG INFORMATION
Information relating to the termination of an officer from this department for participation in a law enforcement gang shall be disclosed to another law enforcement agency that is conducting a pre-employment background investigation except where specifically prohibited by law (Penal Code § 13670).

1013.9 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL RECORDS AND RECORDS RELATED TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS, COMPLAINTS, AND INVESTIGATIONS OF OFFICERS

Personnel records and records related to certain incidents, complaints, and investigations of officers shall be released pursuant to a proper request under the Public Records Act and subject to redaction and delayed release as provided by law.

The Custodian of Records should work as appropriate with the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards and Conduct Unit supervisor in determining what records may qualify for disclosure when a request for records is received and if the requested record is subject to redaction or delay from disclosure.

For purposes of this section, a record includes (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(3):

- All investigation reports.
- Photographic, audio, and video evidence.
- Transcripts or recordings of interviews.
- Autopsy reports.
- All materials compiled and presented for review to the District Attorney or to any person or body charged with determining whether to file criminal charges against an officer in connection with an incident, whether the officer’s action was consistent with law and department policy for purposes of discipline or administrative action, or what discipline to impose or corrective action to take.
- Documents setting forth findings or recommending findings.
- Copies of disciplinary records relating to the incident, including any letters of intent to impose discipline, any documents reflecting modifications of discipline due to the *Skelly* or grievance process, and letters indicating final imposition of discipline or other documentation reflecting implementation of corrective action.

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Unless a record or information is confidential or qualifies for delayed disclosure as provided by Penal Code § 832.7(b)(8) or other law, the following records (hereinafter qualifying records) shall be made available for public inspection no later than 45 days from the date of a request (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(1)):

(a) Records relating to the report, investigation, or findings of:

1. The discharge of a firearm at another person by an officer.
2. The use of force against a person resulting in death or in great bodily injury (as defined by Penal Code § 243(f)(4)) by an officer.
3. A sustained finding involving a complaint that alleges unreasonable or excessive force.
4. A sustained finding that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using force that is clearly unreasonable or excessive.

(b) Records relating to an incident where a sustained finding was made by the Department or oversight agency regarding:

1. An officer engaged in sexual assault of a member of the public (as defined by Penal Code § 832.7(b)).
2. Dishonesty of an officer relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime, or directly relating to the reporting of, or investigation of misconduct by, another officer, including but not limited to any false statements, filing false reports, destruction, falsifying, or concealing of evidence, or perjury.
3. An officer engaged in conduct including but not limited to verbal statements, writings, online posts, recordings, and gestures involving prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status.
4. An officer made an unlawful arrest or conducted an unlawful search.

Qualifying records will be made available regardless of whether the officer resigns before the Department or an oversight agency concludes its investigation (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(3)).

A record from a separate and prior investigation or assessment of a separate incident shall not be released unless it is independently subject to disclosure (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(4)).

When an investigation involves multiple officers, the Department shall not release information about allegations of misconduct or the analysis or disposition of an investigation of an officer unless it relates to a sustained finding of a qualified allegation as provided by Penal Code § 832.7(b)(5). However, factual information about the action of the officer during an incident or the statements of an officer shall be released if the statements are relevant to a finding of the qualified allegation against another officer that is subject to release (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(5)).

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1013.9.1 REDACTION

The Custodian of Records, in consultation with the Chief of Police or authorized designee, shall redact the following portions of records made available for release (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(5)):

(a) Personal data or information (e.g., home address, telephone number, identities of family members) other than the names and work-related information of officers

(b) Information that would compromise the anonymity of complainants and witnesses

(c) Confidential medical, financial, or other information where disclosure is prohibited by federal law or would cause an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy that clearly outweighs the strong public interest in records about misconduct and serious use of force

(d) Where there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the officer or another person

Additionally, a record may be redacted, including redacting personal identifying information, where, on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the information clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosing it (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(6)).

1013.9.2 DELAY OF RELEASE

Unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police, the Custodian of Records should consult with a supervisor familiar with the underlying investigation to determine whether to delay disclosure of records relating to the discharge of a firearm or use of force resulting in death or in great bodily injury due to any of the following conditions (Penal Code § 832.7):

(a) Active criminal investigations

1. Disclosure may be delayed 60 days from the date the use of force occurred or until the District Attorney determines whether to file criminal charges, whichever occurs sooner.

2. After the initial 60 days, delay of disclosure may be continued if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with a criminal enforcement proceeding against an officer or against someone other than an officer who used the force.

(b) Filed criminal charges

1. When charges are filed related to an incident where force was used, disclosure may be delayed until a verdict on those charges is returned at trial or, if a plea of guilty or no contest is entered, the time to withdraw the plea has passed.

(c) Administrative investigations

1. Disclosure may be delayed until whichever occurs later:

(a) There is a determination from the investigation whether the use of force violated law or department policy, but no longer than 180 days after the date of the department's discovery of the use of force or allegation of use of force

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(b) Thirty days after the close of any criminal investigation related to the officer's use of force

1013.9.3 NOTICE OF DELAY OF RECORDS

When there is justification for delay of disclosure of qualifying records, the Custodian of Records shall provide written notice of the reason for any delay to a requester as follows (Penal Code § 832.7):

(a) Provide the specific basis for the determination that the interest in delaying disclosure clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure. The notice shall also include the estimated date for the disclosure of the withheld information.

(b) When delay is continued beyond the initial 60 days because of criminal enforcement proceedings against anyone, at 180-day intervals provide the specific basis that disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with a criminal enforcement proceeding and the estimated date for disclosure.

1. Information withheld shall be disclosed when the specific basis for withholding the information is resolved, the investigation or proceeding is no longer active, or no later than 18 months after the date of the incident, whichever occurs sooner, unless:

(a) When the criminal proceeding is against someone other than an officer and there are extraordinary circumstances to warrant a continued delay due to the ongoing criminal investigation or proceeding, then the Department must show by clear and convincing evidence that the interest in preventing prejudice to the active and ongoing criminal investigation or proceeding outweighs the public interest for prompt disclosure of records about misconduct or use of force by officers.

In cases where an action to compel disclosure is brought pursuant to Government Code § 6258, the Department may justify delay by filing an application to seal the basis for withholding if disclosure of the written basis itself would impact a privilege or compromise a pending investigation (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(8)).

1013.10 MEMBERS' ACCESS TO THEIR PERSONNEL RECORDS

Any member may request access to the member's own personnel records during the normal business hours of those responsible for maintaining such files. Any member seeking the removal of any item from the member's personnel records shall file a written request to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. The Department shall remove any such item if appropriate, or within 30 days provide the member with a written explanation of why the contested item will not be removed. If the contested item is not removed from the file, the member's request and the written response from the Department shall be retained with the contested item in the member's corresponding personnel record (Government Code § 3306.5).

Members may be restricted from accessing files containing any of the following information:

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(a) An ongoing internal affairs investigation to the extent that it could jeopardize or compromise the investigation pending final disposition or notice to the member of the intent to discipline.

(b) Confidential portions of internal affairs files that have not been sustained against the member.

(c) Criminal investigations involving the member.

(d) Letters of reference concerning employment/appointment, licensing, or issuance of permits regarding the member.

(e) Any portion of a test document, except the cumulative total test score for either a section of the test document or for the entire test document.

(f) Materials used by the Department for staff management planning, including judgments or recommendations concerning future salary increases and other wage treatments, management bonus plans, promotions and job assignments, or other comments or ratings used for department planning purposes.

(g) Information of a personal nature about a person other than the member if disclosure of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the other person's privacy.

(h) Records relevant to any other pending claim between the Department and the member that may be discovered in a judicial proceeding.

1013.11 RETENTION AND PURGING

Unless provided otherwise in this policy, personnel records shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

(a) During the preparation of each member’s performance evaluation, all personnel complaints and disciplinary actions should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training and career development. Each supervisor responsible for completing the member's performance evaluation should determine whether any prior sustained disciplinary file should be retained beyond the required period for reasons other than pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings.

(b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the required period, approval for such retention should be obtained through the chain of command from the Chief of Police.

(c) If, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, a personnel complaint or disciplinary action maintained beyond the required retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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Rotation and Change of Assignment

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A policy of rotation into Department special assignments for a maximum period of time combined with a yearly patrol shift change, is essential to the overall effectiveness of the Department and to the individual employee seeking to further his/her career goals. The Department intent is to provide significant opportunities for personal growth while maintaining optimal operational effectiveness.

1014.2 REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

(a) Specialty Assignments

1. Posting for Vacancies - when anticipated vacancies in specialty assignments are known, Division Chiefs shall post for those openings as soon as possible before shift change. Vacancies may also occasionally be posted at various times throughout the year.

2. Selection Process - Applicants shall apply for those positions by submitting a memorandum to the Division Commander posting the vacancy. Respective Division Chiefs will ensure candidates are interviewed and select applicants based on performance evaluations, job knowledge, career development, and the best interest of the organization.

(b) Field Operations Shift Change

1. Shift change for patrol commanders occurs at the discretion of the Division Chief. Shift changes for patrol sergeants coincide with the rest of patrol. Patrol sergeants may stay on any one shift for a maximum of two years. Patrol shift assignments for officers and sergeants are conducted once a year. Officers and sergeants may apply for either specialty assignments and/or bid for watches of their choice in the Field Operations Division. Assignments for Field Operations will be made in the following order:

   (a) Officers - Assigned based upon the criteria set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding.

   (b) Probationary officers may be assigned to shifts at the discretion of the Field Operations Division Commander.

   (c) Shift Selection Reservations - Officers who select a shift, but are unable to work it within the first sixty days of shift change due to a special assignment, internship, leave of absence, etc., will not be guaranteed that shift upon their return

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1014.2.1 ROTATION

(a) Specialty assignments for Commanders and sergeants will be for a minimum of two year and a maximum of three year.

(b) Specialty assignments for officers will be for a minimum of two years and a maximum of five years.

(c) Additional duty assignments - Persons in additional duty assignments may serve for an indefinite period depending on continuing satisfactory performance and the needs of the Department as determined by the Chief of Police.

(d) Sergeants and Officers serving in any specialty assignment that does not include beat responsibility shall, upon completion of the special assignment, return to patrol for at least one year before being eligible for another special assignment.

1. Officers returning to patrol may serve in any patrol related specialty assignment for which they are chosen. If he or she has previously served in the same assignment, he or she shall not be required to remain in that assignment for the minimum two-year requirement. For example, an officer who served as a Field Training Officer for two years and then served in the Investigations Division for three years may, upon his or her return to patrol, serve again as a Field Training Office without being subject to the two year minimum commitment to the FTO program.

(e) Extension

1. The Chief of Police may exercise his/her discretion to deviate from the minimum/maximum tenures of any specialty assignments. Such exceptions will be upon the recommendation of the Division Commander of the division affected. Extensions may be granted for a one-year period.

2. Assignments to the Investigations Division shall be reviewed each year by the Division Commander and reassignments or transfers made with the concurrence of the Chief of Police.

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Commendations and Awards

1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Salinas Police Department and individuals from the community.

1015.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to recognize and acknowledge exceptional individual or group achievements, performance, proficiency, heroism and service of its members and individuals from the community through commendations and awards.

1015.3 COMMENDABLE ACTIONS

Supervisors and managers will use the following classifications and guidelines for issuing commendations to officers:

(a) **Level One** - Police Medal of Honor, Medal of Valor, Hazardous Duty Award, Outstanding Police Duty Award

1. **Police Medal of Honor:** To be awarded to any officer killed in the line of duty or to an officer who displays extreme courage, bravery, and devotion to duty while exposing him or herself to grave danger in the face of a seemingly hopeless situation notwithstanding his/her own imminent peril. The Police Medal of Honor recipient must have demonstrated that there was a conscious awareness of the imminent threat to physical safety at the time the action was performed.

2. **Police Medal of Valor:** To be awarded to any officer, who distinguishes him or herself by conspicuous bravery in the performance of such officer's sworn duties under unusual, complicated, or hazardous conditions, the officer must have used excellent judgment in accomplishing an assigned mission, including sustaining human life.

3. **Hazardous Duty Award:** To be awarded to any officer who receives a serious wound or injury in the performance of an exemplary act under unusual, hazardous, or complicated conditions. The officer must have used good or sound judgment in accordance with the high standards of the Salinas Police Department.

4. **Outstanding Police Duty Award:** To be awarded to members of the Department for outstanding police service accomplishments in the following areas:

   (a) Employee made correct decision with very limited information in dangerous or high-risk situation.

   (b) Tenacious follow-through to successful conclusion in high-risk, dangerous or extremely complicated case.

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(c) Employee was subjected to direct hazard that could not be avoided to complete his/her duties.

(d) Employee was involved in life saving or life threatening situation where severe hazard to the employee was imminent

(b) **Level Two** - Letters of Commendation: Achievement, Recognition, and Outside Commendations.

(a) **Letter of Achievement**:

(a) Routine work but completed under unusual or out of the ordinary circumstances

(b) Employee showed special persistence or initiative.

(c) Coordination of varied resources to solve case.

(d) Employee showed creativity with limited information.

(e) Employee showed initiative while off duty.

(f) Excellent observation and follow-up to a successful conclusion.

(g) Truly professional behavior shown by employee.

(h) Excellent decision in unusual circumstances.

(i) A Letter of Achievement shall be issued in all situations involving the saving of a life.

(b) **Letter of Recognition**:

(a) Excellent work, but within job description

(b) Significant improvement in job performance.

(c) **Outside Commendation**:

(a) Employee recognition by citizens via letter, personal contact, or telephone calls.

1015.3.1 ELIGIBILITY AND NOMINATIONS PROCEDURE

Nominations for awards may come from any individual within or outside the Department. All Department members are eligible within their respective award categories. Members of the Salinas Police Reserve will be eligible for the above awards. Nominations will be in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) **Level One:** When a member performs an act worthy of consideration for a Level One Department award, it will be submitted via memorandum and forwarded through the chain of command to the Deputy Chief of the nominee's division. Included in the memorandum will be full documentation of the incident and the full

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name and personnel number of the person to be commended. If more than one person participated in the meritorious act, all names will be included in the single memorandum along with the circumstances of the event in chronological sequence. If warranted due to unusual circumstances, photos, diagrams or charts may be included. The nominee's intermediate supervisors will be responsible for additional investigation if necessary, evaluating and classifying the report, as well as the formal preparation of the report. The report will include recommending appropriate action (level of award recommended) to the appropriate Deputy Chief. The nominee's Deputy Chief will review the report and forward it to the office of the Chief of Police recommending appropriate action.

1. **Level OneAcknowledgment Requirements:**
    (a) Commendation approved by supervisor, watch commander, Division Commander, and signed by the Chief of Police.
    (b) Posted on Department bulletin/message board.
    (c) Routed to other divisions for posting on their bulletin boards.
    (d) Acknowledged at all watch and division briefings.
    (e) Chief of Police present original commendation to employee at special awards ceremony.
    (f) Copy placed in employee's personnel file.

(b) **Level Two:** Nomination(s) will go through the nominee's normal chain of command
    (a) **Level TwoAcknowledgment Requirements:**
        (a) **Letter of Achievement**
            (a) Endorsed by supervisors and watch commander.
            (b) Signed by issuing supervisor and watch commander
            (c) Posted on bulletin board
            (d) Read at briefing
            (e) Original notice given to employee at watch/division briefing.
            (f) Copy placed in employee's personnel file.
        (b) **Letter of Recognition**
            (a) Verbal or written (memorandum) recognition directly to employee or at briefing by supervisor or watch commander.
            (b) If not considered as a formal commendation, the communication will be given to the appropriate watch commander, who will give it to the employee.

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(c) If the communication is written, a copy will be placed in the employee's personnel file.

(d) Citizen communications will be posted on the Department bulletin board.

(c) **Outside Commendation**

(a) The Division Commander will review all citizen communications concerning their personnel and determine if they should be considered by the division staff as a formal commendation.

(b) If not considered as a formal commendation, the communication will be given to the appropriate watch commander, who will give it to the employee.

(c) If the communication is written, a copy will be placed in the employee's personnel file.

(d) Citizen communications will be posted on the Department bulletin board.

(e) If the communication is considered a formal commendation, the appropriate procedure as outlined above will be followed.

(c) **Other Awards:** Commendations for actions or performances well above average in quality but not sufficiently outstanding to justify one of the foregoing awards, may be recognized by the employee's immediate supervisor by entry into the employee's training file, with consideration given in the employee's annual rating.

1015.3.2 CITIZEN AWARDS

(a) **Citizen Award:** To be awarded to any citizen who distinguishes him or herself by bravery while assisting a police officer and/or another member of this community; or who performs an act under emergency conditions, wherein a service is rendered that results directly in sustaining a human life. This award will be in the form of a plaque or certificate.

(b) **Good Citizen Award:** To be awarded to any citizen substantially assisting the Salinas Police Department in the apprehension of a suspect or in any other emergency or situation in which the citizen contributed in an extraordinary manner to the police department. The award may take the form of a letter, certificate, or any other special commendation as determined by the Chief of Police.

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Fitness for Duty

1016.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

All officers are required to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition which might adversely affect the exercise of peace officer powers. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all officers of this department remain fit for duty and able to perform their job functions (Government Code § 1031).

1016.2 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) It shall be the responsibility of each member of this Department to maintain good physical condition sufficient to safely and properly perform essential duties of their position.

(b) Each member of this Department shall perform his/her respective duties without physical, emotional, and/or mental constraints.

(c) During working hours, all employees are required to be alert, attentive, and capable of performing his/her assigned responsibilities.

(d) Any employee who feels unable to perform his/her duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that an employee believes that another employee is unable to perform his/her duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

1016.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) A supervisor observing an employee, or receiving a report of an employee who is perceived to be, unable to safely perform his/her duties due to a physical or mental condition shall take prompt and appropriate action in an effort to resolve the situation.

(b) Whenever feasible, the supervisor should attempt to ascertain the reason or source of the problem and in all cases a preliminary evaluation should be made in an effort to determine the level of inability of the employee to perform his/her duties.

(c) In the event the employee appears to be in need of immediate medical or psychiatric treatment, all reasonable efforts should be made to provide such care.

(d) In conjunction with the Watch Commander or employee's available Division Chief, a determination should be made whether or not the employee should be temporarily relieved from his/her duties.

(e) The Chief of Police shall be promptly notified in the event that any employee is relieved from duty.

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1016.4 NON-WORK RELATED CONDITIONS

Any employee suffering from a non-work related condition which warrants a temporary relief from duty may be required to use sick leave or other paid time off in order to obtain medical treatment or other reasonable rest period.

1016.5 WORK RELATED CONDITIONS

Any employee suffering from a work related condition which warrants a temporary relief from duty shall be required to comply with personnel rules and guidelines for processing such claims.

Upon the recommendation of the Watch Commander or unit supervisor and concurrence of a Division Chief, any employee whose actions or use of force in an official capacity result in death or serious injury to another may be temporarily removed from regularly assigned duties and/or placed on paid administrative leave for the wellbeing of the employee and until such time as the following may be completed:

(a) A preliminary determination that the employee's conduct appears to be in compliance with policy and, if appropriate.

(b) The employee has had the opportunity to receive necessary counseling and/or psychological clearance to return to full duty.

1016.6 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Whenever circumstances reasonably indicate that an employee is unfit for duty, the Chief of Police may serve that employee with a written order to undergo a physical and/or psychological examination in cooperation with Personnel and Training Unit to determine the level of the employee’s fitness for duty. The order shall indicate the date, time and place for the examination.

(b) The examining physician or therapist will provide the Department with a report indicating that the employee is either fit for duty or, if not, listing any functional limitations which limit the employee's ability to perform job duties. If the employee places his/her condition at issue in any subsequent or related administrative action/grievance, the examining physician or therapist may be required to disclose any and all information which is relevant to such proceeding (Civil Code § 56.10(c)(8)).

(c) In order to facilitate the examination of any employee, the Department will provide all appropriate documents and available information to assist in the evaluation and/or treatment.

(d) All reports and evaluations submitted by the treating physician or therapist shall be part of the employee’s confidential personnel file.

(e) Any employee ordered to receive a fitness for duty examination shall comply with the terms of the order and cooperate fully with the examining physician or therapist regarding any clinical interview, tests administered or other procedures as directed. Any failure to comply with such an order and any failure to cooperate with the

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examining physician or therapist may be deemed insubordination and shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

(f) Once an employee has been deemed fit for duty by the examining physician or therapist, the employee will be notified to resume his/her duties.

1016.7 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED

Absent emergency operations members should not work more than:

- 15 hours in one day (24 hour) period or
- 7 calendar days in a row

If any exceptions are necessary to the above limitations, approval must by granted by the Division Commander.

Except in very limited circumstances members should have a minimum of 8 hours off between shifts. Supervisors should give consideration to reasonable rest periods and are authorized to deny overtime or relieve to off-duty status any member who has exceeded the above guidelines.

Limitations on the number of hours worked apply to shift changes, shift trades, rotation, holdover, training, general overtime and any other work assignments.

1016.8 APPEALS

An employee who is separated from paid employment or receives a reduction in salary resulting from a fitness for duty examination shall be entitled to an administrative appeal as outlined in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

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Meal Periods and Breaks

1017.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy regarding meals and breaks, insofar as possible shall conform to the policy governing all City employees that has been established by the City Manager.

1017.1.1 MEAL PERIODS

(a) Uniformed personnel who are assigned 30-minute lunch periods may eat at home (within city limits), at the station or at a restaurant subject to the following regulations:

1. Request clearance for code 7 and, when approved, advise county communications when en route.
2. Notify communications on arrival at the eating location. The uniformed employee shall notify Communications of the break location. The mealtime begins at this point. En route time shall not exceed ten minutes.
3. Uniformed employees should not report 10-8, back in service, until they are back in the patrol unit and available for details.
4. The intent of this subsection is to regulate the number of uniformed personnel at one location, recognizing the public's perception of uniformed personnel gathering for breaks and balancing that with the needs of both the employees and those of the Department. Therefore, no more than three uniformed personnel and/or three marked vehicles are allowed at a time at any given location other than the station for day watch. A maximum of three uniformed personnel are allowed at one location on night watches.
5. Civilian personnel working in civilian clothing and assigned a 30-minute or one-hour eating period, including travel time, may walk or drive their personal vehicle home or to a restaurant. They may also eat at the station.
6. Unless otherwise approved, code 7 may not be taken sooner than one hour after reporting for duty or within one hour of going off duty.

1017.1.2 15 MINUTE BREAKS

(a) Each employee may take two 15-minute breaks per 8 or 10-hour shift if workload permits. They are to be taken during the first and second halves of the shift. Breaks are not to be combined or accumulated.

(b) The intent of this subsection is to regulate the number of uniformed personnel at one location, recognizing the public's perception of uniformed personnel gathering for breaks and balancing that with the needs of both the employees and those of the Department. Therefore, no more than three uniformed personnel and/or two marked cars are allowed at a time at any given location other than the station for day watch. A maximum of three uniformed personnel are allowed at one location on night watches.

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(c) For uniformed personnel, clearance must be received from county communications prior to taking a 15 minute break. The uniformed employee will notify communications on arrival and give the break location. The break begins at this point. En route time shall not exceed 10 minutes.

(d) Uniformed personnel will not report 10-8, back in service, until they have returned to their unit ready for assignment.

(e) Unless otherwise approved, 15 minute breaks may not be taken sooner than one hour after reporting for duty, closer than one hour before or after lunch, or within one hour of going off duty.

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Lactation Breaks

1018.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding reasonable accommodations for lactating members (Labor Code § 1034).

1018.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to provide, in compliance with federal and state law, reasonable accommodations for lactating members. This includes break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any member desiring to express breast milk for the member's nursing child (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; Labor Code § 1030).

1018.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME

A rest period should be permitted each time the member requires a lactation break (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; Labor Code § 1030). In general, lactation breaks that cumulatively total 30 minutes or less during any four-hour work period or major portion of a four-hour work period would be considered reasonable. However, individual circumstances may require more or less time.

Lactation breaks, if feasible, should be taken at the same time as the member's regularly scheduled rest or meal periods. While a reasonable effort will be made to provide additional time beyond authorized breaks, any such time exceeding regularly scheduled and paid break time will be unpaid (Labor Code § 1030).

Members desiring to take a lactation break shall notify the dispatcher or a supervisor prior to taking such a break. Such breaks may be reasonably delayed if they would seriously disrupt department operations (Labor Code § 1032).

Once a lactation break has been approved, the break should not be interrupted except for emergency or exigent circumstances.

1018.4 PRIVATE LOCATION

The Department will make reasonable efforts to accommodate members with the use of an appropriate room or other location to express milk in private. Such room or place should be in proximity to the member's work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view, free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, and otherwise satisfy the requirements of federal and state law (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; Labor Code § 1031).

Members occupying such private areas shall either secure the door or otherwise make it clear to others that the area is occupied with a need for privacy. All other members should avoid interrupting a member during an authorized break, except to announce an emergency or other urgent circumstance.

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Authorized lactation breaks for members assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

1018.5 STORAGE OF EXPRESSED MILK

Any member storing expressed milk in any authorized refrigerated area within the Department shall clearly label it as such and shall remove it when the member's shift ends.

1018.5.1 STATE REQUIREMENTS

Members have the right to request lactation accommodations. If a break time or location accommodation cannot be provided, the supervisor shall provide the member with a written response regarding the reasons for the determination (Labor Code § 1034).

Lactation rooms or other locations should comply with the prescribed feature and access requirements of Labor Code § 1031.

Members who believe that their rights have been violated under this policy or have been the subject of discrimination or retaliation for exercising or attempting to exercise their rights under this policy, are encouraged to follow the chain of command in reporting a violation, but may also file a complaint directly with the Labor Commissioner (Labor Code § 1033).

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Payroll Records

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the guidelines for completing and submitting payroll records of department members who are eligible for the payment of wages.

1019.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department maintains timely and accurate payroll records.

1019.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are responsible for the accurate completion and timely submission of their payroll records for the payment of wages.

Supervisors are responsible for approving the payroll records for those under their commands.

1019.4 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Members who are eligible for the payment of wages are paid on a scheduled, periodic basis, generally on the same day or date each period, with certain exceptions, such as holidays. Payroll records shall be completed and submitted to Administration as established by the City payroll procedures.

1019.5 RECORDS

The Administration Division Chief shall ensure that accurate and timely payroll records are maintained as required by 29 CFR 516.2 for a minimum of three years (29 CFR 516.5).

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Overtime Compensation Requests

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of the Department to compensate non-exempt salaried employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages as agreed and in effect through the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or by the allowance of accrual of compensatory time off. Under emergency call-back circumstances, Police Commanders may receive payment of wages as agreed or by the allowance of accrual of compensatory time off. In order to qualify for either, the employee must complete and submit a Request for Overtime Payment as soon as practical after overtime is worked.

1020.1.1 DEPARTMENT POLICY

Because of the nature of police work, and the specific needs of the Department, a degree of flexibility concerning overtime policies must be maintained.

Non-exempt employees are not authorized to volunteer work time to the Department. All requests to work overtime shall be approved in advance by a supervisor. If circumstances do not permit prior approval, then approval shall be sought as soon as practical during the overtime shift and in no case later than the end of shift in which the overtime is worked.

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment, however, the civilian employees may not exceed 80 hours of compensatory time and sworn employees may not exceed 120 hours of compensatory time.

1020.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME PAY AND COMP FORMS

Employees shall submit all overtime payment request forms for verification by their immediate supervisor, who shall then forward them to the Payroll Clerk as soon as practical. Failure to submit a request for overtime payment in a timely manner may result in a denial of compensation.

1020.2.1 EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY

Employees shall complete the requests immediately after working the overtime and turn them in to their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander. Employees submitting Overtime Pay and Comp Request forms for on-call pay when off duty, shall submit the Overtime Pay and Comp Request form to their supervisor the first day after returning for work.

1020.2.2 SUPERVISORS RESPONSIBILITY

The supervisor who verifies the overtime earned shall verify that the overtime was worked before approving the request.

1020.2.3 DIVISION CHIEFS RESPONSIBILITY

Division Chiefs will be responsible for .approving Emergency Call-Back pay for Police Commanders.

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1020.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED

Employees are to record the actual time worked in an overtime status. In some cases, the Memorandum of Understanding provides that a minimum number of hours will be paid, (e.g., two hours for Court, four hours for outside overtime). The employee will enter the actual time worked.

1020.3.1 ACCOUNTING FOR PORTIONS OF AN HOUR

When accounting for less than a full hour, time worked shall be rounded up to the nearest quarter of an hour as indicated by the following chart:

TIME WORKED	INDICATE ON CARD
1 to 15 minutes	.25
16 to 30 minutes	.50
31 to 45 minutes	.75
46 to 60 minutes	1 hour

1020.3.2 VARIATION IN TIME REPORTED

Where two or more employees are assigned to the same activity, case, or court trial and the amount of time for which payment is requested varies from that reported by the other officer, the Watch Commander or other approving supervisor may require each employee to include the reason for the variation on the back of the overtime payment request.

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Outside Employment

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest for Department employees engaging in outside employment, all employees shall obtain written approval from the Chief of Police prior to engaging in any outside employment. Final approval of outside employment shall be at the discretion of the City Manager in accordance with the provisions of this policy and the City of Salinas Personnel Manual.

1021.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Outside Employment - Any member of this Department who receives wages, compensation or other consideration of value from another employer, organization or individual not affiliated directly with this Department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered. For purposes of this section, the definition of outside employment includes those employees who are self-employed and not affiliated directly with this Department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered.

Outside Overtime - Any member of this Department who performs duties or services on behalf of an outside organization, company, or individual within this jurisdiction. Such outside overtime shall be requested and scheduled directly through this Department so that the Department may be reimbursed for the cost of wages and benefits.

1021.2 OBTAINING APPROVAL

No member of this Department may engage in any outside employment without first obtaining prior written approval of the Chief of Police and City Manger. Failure to obtain prior written approval for outside employment or engaging in outside employment prohibited by this policy may lead to disciplinary action.

In order to obtain approval for outside employment, the employee must complete a Request For Permission to Engage in Outside Employment form which shall be submitted to the Chief of Police. The application will then be forwarded to Human Resources for review and onto the City Manger for final approval.

If approved, the employee will be provided with a copy of the approved Request For Permission to Engage in Outside Employment form. Unless otherwise indicated in writing on the approved form, authorization for outside employment will be valid until March 31st of each year. Any employee seeking to renew or apply for a new Request For Permission to Engage in Outside Employment form shall submit a new application prior to April 15th each year.

Any employee seeking approval of outside employment, whose request has been denied, shall be provided with a written reason for the denial of the application at the time of the denial (Penal Code § 70(e)(3)).

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1021.2.1 APPEAL OF DENIAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
If an employee's Outside Employment Application is denied or withdrawn by the Department, the employee may file a written notice of appeal to the Chief of Police within ten days of the date of denial.

If the employee's appeal is denied, the employee may file a grievance pursuant to the procedure set forth in the current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

1021.2.2 REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT PERMITS
By requesting permission for outside employment, the employee understands and agrees to the following conditions for the approval of outside employment:

(a) The outside employment will not conflict with his/her City job or exceed twenty hours per week

(b) The employee will immediately respond when off-duty and on call and at all other times when recalled to duty by the City.

(c) The outside employment shall not interfere with the functions of his/her regular job nor impair his/her physical or mental capacities to perform the his or her regular job

(d) Permission is automatically revoked on April 15, annually (or upon his/her termination of employment with the stated employer) and that the employee must request renewal of permission annually if he/she wishes to continue their outside employment

(e) Permission may be revoked at any time by the city Manager or Chief of Police

(f) The city of Salinas shall not be subject to claim or be held liable for damages or injuries incurred by such outside employment

(g) The employee reserves at least one full day per week for the purposes of rest and relaxation and/or being with his/her family

(h) The employee will not work at his/her outside employment during those times that he/she is disabled from working his/her City job, unless he/she requests and receives specific permission in writing from the City Manager to continue working at his/her outside employment

1021.3 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

Consistent with the provisions of Government Code § 1126, the Department expressly reserves the right to deny any Outside Employment Application submitted by an employee seeking to engage in any activity which:

(a) Involves the employee's use of departmental time, facilities, equipment or supplies, the use of the Department badge, uniform, prestige or influence for private gain or advantage

(b) Involves the employee's receipt or acceptance of any money or other consideration from anyone other than this department for the performance of an act which the

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employee, if not performing such act, would be required or expected to render in the regular course or hours of employment or as a part of the employee's duties as a member of this department

(c) Involves the performance of an act in other than the employee's capacity as a member of this department that may later be subject directly or indirectly to the control, inspection, review, audit or enforcement of any other employee of this department

(d) Involves time demands that would render performance of the employee's duties for this department less efficient

1021.3.1 OUTSIDE SECURITY AND PEACE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT

Consistent with the provisions of Penal Code § 70, and because it would further create a potential conflict of interest, no member of this department may engage in any outside or secondary employment as a private security guard, private investigator or other similar private security position anywhere within Monterey County.

Any private organization, entity or individual seeking special services for security or traffic control from members of this Department must submit a written request to the Chief of Police in advance of the desired service. Such outside extra duty overtime assignments will be assigned, monitored and paid through the Department.

(a) The applicant will be required to enter into an indemnification agreement prior to approval.

(b) The applicant will further be required to provide for the compensation and full benefits of all employees requested for such outside security services.

(c) Should such a request be approved, any employee working outside overtime shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. The officer(s) shall wear the departmental uniform/identification.
2. The officer(s) shall be subject to the rules and regulations of this department.
3. No officer may engage in such outside employment during or at the site of a strike, lockout, picket, or other physical demonstration of a labor dispute.
4. Compensation for such approved outside security services shall be pursuant to normal overtime procedures.
5. Outside security services shall not be subject to the collective bargaining process.
6. No officer may engage in outside employment as a peace officer for any other public agency without prior written authorization of the Chief of Police.

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1021.3.2 OUTSIDE OVERTIME ARREST AND REPORTING PROCEDURE
Any employee making an arrest or taking other official police action while working in an approved outside overtime assignment shall be required to complete all related reports in a timely manner pursuant to Department policy. Time spent on the completion of such reports shall be considered incidental to the outside overtime assignment.

1021.3.3 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization from the Division Commander, undercover officers or officers assigned to covert operations shall not be eligible to work overtime or other assignments in a uniformed or other capacity which might reasonably disclose the officer's law enforcement status.

1021.4 DEPARTMENT RESOURCES
Employees are prohibited from using any department equipment or resources in the course of or for the benefit of any outside employment. This shall include the prohibition of access to official records or databases of this Department or other agencies through the use of the employee's position with this Department.

1021.4.1 REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RECORDS
Employees approved for outside employment expressly agree that their personal financial records may be requested and reviewed/audited for potential conflict of interest (Government Code § 3308; Government Code § 1126). Prior to providing written approval for an outside employment position, the Department may request that an employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit in order to determine whether a conflict of interest exists. Failure of the employee to provide the requested personal financial records could result in denial of the off-duty work permit. If, after approving a request for an outside employment position, the Department becomes concerned that a conflict of interest exists based on a financial reason, the Department may request that the employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit. If the employee elects not to provide the requested records, his/her off-duty work permit may be revoked pursuant to the Revocation/Suspension of Outside Employment Permits section of this policy.

1021.5 CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
If an employee terminates his or her outside employment during the period of a valid permit, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police through channels. Any subsequent request for renewal or continued outside employment must thereafter be processed and approved through normal procedures set forth in this policy.

Employees shall also promptly submit in writing to the Chief of Police any material changes in outside employment including any change in the number of hours, type of duties, or demands of any approved outside employment. Employees who are uncertain whether a change in outside employment is material are advised to report the change.

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1021.6 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON DISABILITY

Department members engaged in outside employment who are placed on disability leave or modified/light-duty shall inform their immediate supervisor in writing within five days whether or not they intend to continue to engage in such outside employment while on such leave or light-duty status. The immediate supervisor shall review the duties of the outside employment along with any related doctor’s orders, and make a recommendation to the Chief of Police whether such outside employment should continue.

In the event the Chief of Police determines that the outside employment should be discontinued or if the employee fails to promptly notify his/her supervisor of his/her intentions regarding their work permit, a notice of revocation of the member's permit will be forwarded to the involved employee, and a copy attached to the original work permit.

Criteria for revoking the outside employment permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The outside employment is medically detrimental to the total recovery of the disabled member, as indicated by the City's professional medical advisors.

(b) The outside employment performed requires the same or similar physical ability, as would be required of an on-duty member.

(c) The employee’s failure to make timely notice of their intentions to their supervisor.

When the disabled member returns to full duty with the Salinas Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore the permit.

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Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding the timely reporting of occupational diseases, mental health issues, and work-related injuries.

1022.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Occupational disease or work-related injury - An injury, disease, or mental health issue arising out of employment (Labor Code § 3208; Labor Code § 3208.3; Labor Code § 3212 et seq.).

1022.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will address occupational diseases and work-related injuries appropriately, and will comply with applicable state workers' compensation requirements (Labor Code § 3200 et seq.).

1022.2.1 ACCIDENT DEFINED

Accident - is defined as any occurrence from which bodily injury or property damage may result, regardless of whether any injury or damage actually does occur (e.g., exposure where no immediate injury is apparent).

1022.2.2 EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Any employee sustaining any work-related injury or illness, as well as any employee who is involved in any accident while on duty shall report such injury, illness or accident as soon as practical to his/her supervisor and complete the forms as outlined under Policy Manual 1042.2.

Any employee receiving medical care as a result of a work-related injury or work-related illness shall insure that his/her doctor completes a Patient Status Report. The employee is required to deliver the completed Patient Status Report to his/her supervisor.

Any employee observing or learning of a potentially hazardous condition is to promptly report the condition to his/her immediate supervisor.

Any employee sustaining a work-related injury or illness that requires relief from duty is required to be examined/treated by a doctor.

Any employee sustaining a work-related injury or illness that requires relief from duty is also required to comply with department policies and directives relating to the duty to periodically call in during absences, as well as the duty to notify the Department of any change in condition or anticipated duration of the absence.

When appropriate, an employee being treated for an on-duty injury should inform the attending physician that a modified duty assignment may be available at the Department. Limited-service duty may be available for the employees whose injuries prevent resumption of regular duties.

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An injured employee or employee who has suffered a work-related illness shall report as soon as practical to his/her immediate supervisor the medical findings concerning the injury and the extent and duration of any work restrictions if they are known. In addition, such employees are required to promptly submit all medical releases, whether partial or full releases, to their supervisor.

1022.2.3 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY
A supervisor learning of any work-related injury, illness or accident shall promptly prepare the appropriate forms as outlined under Policy Manual § 1042.2. Updated copies of forms with instructions for completion provided by Risk Management are kept in the Watch Commander's office. The supervisor shall be responsible for the proper routing of the forms to the employee, the treating physician, and Human Resources (via the Department Payroll Clerk) and proper notification to his/her chain of command.

For work-related accidents, injuries or illness not requiring professional medical care, supervisors shall complete the forms as outlined under Policy Manual 1042.2. The supervisor shall be responsible for the proper routing of the forms to City Attorney's Office (via the Department Payroll Clerk) and forwarding the completed Patient Status Report from the employee to the Personnel and Training Sergeant.

Every injured employee must be provided with an Employee's Claim for Workers' Compensation Benefits Form (DWC-1) within 24 hours, regardless of the nature of illness or injury.

Copies of any reports documenting the accident or injury should be forwarded to the Division Chief as soon as they are completed.

1022.2.4 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITY
The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall attend quarterly meetings with City Attorney's Office personnel to review all workman's compensation claims. Any copies of the report and any related documents shall be retained in the Human Resources employee's confidential medical file and not in the employee's personnel file (see Policy Manual § 1026).

1022.3 INJURY NOT REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION
Those injuries and illnesses not requiring medical attention shall be recorded on a Safety Program Incident Report. This form shall be completed and signed by a supervisor. The reporting employee shall complete the Employee Incident/Accident Report, sign it, and give it to his/her supervisor.

The reporting employee and his/her supervisor shall complete the Declination of Medical Treatment form. This form shall be signed by the affected employee, indicating that he/she desired no medical attention at the time of the report. By signing this form, the employee will not preclude his/her ability to seek medical attention later.

1022.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Any member sustaining any occupational disease or work-related injury shall report such event as soon as practicable, but within 24 hours, to a supervisor, and shall seek medical care when appropriate (8 CCR 14300.35).

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1022.4 SETTLEMENT OF INJURY CLAIMS

Occasionally, an employee's work-related injury results from the negligent or wrongful acts of another, for which the employee, the City, and/or other insurers are entitled to recover civilly. To ensure that the City's interests are protected and that the employee has the benefit of the City's experience in these matters, the following procedure is to be followed:

1022.4.1 EMPLOYEE TO REPORT INITIAL CONTACTS

When an employee sustains work-related injuries caused by another person and is then approached by such person or an agent, insurance company, or attorney and offered a settlement of claims, that employee shall take no action other than to make a written report of this contact to his/her supervisor as soon as possible.

1022.4.2 NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL

No less than ten (10) days prior to accepting and finalizing the settlement of any third party claim arising out of or related to an on duty injury, the employee shall provide the Chief of Police with written notice of the proposed terms of such settlement. In no case shall the employee accept a settlement without first providing such written notice to the Chief of Police. The purpose of such notice to permit the City to determine whether or not the offered settlement will affect any claim the City may have regarding payment for damage(s) to equipment or reimbursement for wages against the person who caused the accident or injury and to protect the City's right of subrogation, while ensuring that the employee's rights to receive compensation for injuries are not affected.

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Personal Appearance Standards

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the department, employees shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment.

1023.2 GROOMING STANDARDS

Unless otherwise stated and because deviations from these standards could present officer safety issues, the following appearance standards shall apply to all employees, except those whose current assignment would deem them not appropriate, and where the Chief of Police has granted exception.

1023.2.1 HAIR

Hairstyles of all members shall be neat in appearance. For male sworn members, hair must not extend below the top edge of the uniform collar while assuming a normal stance, in uniform.

For female sworn members, hair must be no longer than the horizontal level of the top of the uniform patch when the hair is worn down and the employee is standing erect, or worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid or ponytail, in uniform.

1023.2.2 MUSTACHES

A short and neatly trimmed mustache may be worn. Mustaches shall not extend below the corners of the mouth or beyond the natural hairline of the upper lip.

1023.2.3 SIDEBURNS

Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1023.2.4 FACIAL HAIR

A Van Dyke or full beard and mustache may be worn. For the purposes of this policy, a Van Dyke is a combination of a mustache and goatee. The Van Dyke or full beard and mustache shall be short, neatly trimmed, and must not extend in length beyond the normal contours of the face. An employee's facial hair is subject to supervisor determination as to whether it is in compliance with policy.

1023.2.5 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails shall be trimmed short enough that an employee can safely make a fist.

1023.2.6 JEWELRY

For the purpose of this policy, jewelry refers to rings, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, wristwatches, and tie tacks or tie bars. Jewelry shall present a professional image and may not create a safety concern for the department member or others. Jewelry that depicts racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language is not allowed.

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(a) Necklaces shall not be visible above the shirt collar.

(b) Earrings shall be small and worn only in or on the earlobe and outer portion of the ear as indicated in the attachment. Acceptable earrings are small stud earrings or hoops small enough to touch the skin all the way around.See attachment: Diagram (Earrings).pdf

(c) One ring or ring set may be worn on each hand of the department member. No rings should be of the type that would cut or pose an unreasonable safety risk to the member or others during a physical altercation, if the member is assigned to a position where that may occur.

(d) One small bracelet, including a bracelet identifying a medical condition, may be worn on one arm.

(e) Wristwatches shall be conservative and present a professional image.

(f) Tie tacks or tie bars worn with civilian attire shall be conservative and present a professional image.

1023.3 TATTOOS

While on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity, members shall conceal tattoos or other body art. At no time while the member is on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity shall any tattoo or body art be visible.

1023.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION

Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body visible in any authorized uniform or attire that is a deviation from normal anatomical features and which is not medically required is prohibited. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Tongue splitting or piercing.

(b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement.

(c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth

(d) Branding or scarification.

1023.5 EXEMPTIONS

Members who seek cultural (e.g., culturally protected hairstyles) or other exemptions to this policy that are protected by law should generally be accommodated (Government Code § 12926). A member with an exemption may be ineligible for an assignment if the individual accommodation presents a security or safety risk. The Chief of Police should be advised any time a request for such an accommodation is denied or when a member with a cultural or other exemption is denied an assignment based on a safety or security risk.

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Uniforms and Civilian Attire

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for Salinas Police Department-authorized uniforms and civilian attire regulations. It is established to ensure that uniformed members will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of department uniforms, and that the appearance of members who wear civilian attire reflects favorably on the Department.

This policy addresses the wearing and maintenance of department uniforms, accessories, insignia, patches and badge; the requirements for members who wear civilian attire; and the authorized use of optional equipment and accessories by members of the Department.

Other related topics are addressed in the Department-Owned and Personal Property, Personal Appearance Standards, Visible Display of Identification, and Facial Coverings policies.

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

1024.2 UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall maintain and update uniform and equipment specifications, which should be consulted by all members as needed. Uniforms shall be worn as described therein and as specified in this policy.

The following shall apply to those assigned to wear department-issued uniforms:

(a) Uniform and equipment shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and shall be ready at all times for immediate use. Uniforms shall be neat, clean, and appear professionally pressed.

(b) Officers in a non-uniformed assignment shall possess and maintain at all times, a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.

(c) Uniforms shall be worn in compliance with any applicable department specifications.

(d) Members shall wear only the uniform specified for their ranks and assignments (Penal Code § 13655).

(e) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.

(f) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, for court, at official department functions or events, while in transit to or from work, or when authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

    1. When the uniform is worn while in transit, a non-uniform outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt to avoid bringing attention to the member while they are off-duty.

(g) Members are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the department-issued uniform, including the uniform pants.

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(h) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of members under their commands to ensure conformance to this policy.

1024.2.1 IDENTIFICATION CARDS

The Department issues each member an official department identification card bearing the member's name, full-face photograph, member identification number, member's signature, and signature of the Chief of Police or the official seal of the Department, and photo likeness. All members shall be in possession of their department-issued identification cards at all times while on-duty or in department facilities.

(a) Whenever on duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Department, members shall display their department-issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practical.

(b) Officers or other members working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Division Chiefs.

1024.2.2 ACCESSORIES

Members shall adhere to the following when wearing department uniforms:

(a) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn.

(b) Jewelry shall be in accordance with the specifications in Personal Appearance Standards Policy.

1024.2.3 INSIGNIA, PATCHES, AND BADGE

Only the following elements may be affixed to department uniforms unless an exception is authorized by the Chief of Police:

(a) Shoulder patch - The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets.

(b) Badge - The department-issued badge, or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica, must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.

(c) Nameplate - The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform (Penal Code § 830.10).

1. When a jacket is worn, the nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, shall be affixed to the jacket in the same manner as the uniform.

(d) Rank insignia - The designated insignia indicating the member's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform.

(e) Service insignia - The designated insignia indicating the member's length of service may be worn on long-sleeve shirts and jackets. The insignia shall be machine stitched to the left sleeve of the uniform.

(f) Assignment insignias - Assignment insignias (e.g., Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT), Field Training Officer (FTO)) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police.

(g) American flag pin - An American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.

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(h) Award/commendation insignia - Insignia representing an award or commendation received under the Commendations and Awards Policy, or other recognition authorized by the Chief of Police, may be worn, centered above the nameplate. If more than one award is worn, or an American flag pin is worn, the insignia shall be equally spaced in one or two horizontal rows centered above the nameplate in a manner that provides a balanced appearance.

1024.2.4 MOURNING BAND

Uniformed members shall wear a black mourning band across the department badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty or as directed by the Chief of Police. The following mourning periods will be observed:

(a) Salinas Police Departmentofficer - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.

(b) An officer from this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.

(c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out-of-region fallen officer.

(d) National Peace Officers' Memorial Day (May 15) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.

(e) As directed by the Chief of Police.

1024.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall determine the uniform to be worn by each department member or any deviations that may be authorized.

Uniforms are classified as follows:

(a) Class A - Full dress uniform to be worn by designated department members on special occasions, such as funerals, graduations, ceremonies, or as directed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(b) Class B - Standard issue uniform to be worn daily by designated department members.

(c) Class C - General utility uniform to be worn by designated department members.

(d) Specialized assignment - Specific uniforms to be worn by members in special assignments or divisions.

1024.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform consists of the following:

(a) Dress hat

(b) Long-sleeve shirt

(c) Tie

(d) Tie tack or tie bar

(e) Trousers or skirt

(f) Black belt

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1. Belts shall be equipped as needed for the member's assignment.

(g) Dark blue or black socks

1. Natural colored hose must be worn with the skirt.

(h) Black polished dress shoes

1. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

(i) White gloves

1024.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

The Class B uniform consists of the following:

(a) Long- or short-sleeve shirt with the collar open and no tie

1. A crew neck t-shirt must be worn under the uniform shirt.
2. All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the top button at the neck.
3. Long sleeves must be buttoned at the cuff.

(b) Trousers or skirt

(c) Black belt

1. Belts shall be equipped as needed for the member's assignment.

(d) Dark blue or black socks

1. Natural colored hose must be worn with the skirt.

(e) Black polished dress shoes

1. Approved black unpolished shoes may be worn.
2. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.
3. Decorative stitching or adornment is not permitted.

(f) Weather-appropriate items

1. Hat
2. Dark blue or black mock turtleneck may be worn under the long-sleeve uniform shirt
3. Jacket
4. Rain gear

1024.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM

The Class C uniform may be established to allow field personnel cooler clothing during the summer months or special duty. The Chief of Police will establish the regulations and conditions for wearing the Class C Uniform and the specifications for the Class C Uniform.

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1024.3.4 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS
The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units such as Canine Team, SWAT, Bicycle Patrol, Motor Officers and other specialized assignments.

1024.3.5 FOUL WEATHER GEAR
The Uniform and Equipment Specifications lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1024.3.6 UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

(a) **Head Gear**

1. Department Hat

(a) Specifications: The current Lancaster model hat is the prototype for this type of hat. Any other brand must meet or exceed it in all respects. That hat has a navy blue wool serge upeer with a black patent leather-type visor. The chinstrap is attached to the hat with two metallic "P" buttons. Officers use a black patent leather-type strap with silver tone buttons. Sergeants use a silver metallic snake coil strap with silver tone buttons. Commanders and above use a gold metallic snake coil strap with gold tone buttons. These hats will have the appropriate gold leaf branches on the visor.

(b) Unless an exception is made by the Chief of Police or designee, the Department hat will be worn during the following circumstances:

1. When attending a funeral
2. Formal Inspections
3. VIP Duty
4. Wearing a Class A uniform
5. When directed by the Chief of Police or designee

(c) The wearing of the Department hat in any other situation is at the discretion of the individual.

(d) When the hat is worn, it shall be worn in a military fashion and level on the head. Upon entering any structure, an employee wearing the hat will remove it when it is safe to do so and keep it removed from the head until exiting the structure.

(e) When wearing the Department hat, officers will display a silver Department cap piece with a banner imprinted with POLICE. Sergeants will display a silver Department cap piece with a banner imprinted with SERGEANT. Commanders, Deputy Chiefs, and the Chief of Police will display a Gold Department cap piece with a banner imprinted with their appropriate rank.

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(f) Officers may purchase their cap piece after two years of service. The cost of the cap piece will be the current replacement cost to the city. The purchase of the cap piece must be approved by the Chief of Police or designee.

(g) Reserve Officers may purchase their cap piece after ten years of service. The cost of the cap piece will be the current replacement cost to the city. The purchase of the cap piece must be approved by the Chief of Police or designee.

(h) Personnel purchasing any cap piece must sign an acknowledgement form and comply with the following restrictions:

1. The cap piece will be kept as a souvenir
2. The cap piece will be maintained at their personal residence and permanently mounted
3. The cap piece will not be carried in public at anytime for any purpose.
4. The cap piece will not be displayed to anyone to seek preferential treatment for favors from anyone
5. Violation of this agreement will result in the forfeiture of the cap piece and/or other disciplinary action

2. Department Campaign Hat

(a) Specifications: The Stratton NB40DB straw campaign style hat in midnight blue with traditional four dent style crown. The Mounted Unit shall wear a Navy blue felt campaign hat with the same following specifications. The brim is three inches in width with one eyelet centered on each side of the brim and two badge eyelets centered on the front of the crown, 2 & inches above the brim. There will be a 3-piece leather chinstrap, black in color, attached to the hat. The chinstrap will be inch wide black leather with a 3/8 inch wide rivet-type swivel closure. The hatband will consist of a blue acorn cord for officers, silver for sergeants and gold for commanders and above. The optional hat protector and hat trap for the Stratton NB40DB straw campaign style hat are authorized.

(b) The optional Department campaign hat may be worn in the following situations:

(a) Informal inspections
(b) Special events such as the Air Show and Rodeo
(c) When directed by the Chief of Police or his representative
(d) During routine patrol operations for protection from the elements

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(c) When the Department campaign hat is worn, it will be worn in a military fashion, level on the head. Upon entering any structure, an employee wearing the hat will remove it when it is safe to do so and keep it removed from the head until exiting the structure.

(d) When wearing the Department campaign hat, a Department cap piece will be displayed as outlined in the Department hat portion of this policy.

3. Department Baseball Cap

(a) Specifications: Port Authority, six panel FlexFit or Velcro snap-back cap, black. Caps will be embroidered with the rank-appropriate badge on the front with matching last name in block letters on the back. Badges and names will be available in silver, gold, and subdued for tactical use. The caps must be embroidered by approved vendors adhering to current SPD specifications.

(b) The optional Department baseball cap may be worn in the following circumstances:

1. As a part of the SPD approved uniform, or with other approved apparel, during inclement weather or for protection from harmful effects of the sun. Use of the cap in other circumstances may also be authorized by the Watch Commander.

2. The Department baseball cap is not to be worn off-duty but will be allowed to be worn out of uniform while performing job related duties such as training days.

3. When the hat is worn, it will be worn in a military fashion, level on the head. Upon entering any structure, an employee wearing the hat will remove it when it is safe to do so and keep it removed from the head until exiting the structure.

(c) The cap will be subject to informal inspections by any supervisor and must be kept in clean and in presentable condition indicative of the professional image of the Salinas Police Department.

(d) All caps must display the embroidered Salinas PD badge. The embroidered Salinas PD badge will be indicative of the wearers rank as outlined in Policy 1046.4.

4. Department Beanie Cap

(a) Specifications: The Department beanie cap is to be solid black, acrylic knit, and appropriately sized to fit the head of the uniformed employee. The beanie shall he free of other markings, attachments, or cutouts. The beanie shall have a fold with the 1" X 2" "SPD" patch affixed to it. The

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patch will be vertically centered on the fold, which will vary based on the fit of the beanie on the employee's head.

(b) The optional Department beanie cap is authorized for uniformed personnel to wear during cold weather conditions to provide warmth and comfort.

(c) The Department beanie cap may only be worn during the following circumstances:

(a) During nighttime duty hours only unless approved by an on-duty supervisor.

(b) Upon entering any structure, an employee wearing the hat will remove it when it is safe to do so and keep it removed from the head until exiting the structure.

(c) When wearing the Department beanie cap, the 1" X 2" "SPD" patch shall be centered on the forehead.

5. Motor Officer Helmet

(a) Specifications: The Seer Police Products Motor Officer Helmet, model S1606 is the current prototype for Motor Officer helmets. Any other brands must meet or exceed it in all respects.

(b) A Silver in color SPD winged wheel emblem shall be affixed to the front of the helmet for ranks of Sergeant and below. A Gold in color emblem will be used by the ranks of Commander and above.

(b) **Uniform Shirts**

(a) Sworn Personnel Uniform Patrol Shirt

(a) Specifications: The sworn personnel uniform patrol shirt is to be 100% wool LAPD navy blue.

(b) The patrol uniform shirt may be short or long sleeve.

(c) The shirt shall be worn complete with a Department shoulder patch on each sleeve as prescribed and any applicable insignia or rank.

(d) Shirts are always to be tucked inside the waist of the uniform trousers and the sleeves are not to be rolled up.

(e) A black crew-neck t-shirt must be worn with the patrol uniform shirt when wearing it as a Class B uniform.

(b) Uniform Polo Shirt

(a) Specifications: Black 5:11 Uniform Tactical Series, long or short sleeve. The polo shirt is to have an embroidered nameplate and badge as outlined in Policy 1046.3

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(b) The optional uniform polo shirt is authorized for selected units within the Department.

(c) A black crew-neck t-shirt must be worn with the polo shirt.

(d) Long sleeves shall not be rolled up.

(e) The polo shirt must be worn with tactical uniform pants unless otherwise approved by the appropriate Deputy Chief.

(f) Any alternative colored polo shirt must be approved by the appropriate Deputy Chief.

(c) CSO Uniform Shirt

(a) Specifications: Nickel gray, Flying Cross style polyester shirt.

(b) The CSO uniform shirt may be short or long sleeve.

(c) The CSO uniform shirt shall be worn complete with a Department shoulder patch on each sleeve as prescribed in policy 1046.4.

(d) CSO uniform shirts are always to be tucked inside the waist of the uniform trousers and the sleeves are not to be rolled up.

(e) A black crew-neck t-shirt must be worn with the CSO uniform shirt when wearing it as a class B uniform.

(d) BDU Shirt

(a) Specifications: Black in color cotton blend / Blue in color for Motor Unit. Short or long sleeve. The BDU shirt is to have an embroidered nameplate, badge and rank insignia as outlined in Policy 1046.4.

(b) The optional BDU shirt is authorized for selected units within the Department.

(c) A black crew-neck t-shirt must be worn with the BDU shirt unless otherwise approved by the appropriate Division Chief.

(d) The BDU shirt must be worn with the BDU uniform pants unless otherwise approved by the appropriate Deputy Chief.

(e) BDU shirts are always to be tucked inside the waist. Long sleeves may be neatly and uniformly rolled up above the elbow.

(e) Turtleneck Sweater

(a) Specifications: Black in color, and shall not have a textured appearance (i.e. "ribbing"). 100% cotton or polyester blend, but in no case be of a shiny in appearance. The sweater shall be monogrammed in the form of a 1" X 2" SPD patch. This SPD patch shall be sewn to the fold-down portion

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of the collar in the case of turtlenecks, or sewn to the collar of mock-turtlenecks. The letters shall be blue in color, outlined in gold. The colors used shall match in shade and hue to the department-approved shoulder patch. The letter shall be 3/4" high, and 1/2" wide, and shall be in a sans-serif typeface and bold mono-space font (i.e. Helvetica). The letters shall be capitals. These patches are available from the Department, at no cost to the individual officer other than application. All brands worn must meet or exceed these specifications in all respects. In all cases, the patch shall be located on the front-left quadrant of the throat area. The turtleneck sweater is for wear in lieu of the standard white undershirt, at the individual officer's discretion.

(f) Necktie

(a) Specifications: All wool, dacron, or dacron-type non-shiny material. Black in color, pre-tied breakaway, not less than 2 " nor more than 3" at the widest point.

(b) When wearing the necktie, the employee shall wear the Department approved tie clasp.

(c) Specifications for Tie clasp: Silver in color for the rank of Sergeant and below, Gold in color for the rank of Commander and above, and shall have the SPD star attached in the center.

(d) To be worn only as a part of the Class A uniform.

(c) **Pants**

1. Sworn Personnel Uniform Patrol Pants

(a) Specifications: 100% wool of any weight, LAPD Navy blue uniform pants. Pants must have two front pockets, two rear pockets, and two flashlight pockets.

(b) 5.11 Go Pant Specifications: Poly/cotton twill, Midnight Navy (750). Flashlight pockets sewn into the lags are optional.

(c) Sworn personnel uniformed patrol pants for males and females shall hang to a point not less than one inch nor more than two inches from the top of the shoe heel in the back and hollowed in the front to allow the bottoms of the trousers to rest on the shoes without a break.

2. CSO Uniform Pants

(a) Specifications: Polyester, Navy blue uniform pants. Pants must have two front and two rear pockets. Two additional flashlight pockets are optional.

(b) CSO uniformed pants for males and females shall hang to a point not less than one inch nor more than two inches from the top of the shoe heel in

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the back and hollowed in the front to allow the bottoms of the trousers to rest on the shoes without a break.

3. Tactical Uniform Pants

    (a) Specifications: Khaki in color, 5.11 uniform tactical pants, cut to length and not bloused.

    (b) The optional tactical uniform pants are authorized for selected units within the Department.

    (c) The tactical pants must be worn with the uniform polo shirt unless otherwise approved by the appropriate Deputy Chief.

    (d) Pants, male and female, shall hang to a point not less than one inch nor more than two inches from the top of the shoe heel in the back and hollowed in the front to allow the bottoms of the trousers to rest on the shoes without a break.

4. BDU Pants

    (a) Specifications: Black in color cotton blend / Blue in color for Motor Unit, cut to length and not bloused. Motor Unit is authorized to blouse pants. Flashlight pockets sewn into the legs are optional. Pockets on the lower portion of the pants are optional.

    (b) The optional BDU pants are for selected units within the Department.

    (c) The BDU pants must be worn with the BDU shirt unless otherwise approved by the appropriate Deputy Chief.

5. Motorcycle Officer Breeches

    (a) Specifications: 100% wool, LAPD Navy blue with a silver stripe along the outer seam of the pants.

6. Mounted Unit Riding Breeches

    (a) Specifications: Nylon blend, LAPD Navy blue.

(d) **Footwear**

(a) Sworn and Non Sworn Uniformed Patrol Footwear

    (a) Specifications: Black overall leather appearance. Oxford style shoes or boots with a smooth toe. The footwear shall not have a pointed toe and the toe and heel of the footwear shall be capable of sustaining a shine. No tennis shoe type footwear is authorized.

    (b) The footwear shall be polished to a high gloss for Class A uniform.

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(c) Personnel electing to wear Oxford style shoes or low cut type boots, shall wear black socks.

(d) The Oxford style shoe shall only be worn with a Class A or B uniform.

(b) Motorcycle Officer Boots

(a) Specifications: The All American Boot Mfg., all black leather Motorcycle boot, Model 905L, is the prototype for this type of boot. Any other boot must meet or exceed it in all respects.

(b) The footwear shall be polished to a high gloss for Class A uniform.

(c) Mounted Unit Officer Boots

(a) Specifications: Black leather, English "field" boots with spurs.

(b) The footwear shall be polished as conditions allow.

(d) All footwear shall be clean, polished and in good repair prior to reporting for duty.

(e) **Gloves**

1. Gloves authorized for Sworn and Non-Sworn personnel:

2. Specifications for black gloves

(a) Leather or leather like material with no visible lettering

(b) Optional neoprene or like material with no visible lettering (Not an option for Mounted Unit)

(c) Five-finger type

3. Specifications for white gloves

(a) Cotton or nylon, with no visible writing

(b) Five-finger type

(c) White gloves are only to be worn for ceremonial purposes or with approval by the appropriate Division Chief

(f) **Patrol Duty Belt and Equipment**

(a) The duty belt and attached equipment shall meet the following specifications:

(a) Leather like appearance.

(b) Stamped with a basket weave pattern.

(c) Black in color.

(d) Velcro fasteners or hidden snaps only.

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(e) The duty belt shall be 2 inch wide with a rounded under edge with no buckle or snap. (Optional: "Uncle Mikes" Ultra Duty Belt Mirage Basket Weave w/ velcro inner lining)

(f) OC holder may be with or with out a flap cover. OC shall be issued by the Department.

(g) Handcuff case may accommodate one or two pair of approved handcuffs.

(h) Baton holder shall be the appropriate holder for the ASP, collapsible side-handle baton, or full size baton.

(i) Taser holster shall be the issued black plastic holster or other approved holster meeting the above specifications. Taser shall be issued by the Department.

(j) Any black in color flashlight of reasonable length and reasonable weight.

(k) Motor Unit Officers only: Silver in color whistle lanyard attached from the right epaulet to the right shirt pocket.

(l) The firearm holster must meet the requirements of Policy 312.2.

(g) **Jackets**

1. Uniform Patrol Jacket (Sworn and Non-Sworn)

   (a) Specifications: Black in color, collared, waist-length, police patrol in appearance, and shall meet the requirements of Policy 1046.4.

2. Tactical Uniform Jacket

   (a) Specifications: Black in color, 5.11 Response Jacket, the name plate and badge shall meet the requirements of Policy 1046.4, however the requirements may be met by utilizing the hidden breast flaps.

   (b) The tactical uniform jacket is the only jacket that may be worn with the tactical uniform pants and uniform polo shirt unless approved by a supervisor.

   (c) During warmer weather, sworn personnel wearing tactical uniform pants and uniform polo shirt may wear a plain black vest which is subject to approval by the appropriate Division Chief.

   (d) The tactical uniform jacket is not authorized for use with any other uniform.

3. Rain Jacket / Rain Pants

   (a) Rain Jacket Specifications: Black in color or black with reversible fluorescent yellow/green. Made specifically for law enforcement use (i.e.:

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allows easy access to duty gear). A hood is optional. Must meet the requirements of Policy 1046.4 (badge only).

(b) Rain Pants Specification: Black or fluorescent yellow/green. Made specifically for law enforcement use (i.e.: allows easy access to duty gear).

(c) Rain jacket and rain pants may be worn with any Department uniform during rain or similar conditions.

4. Motor Officer Jacket

(a) Specifications: The Taylor 100% long sleeve leather jacket, Phoenix style w/out belt keepers, is the prototype for this jacket. All other brands must meet or exceed it in all respect.

(b) Authorized for personnel attached to the Motor Unit.

1024.4 CIVILIAN ATTIRE

There are assignments within the Department that do not require the wearing of a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their functions. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

(a) Civilian attire shall fit properly, be clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.

(b) Members assigned to administrative, investigative, and support positions shall wear business-appropriate clothing that is conservative in style.

(c) Variations from this policy are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee when the member's assignment or current task is not conducive to wearing such clothing.

(d) No item of civilian attire that would adversely affect the reputation of the Salinas Police Department or the morale of the members may be worn while on-duty.

(e) The following items shall not be worn while on-duty or when representing the Department in any official capacity:

1. Clothing that reveals cleavage, the back, chest, stomach, or buttocks
2. T-shirt alone or exposed undergarments
3. Swimsuits, tank tops, tube tops, or halter tops
4. Sweatshirts, sweatpants, or similar exercise clothing
5. Spandex-type pants or transparent clothing
6. Denim pants of any color
7. Open-toed shoes
8. Clothing, buttons, or pins displaying racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language

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1024.5 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

Any items that are allowed by the Salinas Police Department but that have been identified as optional shall be purchased entirely at the expense of the member. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department.

Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing member (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).

Replacement of items listed in this policy as optional shall be done as follows:

(a) When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the member bears the full cost of replacement.

(b) When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the member's duties, it shall be replaced in accordance with the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

1024.5.1 RETIREE BADGES

The Chief of Police may issue identification in the form of a badge, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing that clearly states the person has honorably retired from the Salinas Police Department. This identification is separate and distinct from the identification authorized by Penal Code § 25455 and referenced in the Retiree Concealed Firearms Policy in this manual.

A badge issued to an honorably retired peace officer that is not affixed to a plaque or other memento will have the words "Honorably Retired" clearly visible on its face. A retiree shall be instructed that any such badge will remain the property of the Salinas Police Department and will be revoked in the event of misuse or abuse (Penal Code § 538d).

1024.6 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND ACCESSORIES

Department members may not wear any uniform item, accessory, or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual, by the Chief of Police, or the authorized designee.

Department members may not use or carry any safety item, tool, or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual, by the Chief of Police, or the authorized designee.

1024.7 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees who are required to wear them in the manner, quantity, and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's memorandum of understanding. The Department may provide other department members with uniforms at the direction of the Chief of Police.

All uniforms and equipment issued to department members shall be returned to the Department upon termination or resignation.

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Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships

1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure equal opportunity and effective employment practices by avoiding actual or perceived favoritism, discrimination or actual or potential conflicts of interest by or between members of this Department. These employment practices include: recruiting, testing, hiring, compensation, assignment, use of facilities, access to training opportunities, supervision, performance appraisal, discipline and workplace safety and security.

1025.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Business relationship - Serving as an employee, independent contractor, compensated consultant, owner, board member, shareholder, or investor in an outside business, company, partnership, corporation, venture or other transaction, where the Department employee's annual interest, compensation, investment or obligation is greater than $250.

Conflict of interest - Any actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest in which it reasonably appears that a department employee's action, inaction or decisions are or may be influenced by the employee's personal or business relationship.

Nepotism - The practice of showing favoritism to relatives over others in appointment, employment, promotion or advancement by any public official in a position to influence these personnel decisions.

Personal relationship - Includes marriage, cohabitation, dating or any other intimate relationship beyond mere friendship.

Public official - A supervisor, officer or employee vested with authority by law, rule or regulation or to whom authority has been delegated.

Relative - An employee's parent, stepparent, spouse, domestic partner, significant other, child (natural, adopted or step), sibling or grandparent.

Subordinate - An employee who is subject to the temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority of a supervisor.

Supervisor - An employee who has temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority over the actions, decisions, evaluation and/or performance of a subordinate employee.

1025.2 RESTRICTED DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

The Department will not prohibit all personal or business relationships between employees. However, in order to avoid nepotism or other inappropriate conflicts, the following reasonable restrictions shall apply (Government Code § 12940):

(a) Employees are prohibited from directly supervising, occupying a position in the line of supervision or being directly supervised by any other employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

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1. If circumstances require that such a supervisor/subordinate relationship exist temporarily, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to defer matters pertaining to the involved employee to an uninvolved supervisor.
2. When personnel and circumstances permit, the Department will attempt to make every reasonable effort to avoid placing employees in such supervisor/subordinate situations. The Department, however, reserves the right to transfer or reassign any employee to another position within the same classification in order to avoid conflicts with any provision of this policy.

(b) Employees are prohibited from participating in, contributing to or recommending promotions, assignments, performance evaluations, transfers or other personnel decisions affecting an employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

(c) Whenever possible, FTOs and other trainers will not be assigned to train relatives. FTOs and other trainers are prohibited from entering into or maintaining personal or business relationships with any employee they are assigned to train until such time as the training has been successfully completed and the employee is off probation.

(d) To avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest, members of this department shall refrain from developing or maintaining personal or financial relationships with victims, witnesses or other individuals during the course of or as a direct result of any official contact.

(e) Except as required in the performance of official duties or, in the case of immediate relatives, employees shall not develop or maintain personal or financial relationships with any individual they know or reasonably should know is under criminal investigation, is a convicted felon, parolee, fugitive or registered sex offender or who engages in serious violations of state or federal laws.

1025.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

Prior to entering into any personal or business relationship or other circumstance which the employee knows or reasonably should know could create a conflict of interest or other violation of this policy, the employee shall promptly notify his/her uninvolved, next highest level of supervisor.

Whenever any employee is placed in circumstances that would require the employee to take enforcement action or provide official information or services to any relative or individual with whom the employee is involved in a personal or business relationship, the employee shall promptly notify his/her uninvolved, immediate supervisor. In the event that no uninvolved supervisor is immediately available, the employee shall promptly notify dispatch to have another uninvolved employee either relieve the involved employee or minimally remain present to witness the action.

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1025.2.2 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon being notified of, or otherwise becoming aware of any circumstance that could result in or constitute an actual or potential violation of this policy, a supervisor shall take all reasonable steps to promptly mitigate or avoid such violations whenever possible. Supervisors shall also promptly notify the Chief of Police of such actual or potential violations through the chain of command.

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Department Badges

1026.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Salinas Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Salinas Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1026.2 POLICY

The uniform badge shall be issued to Department members as a symbol of authority and the use and display of Department badges shall be in strict compliance with this policy. Only authorized badges issued by this Department shall be displayed, carried or worn by members while on duty or otherwise acting in an official or authorized capacity.

1026.2.1 FLAT BADGE

Sworn officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee may purchase, at his/her own expense, a flat badge capable of being carried in a wallet. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of department policy as the uniform badge.

(a) An officer may sell, exchange, or transfer the flat badge he/she purchased to another officer within the Salinas Police Department with the written approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

(b) Should the flat badge become lost, damaged, or otherwise removed from the officer's control, he/she shall make the proper notifications as outlined in the Policy Manual 700.

(c) An honorably retired officer may keep his/her flat badge upon retirement.

(d) The purchase, carrying or display of a flat badge is not authorized for non-sworn personnel.

1026.2.2 NON-SWORN PERSONNEL

Badges and Department identification cards issued to non-sworn personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the assigned employee (e.g. Parking Control, Dispatcher).

(a) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any Department badge except as a part of his/her uniform and while on duty, or otherwise acting in an official and authorized capacity.

(b) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any Department badge or represent him/herself, on or off duty, in such a manner which would cause a reasonable person to believe that he/she is a sworn peace officer.

(c) Non-sworn personnel may purchase their badge after two years of service with the exception of Police Cadet. No flat badges may be ordered. The cost of the badge will be the current replacement cost to the City. Police Cadets shall only display their

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badges on their uniforms while on duty and their badges must be left at the police department at the end of their shift.

1026.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE
Upon honorable separation from employment after at least three continuous years, an employee may purchase his/her assigned duty badge for display purposes. It is intended that the duty badge be used only as private memorabilia as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy. For the purpose of this policy, the employee's time as a Salinas Police recruit may be used towards fulfilling the three year service requirement.

1026.3 UNAUTHORIZED USE

Except as required for on-duty use by current employees, no badge designed for carry or display in a wallet, badge case or similar holder shall be issued to anyone other than a current or honorably retired peace officer.

Department badges are issued to all sworn employees and non-sworn uniformed employees for official use only. The Department badge, shoulder patch or the likeness thereof, or the Department name shall not be used for personal or private reasons including, but not limited to, letters, memoranda, and electronic communications such as electronic mail or web sites and web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and Department name for all material (printed matter, products or other items) developed for Department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

Employees shall not loan his/her Department badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated.

1026.4 PERMITTED USE BY EMPLOYEE GROUPS

The likeness of the Department badge shall not be used without the expressed authorization of the Chief of Police and shall be subject to the following:

(a) The employee associations may use the likeness of the Department badge for merchandise and official association business provided they are used in a clear representation of the association and not the Salinas Police Department. The following modifications shall be included:

1. The text on the upper and lower ribbons is replaced with the name of the employee association.
2. The badge number portion displays the acronym of the employee association.

(b) The likeness of the Department badge for endorsement of political candidates shall not be used without the expressed approval of the Chief of Police.

1026.5 MOURNING RIBBONS ON THE POLICE BADGE

For the proper wearing and circumstances that the mourning ribbon may be worn, refer to Policy 1046.4.1

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Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1027.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for providing temporary modified-duty assignments. This policy is not intended to affect the rights or benefits of employees under federal or state law, City rules, current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreements. For example, nothing in this policy affects the obligation of the Department to engage in a good faith, interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability that is protected under federal or state law.

1027.2 POLICY

Subject to operational considerations, the Salinas Police Department will strive to identify temporary modified-duty assignments for employees who have an injury or medical condition resulting in temporary work limitations or restrictions. A temporary assignment allows the employee to work, while providing the Department with a productive employee during the temporary period.

1027.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Priority consideration for temporary modified-duty assignments will be given to employees with work-related injuries or illnesses that are temporary in nature. Employees having disabilities covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code § 12940 et seq.), including employees affected by pregnancy, shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury.

No regular position in the Salinas Police Department shall be created or maintained as a temporary modified-duty assignment.

Temporary modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. The availability of temporary modified-duty assignments will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the operational needs of the Department. Temporary modified-duty assignments are subject to continuous reassessment, with consideration given to operational needs and the employee's ability to perform in a modified-duty assignment.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an emergency vehicle, engaging in outside employment, or being otherwise limited in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period. Working beyond 10 hours and 40 minutes in a workday is not permitted during temporary modified-duty assignments, except for emergencies as authorized in writing by the Chief of Police or designee.

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1027.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses. Examples of potential assignments at the Department include working at the front desk or in Investigations, Personnel and Training, Property and Evidence, Crime Analysis, and Records. Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to their supervisors. The request will be forwarded through the chain of command to the Division Chiefs or the authorized designees. The request should, as applicable, include a certification from the treating medical professional, without the disclosure of any diagnosis, containing:

(a) An assessment of the probable duration of the illness or injury.

(b) The prognosis for recovery.

(c) The nature and scope of limitations and/or work restrictions.

(d) A statement regarding any required workplace accommodations, mobility aids or medical devices.

(e) A statement that the employee can safely perform the duties of the temporary modified-duty assignment.

The Division Chief will make a recommendation through the chain of command to the Chief of Police regarding temporary modified-duty assignments that may be available based on the needs of the Department and the limitations of the employee. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall confer with the Personnel and Training Unit, Human Resources, or the City Attorney as appropriate. Temporary modified-duty assignments for pregnant, ill, or injured employees shall receive priority consideration before authorizing work duties to retired annuitants. Temporary modified-duty assignments will be provided in a fair and equitable basis in compliance with Policy 328.2.If there are no temporary modified-duty assignments in the Police Department, the Human Resources Director may offer an assignment in another department or through the CorVel Alternative Light Duty Program.

Requests for a temporary modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less per week, for up to two weeks, may be approved and facilitated by the Watch Commander or Division Chief, with notice to the Chief of Police and the Human Resources Director.

The City may offer a temporary modified-duty assignment, regardless of whether the employee has made any request. Failure to accept an offer of an assignment within the Police Department or another City department may affect eligibility for disability leave and workers' compensation benefits where the assignment complies with the work restrictions and limitations of the employee.

The Department and the Police Officers Association will meet no less than quarterly to assess staffing needs and opportunities for temporary modified-duty assignments.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

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(e)

1027.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

Written notification of assignments, work schedules and any restrictions should be provided to employees assigned to temporary modified-duty assignments and their supervisors. Those assignments and schedules may be adjusted to accommodate department operations and the employee's medical appointments, as mutually agreed upon with the Division Chief.

1027.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Complying with identified work restrictions.

(b) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.

(c) Attending scheduled appointments and following health care provider directions.

(d) Promptly notifying their supervisors and Human Resources of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.

(e) Communicating a status update to their supervisors and Human Resources no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.

(f) Adhering to standards of conduct.

(g) Submitting a written status report to their supervisor that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full-duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days. The supervisor shall forward the status update through the chain of command to the Division Chiefs or the authorized designees, who shall then forward to Human Resources.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

1027.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The employee's immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Periodically apprising the Division Chief of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.

(b) Notifying the Division Chief and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.

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(c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

1027.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide to Human Resources certification from their treating medical professionals stating that they are medically cleared to perform the essential functions of their jobs without restrictions or limitations.

The Department may require a fitness-for-duty examination prior to returning an employee to full-duty status, in accordance with the Fitness for Duty Policy and with the authorization of the Human Resources Department.

1027.7 PREGNANCY

If an employee is temporarily unable to perform regular duties due to a pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the employee will be treated the same as any other temporarily disabled employee (42 USC § 2000e(k)). A pregnant employee shall not be involuntarily transferred to a temporary modified-duty assignment. Nothing in this policy limits a pregnant employee's right to a temporary modified-duty assignment if required under Government Code § 12945.

1027.7.1 NOTIFICATION

Pregnant employees should notify their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable and provide a statement from their medical providers identifying any pregnancy-related job restrictions or limitations. If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted in accordance with the City’s personnel rules and regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

1027.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment shall have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

1027.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

Employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall maintain all certification, training and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided that the certification, training or qualifications are not in conflict with any medical limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to temporary modified duty shall inform their supervisors of any inability to maintain any certification, training or qualifications.

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Speech, Expression, and Social Networking

1028.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with the use of social networking sites, and provides guidelines for the regulation and balancing of member speech and expression with the needs of the Salinas Police Department.

This policy applies to all forms of communication including but not limited to digital media, print media, public or private speech, and use of all internet services, including the web, email, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, and other file-sharing sites.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech, or expression that is protected under law. This includes speech and expression protected under state or federal constitutions as well as labor or other applicable laws. For example, this policy does not limit a member from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Members are encouraged to consult with their supervisors regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

1028.2 POLICY

Members of public entities occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of the Salinas Police Department. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that members of this department be subject to certain reasonable limitations on their speech and expression. To achieve its mission and efficiently provide service to the public, the Department will carefully balance the individual member's rights against the needs and interests of the Department when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its members' speech and expression.

1028.3 SAFETY

Members should carefully consider the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of Salinas Police Department members, such as posting personal information in a public forum or posting a photograph taken with a Global Positioning System (GPS)-enabled camera, can result in compromising a member's home address or family ties. Members should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any member, a member's family, or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of an officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow department member.

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- Otherwise disclosing where another officer can be located off-duty.

1028.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION, AND CONDUCT

To meet the safety, performance, and public-trust needs of the Salinas Police Department, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (e.g., a member speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, on a matter of public concern):

(a) Speech or expression made pursuant to an official duty that tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Department or its members.

(b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to, or related to, the Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Department or its members. Examples may include:

1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitutions.
2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
3. Participation in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.

(c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the member as a witness. For example, posting to a website statements or expressions that glorify or endorse dishonesty, unlawful discrimination, or illegal behavior.

(d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the members of the Department (e.g., a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen as potentially jeopardizing members by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape).

(e) Speech or expression that is contrary to the canons of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as adopted by the Department.

(f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, digital media, or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment or appointment with the Department for financial or personal gain, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(g) Posting, transmitting, or disseminating any photographs, digital media, or audio recordings, likenesses, or images of department logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment, or other material that specifically identifies the Salinas Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

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Members must take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content, including content posted by others, that is in violation of this policy from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

1028.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

While members are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of recognized bargaining units or employee groups, members may not represent the Salinas Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Department in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police (Government Code § 3206; Government Code § 3302):

(a) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any political campaign or initiative.

(b) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any social issue, cause, or religion.

(c) Endorse, support, or oppose any product, service, company, or other commercial entity.

(d) Appear in any commercial, social, or nonprofit publication; or any motion picture, film, video, or public broadcast; or on any website.

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that a member, acting in their individual capacity or through an outside group or organization, including as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, is affiliated with this department, the member shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Salinas Police Department.

Members retain their rights to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice, and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of recognized bargaining units or employee groups, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty. However, members may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of elections or nominations for office. Members are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command, or advise another member to pay, lend, or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency, or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

1028.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site, including social media, that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

The Department should not require a member to disclose a personal user name or password for accessing personal social media or to open a personal social website.

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1028.6 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to grant authorization of any speech or conduct that is prohibited under this policy, the factors that the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should consider include:

(a) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the efficiency of delivering public services.

(b) Whether the speech or conduct would be contrary to the good order of the Department or the efficiency or morale of its members.

(c) Whether the speech or conduct would reflect unfavorably upon the Department.

(d) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the member's appearance of impartiality in the performance of their duties.

(e) Whether similar speech or conduct has been previously authorized.

(f) Whether the speech or conduct may be protected and outweighs any interest of the Department.

1028.7 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Department should provide training regarding the limitations on speech, expression, and use of social networking to all members of the Department.

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Departmental Response to Serious Injury or Death of a Member

1029.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the Department's response to the serious injury or death of a Department member, retiree or other law enforcement member. Notification responsibility, assignments and funeral protocol is included.

The Department recognizes that this is a very difficult time for the family and the Department as a whole. Every effort will be made to assist the family as much as possible. The extent of our participation will depend on the wishes of the family and the resources available.

1029.2 DEFINITIONS

Active Member Injury, Illness or Death in the Line-of-Duty: A member of the Department who is actively employed or in an authorized volunteer service, who suffers a serious or fatal injury or illness while taking any action that the member is authorized or obligated to perform by law, rule, regulation, or condition of employment or service.

Active Member Injury, Illness, or Death not in the Line-of-Duty: A member of the Department who is actively employed or in an authorized volunteer service, who suffers a serious or fatal illness while off-duty and which is non-police related.

Retired Member Death: The death of a retired member who is in good standing and fully separated through retirement from the Department.

(a) A retiree is defined as:

1. Any sworn or non-sworn member who resigns having completed at least 10 years of service, regardless of age; or

2. Any sworn or non-sworn member who resigns and who is eligible to begin receiving pension benefits; or 3. Any former sworn or non-sworn member who is receiving from the City disabilities pension with at least 10 years of service.

1029.3 DEATH OF ANOTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MEMBER

A member of an outside agency, which is recognized as a public law enforcement agency, who dies while taking any action that the member is authorized or obligated to perform by law, rule, regulation, or condition of employment or service, whether on or off duty within the City of Salinas.

(a) The on-duty Watch Commander will immediately notify the Salinas Police Chief;

(b) The Police Chief will be responsible for contacting the involved employee's law enforcement agency in order to make official notification;

(c) The Police Chief will then provide direction to our Department's staff based on the request of the other Chief.

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1029.4 FULL DEPARTMENT HONORS

Full Departmental Honors are the rendering of honors at the funeral of a member of the Department who died in the line-of-duty. The following Full Departmental Honors will be rendered, upon approval of the family:

(a) Request will be made to the City Manager for the City of Salinas flag to be flown at half-staff for three consecutive days from the day of death;

(b) All members of the Department with badges will place a black ribbon on it. The sash is to be worn across the badge in accordance with Policy 1046.4.1;

(c) An Honor Guard representative may be assigned to the funeral parlor during viewing times at the discretion of the Chief of Police;

(d) A United States burial flag may be provided to drape the casket;

(e) Colors may be conducted by the Honor Guard at the committal service;

(f) Flag folding ceremonies may be conducted by the Honor Guard at the committal service;

(g) The flag may be presented to the family by the Chief of Police or his/her designate.

(h) A 21-gun salute may be performed by the Honor Guard at the committal service;

(i) "Taps" may be played at the committal service;

(j) A bagpiper may play at the committal service;

(k) A police motorcycle escort may be provided for the funeral service.

(l) Any other actions approved by the Chief of Police.

1029.4.1 DEPARTMENTAL HONORS

Departmental Honors are the rendering of the honors at the funeral of a member of the Department where the cause of death was not in the course or scope of the member's employment. Departmental Honors are to be used at the funeral of a retired member of the Department. The following Departmental Honors will be rendered, upon request of the family:

(a) **Active Member:**

1. All members of the Department with badges will place a black ribbon on it. The sash is to be worn across the badge from the time of death until after the funeral, unless deemed otherwise by the Chief of Police;

2. A United States flag may be provided to drape the casket;

3. Flag folding ceremonies may be conducted by the Honor Guard;

4. The flag may be presented to the family by the Chief of Police or his/her designate;

5. A police motorcycle escort may be provided for the funeral service at the direction of the Chief of Police.

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6. Any other actions approved by the Chief of Police.

(b) **Retired Member:**

1. All members of the Department with badges may place a black ribbon on it. The sash is to be worn across the badge from the time of death until after the funeral, unless deemed otherwise by the Chief of Police;

2. An Honor Guard representative may be assigned to the funeral parlor during all viewing times at the discretion of the Chief of Police;

3. A United States burial flag may be provided to drape the casket;

4. Colors may be conducted by the Honor Guard at the committal service at the discretion of the Chief of Police;

5. Flag folding ceremonies may be conducted by the Honor Guard;

6. The flag may be presented to the family by the Chief of Police or his/her designate;

7. "Taps" may be played at the committal service;

8. A bagpiper may play at the committal service;

9. A police motorcycle escort may be provided for the funeral service.

10. Any other actions approved by the Chief of Police.

1029.4.2 CEREMONIAL HONORS
Ceremonial Honors are the rendering of honors on, but not limited to, the funeral of a person the Department wishes to honor. Ceremonial Honors may include some or all of the honors rendered as part of the Full Departmental honors or Departmental Honors. All Ceremonial Honors must have prior approval of the Chief of Police.

1029.5 POLICE FAMILY SUPPORT TEAM
The Police Family Support Team will consist of the following personnel:

(a) **Executive Liaison** €“ The Deputy Chief of the Division the member was assigned to;

(b) **Family Liaison Officer** €“ an officer designated by the family and agreed upon by the Department, who coordinates the wishes of the family and the activities of the family Support Team, This includes making arrangements for travel and lodging for family members. The Chief of Police must first approve any financial commitment for these expenses;

(c) **Benefits Coordinator** €“ The Administration Commander will be responsible for coordinating all benefits for which the member and his/her family are eligible;

(d) **Press Information Officer** €“ The Chief of Police will designate the PIO. The PIO will coordinate all press releases and arrange for media coverage of any funeral services;

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(e) **Traffic Coordinator** €“ The Sergeant in charge of the Traffic Division will be responsible for coordinating and conducting any and all movements of vehicles involved in a funeral operation. This includes arranging for traffic control at intersections;

(f) **Honor Guard Coordinator** €“ The Honor Guard Commander will be in charge of either assembling an Honor Guard comprised of officers closest to the deceased or request for assistance from an outside agency.

The Police Family Support Team will be activated at the direction of the Chief of Police. Upon activation, a notice will be posted on the bulletin board listing the names of the Team and their responsibilities. The Police Family Support Team will also provide the Department with any needed communication regarding the funeral operation. When activated, the members of the Police Family Support Team will contact the Executive Liaison on a daily basis to provide an update.

1029.6 NOTIFICATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS

The following are the general procedures regarding notification of deaths and life- threatening injuries. In all situations where a member of the Department is seriously or fatally injured, the family members and their needs should be given prime consideration.

The name of the seriously or fatally injured member shall not be released to the media before the family members are notified.

If the family members live outside the area, and having a Department representative make the personal notification would cause an unreasonable delay, the ranking officer on duty shall request a prompt and personal notification from the jurisdictional law enforcement agency in the area in which the family lives.

If the Department is requested by another law enforcement agency to perform a personal notification of a serious injury or death of one of their members to a family member living in Salinas, the same courtesy and procedures shall be afforded to the agency as that which would be done for our own Department.

1029.6.1 NOTIFICATION TEAM COMPOSITION/RESPONSIBILITIES

The notification team should be made up of the Chief or Police, the employee's immediate supervisor, and an officer known by the injured employee's family (if possible). Consideration should be given to arranging for childcare in the event the spouse or significant other will be going to the hospital.

Employees outside the official notification team are prohibited from making contact with family members prior to official notification. Employees should caution their family members against contacting the family members prior to the official notification.

Prior to arrival of the notification team, accurate and up-to-date information should be secured. The notification team's goal should be to make a timely notification before Family members learn through other means.

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1029.7 RESPONSE TO A LIFE THREATENING INJURY, ILLNESS OR DEATH SUFFERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

When a member of the Department suffers a life threatening injury or illness or is killed in the line of duty, the following will be provided for the Family members:

(a) Personal notification of family members residing nearby;

(b) Notification by local jurisdiction if the family member lives outside the area;

(c) Transportation to the medical facility or other location for local family members;

(d) Security for the family member and/or their home if deemed necessary by the Chief of Police;

(e) Family Support Team member's available 24 hours per day;

(f) Any other requests for additional support for the family (transportation, lodging, financial) must be made through the Family Support Team and approved by the Chief;

(g) These supportive measures will be provided from the time of the serious injury until the member's life is no longer threatened, or, in the event of death, 24 hours after the committal services;

(h) The above-listed supportive measures will also apply to situations where the injured employee is hospitalized outside the area. The Chief of Police will determine what supportive measures are appropriate;

(i) In the event an employee is killed in the line of duty outside the area, the Family Support Team member or their designee will go to the location where the employee was killed to handle the logistical details and provide an escort for the remains.

1029.7.1 RESPONSE TO A LIFE THREATENING INJURY, ILLNESS OR DEATH NOT SUFFERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

When a member of the Department suffers a life threatening injury or illness or is killed NOT in the line of duty, some or all of the above supportive measures may be provided at the request of the family and with the approval of the Chief of Police.

1029.7.2 RESPONSE TO THE DEATH OF A RETIREE

In the event of the death of a retiree, where the family has requested the rendering of Departmental Honors for a local funeral service, the Family Support Team will be activated to fulfill such a request with the approval of the Chief of Police.

1029.8 DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATION AT OUT OF TOWN FUNERAL SERVICES FOR IN THE LINE OF DUTY DEATHS

With the approval of the Chief of Police, Department personnel will attend an out of town funeral of a Department member killed in the line of duty at the Department's expense. The distance to be traveled will be taken into consideration.

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1029.9 DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATION AT FUNERALS OF OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MEMBERS (LINE OF DUTY DEATHS)

A supervisory officer will be designated by the Executive Liaison, as the Officer-in-Charge of the Department's official representation at the funeral.

(a) The dress of the day will be as designated by the hosting agency;

(b) The Traffic Sergeant may send escort motorcycles subject to staffing considerations at the time of the funeral;

(c) The make-up of the Department's representation will be influenced by the distance to be traveled and staffing considerations;

(d) This guideline does not prohibit attendance at other law enforcement agency funerals by those officers who wish to travel by private transportation, off-duty, nor does it prohibit the use of police vehicles, if approved by the Chief of Police.

1029.10 DEMEANOR OF OFFICERS AT MEMORIAL, FUNERAL AND COMMITTAL SERVICES

(a) Memorial and Funeral Services:

1. The word chapel is interpreted to include the church, funeral home, or other inside location where a memorial or funeral service is held, other than the committal service;

2. The word casket is interpreted to include any receptacle containing the remains of the deceased, including cremated remains; 2. The words cover and uncover are interpreted to be the placing of a hat and the removing of a hat from one's head;

(b) When inside the chapel, the following will apply:

1. Honor Guard members posted at the casket will remain covered;

2. All other personnel with hats will remain uncovered and will carry the hat under the non-gun side when not seated;

3. When outside the chapel, all personnel wearing hats will remain covered at all times.

(c) Committal Services

At a law enforcement funeral, persons in uniform will come to ATTENTION and will execute a hand salute at the command, PRESENT ARMS, which will be given:

1. Any time the flag is being moved;

2. When the casket is moved from the site of the funeral/memorial service to the hearse, or from the hearse to the site of the committal service;

3. During the firing of volleys;

4. While "Taps" is being played.

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(d) At a law enforcement funeral, law enforcement personnel not in uniform will place their right hand over the heart at the command, PRESENT ARMS, which will be given:

1. Any time the flag is being moved;

2. During the firing of volleys;

3. While "Taps" is being played.

(e) The hand salute or the right hand over the heart will be held until the command, ORDER ARMS, is given.

(f) In accordance with military custom, hats will not be removed outside for prayers, but all personnel will bow their heads, as a sign of respect.

(g) Uniformed personnel, when not at ATTENTION, will remain in the position of PARADE REST during the outside committal service.

1029.11 SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH NOTIFICATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

(a) When a member is seriously injured, killed or dies while working, the Watch Commander will:

1. Immediately notify the Chief of Police and Command Staff;

(A) The Chief of Police or his designee will notify the City Manager, the City Attorney, the Mayor and the City Council Members.

2. Notify members of the Family Support Team as identified by the Chief of Police,

(b) When a member is seriously injured, killed or dies while off duty, and the death is not duty related, the Watch Commander will:

1. Immediately notify the Chief of Police and members of the Command Staff;

2. Notify members of the Family Support Team as identified by the Chief of Police.

(c) When a member is killed or dies whether on or off duty, the Deputy Chief:

1. Will be responsible for having the member's police issued equipment and personal belongings collected and inventoried;

2. Will insure that the member's personal belongings are delivered to the spouse, significant other, parents, nearest responsible relative or executor of the estate.

When a member is killed or dies while working, the Technical Services Coordinator, with the Chief's approval, will send a Teletype concerning the incident to the other law enforcement agencies. When funeral arrangements are set, this information will also be transmitted.

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Illness and Injury Prevention

1030.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish an ongoing and effective plan to reduce the incidence of illness and injury for members of the Salinas Police Department, in accordance with the requirements of 8 CCR 3203.

This policy specifically applies to illness and injury that results in lost time or that requires medical treatment beyond first aid. Although this policy provides the essential guidelines for a plan that reduces illness and injury, it may be supplemented by procedures outside the Policy Manual.

This policy does not supersede, but supplements any related Citywide safety efforts.

1030.2 POLICY

The Salinas Police Department is committed to providing a safe environment for its members and visitors and to minimizing the incidence of work-related illness and injuries. The Department will establish and maintain an Illness and Injury Prevention program and will provide tools, training and safeguards designed to reduce the potential for accidents, illness and injuries. It is the intent of the Department to comply with all laws and regulations related to occupational safety.

1030.3 ILLNESS AND INJURY PREVENTION PLAN

The Administration Division Chief is responsible for developing an illness and injury prevention plan that shall include:

(a) Workplace safety and health training programs.

(b) Regularly scheduled safety meetings.

(c) Posted or distributed safety information.

(d) A system for members to anonymously inform management about workplace hazards.

(e) Establishment of a safety and health committee that will:

1. Meet regularly.
2. Prepare a written record of safety and health committee meetings.
3. Review the results of periodic scheduled inspections.
4. Review investigations of accidents and exposures.
5. Make suggestions to command staff for the prevention of future incidents.
6. Review investigations of alleged hazardous conditions.
7. Submit recommendations to assist in the evaluation of member safety suggestions.
8. Assess the effectiveness of efforts made by the Department to meet relevant standards.

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(f) Establishment of a process to ensure serious illnesses or injuries and death are reported as required by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) (8 CCR 342).

1030.4 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Administration Division Chief include but are not limited to:

(a) Managing and implementing a plan to reduce the incidence of member illness and injury.

(b) Ensuring that a system of communication is in place that facilitates a continuous flow of safety and health information between supervisors and members. This system shall include:

1. New member orientation that includes a discussion of safety and health policies and procedures.
2. Regular member review of the illness and injury prevention plan.
3. Access to the illness and injury prevention plan to members or their representatives as set forth in 8 CCR 3203.

(c) Ensuring that all safety and health policies and procedures are clearly communicated and understood by all members.

(d) Taking reasonable steps to ensure that all members comply with safety rules in order to maintain a safe work environment. This includes but is not limited to:

1. Informing members of the illness and injury prevention guidelines.
2. Recognizing members who perform safe work practices.
3. Ensuring that the member evaluation process includes member safety performance.
4. Ensuring department compliance to meet standards regarding the following:
   (a) Respiratory protection (8 CCR 5144)
   (b) Bloodborne pathogens (8 CCR 5193)
   (c) Aerosol transmissible diseases (8 CCR 5199)
   (d) Heat illness (8 CCR 3395)
   (e) Emergency Action Plan (8 CCR 3220)
   (f) Fire Prevention Plan (8 CCR 3221)
   (g) Hazards associated with wildfire smoke (8 CCR 5141.1)

(e) Making available the Identified Hazards and Correction Record form to document inspections, unsafe conditions or work practices, and actions taken to correct unsafe conditions and work practices.

(f) Making available the Investigation/Corrective Action Report to document individual incidents or accidents.

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(g) Making available a form to document the safety and health training of each member. This form will include the member's name or other identifier, training dates, type of training, and training providers.

(h) Conducting and documenting a regular review of the illness and injury prevention plan.

1030.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring member compliance with illness and injury prevention guidelines and answering questions from members about this policy.

(b) Training, counseling, instructing or making informal verbal admonishments any time safety performance is deficient. Supervisors may also initiate discipline when it is reasonable and appropriate under the Standards of Conduct Policy.

(c) Establishing and maintaining communication with members on health and safety issues. This is essential for an injury-free, productive workplace.

(d) Completing required forms and reports relating to illness and injury prevention; such forms and reports shall be submitted to the Administration Division Chief.

(e) Notifying the Administration Division Chief when:

1. New substances, processes, procedures or equipment that present potential new hazards are introduced into the work environment.
2. New, previously unidentified hazards are recognized.
3. Occupational illnesses and injuries occur.
4. New and/or permanent or intermittent members are hired or reassigned to processes, operations or tasks for which a hazard evaluation has not been previously conducted.
5. Workplace conditions warrant an inspection.

1030.6 HAZARDS

All members should report and/or take reasonable steps to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions, practices or procedures in a timely manner. Members should make their reports to a supervisor (as a general rule, their own supervisors).

Supervisors should make reasonable efforts to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions in a timely manner, based on the severity of the hazard. These hazards should be corrected when observed or discovered, when it is reasonable to do so. When a hazard exists that cannot be immediately abated without endangering members or property, supervisors should protect or remove all exposed members from the area or item, except those necessary to correct the existing condition.

Members who are necessary to correct the hazardous condition shall be provided with the necessary protection.

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All significant actions taken and dates they are completed shall be documented on an Identified Hazards and Correction Record form. This form should be forwarded to the Administration Division Chief via the chain of command.

The Administration Division Chief will take appropriate action to ensure the illness and injury prevention plan addresses potential hazards upon such notification.

1030.7 INSPECTIONS

Safety inspections are crucial to a safe work environment. These inspections identify and evaluate workplace hazards and permit mitigation of those hazards. A hazard assessment checklist should be used for documentation and to ensure a thorough assessment of the work environment.

The Administration Division Chief shall ensure that the appropriate documentation is completed for each inspection.

1030.7.1 EQUIPMENT

Members are charged with daily vehicle inspections of their assigned vehicles and of their personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to working in the field. Members shall complete the Identified Hazards and Correction Record form if an unsafe condition cannot be immediately corrected. Members should forward this form to their supervisors.

1030.8 INVESTIGATIONS

Any member sustaining any work-related illness or injury, as well as any member who is involved in any accident or hazardous substance exposure while on-duty shall report such event as soon as practicable to a supervisor. Members observing or learning of a potentially hazardous condition are to promptly report the condition to their immediate supervisors.

A supervisor receiving such a report should personally investigate the incident or ensure that an investigation is conducted. Investigative procedures for workplace accidents and hazardous substance exposures should include:

(a) A visit to the accident scene as soon as possible.

(b) An interview of the injured member and witnesses.

(c) An examination of the workplace for factors associated with the accident/exposure.

(d) Determination of the cause of the accident/exposure.

(e) Corrective action to prevent the accident/exposure from reoccurring.

(f) Documentation of the findings and corrective actions taken.

(g) Completion of an Investigation/Corrective Action Report form.

(h) Completion of an Identified Hazards and Correction Record form.

Additionally, the supervisor should proceed with the steps to report an on-duty injury, as required under the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy, in conjunction with this investigation to avoid duplication and ensure timely reporting.

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1030.9 TRAINING

The Administration Division Chief should work with the Training Sergeant to provide all members, including supervisors, with training on general and job-specific workplace safety and health practices. Training shall be provided:

(a) To supervisors to familiarize them with the safety and health hazards to which members under their immediate direction and control may be exposed.

(b) To all members with respect to hazards specific to each member's job assignment.

(c) To all members given new job assignments for which training has not previously been provided.

(d) Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced to the workplace and represent a new hazard.

(e) Whenever the Department is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard.

1030.9.1 TRAINING TOPICS

The Training Sergeant shall ensure that training includes:

(a) Reporting unsafe conditions, work practices and injuries, and informing a supervisor when additional instruction is needed.

(b) Use of appropriate clothing, including gloves and footwear.

(c) Use of respiratory equipment.

(d) Availability of toilet, hand-washing and drinking-water facilities.

(e) Provisions for medical services and first aid.

(f) Handling of bloodborne pathogens and other biological hazards.

(g) Prevention of heat and cold stress.

(h) Identification and handling of hazardous materials, including chemical hazards to which members could be exposed, and review of resources for identifying and mitigating hazards (e.g., hazard labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)).

(i) Mitigation of physical hazards, such as heat and cold stress, noise, and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.

(j) Identification and mitigation of ergonomic hazards, including working on ladders or in a stooped posture for prolonged periods.

(k) Back exercises/stretches and proper lifting techniques.

(l) Avoidance of slips and falls.

(m) Good housekeeping and fire prevention.

(n) Other job-specific safety concerns.

1030.10 RECORDS

Records and training documentation relating to illness and injury prevention will be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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Line-of-Duty Deaths

1031.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Salinas Police Department in the event of the death of a member occurring in the line of duty and to direct the Department in providing proper support for the member's survivors.

The Chief of Police may also apply some or all of this policy in situations where members are injured in the line of duty and the injuries are life-threatening.

1031.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Line-of-duty death - The death of a sworn member during the course of performing law enforcement-related functions while on- or off-duty, or a civilian member during the course of performing their assigned duties.

Survivors - Immediate family members of the deceased member, which can include spouse, children, parents, other next of kin or significant others. The determination of who should be considered a survivor for purposes of this policy should be made on a case-by-case basis given the individual's relationship with the member and whether the individual was previously designated by the deceased member.

1031.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to make appropriate notifications and to provide assistance and support to survivors and coworkers of a member who dies in the line of duty.

It is also the policy of this department to respect the requests of the survivors when they conflict with these guidelines, as appropriate.

1031.3 INITIAL ACTIONS BY COMMAND STAFF

(a) Upon learning of a line-of-duty death, the deceased member's supervisor should provide all reasonably available information to the Watch Commander and County Communications.

  1. Communication of information concerning the member and the incident should be restricted to secure networks to avoid interception by the media or others (see the Press Information Officer section of this policy).

(b) The Watch Commander should ensure that notifications are made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths and Major Incident Notification policies as applicable.

(c) If the member has been transported to the hospital, the Watch Commander or the designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.

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(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should assign members to handle survivor notifications and assign members to the roles of Hospital Liaison (to relieve the temporary Hospital Liaison) and the Department Liaison as soon as practicable (see the Notifying Survivors section and the Department Liaison and Hospital Liaison subsections in this policy).

1031.4 NOTIFYING SURVIVORS

Survivors should be notified as soon as possible in order to avoid the survivors hearing about the incident in other ways.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should review the deceased member's emergency contact information and make accommodations to respect the member's wishes and instructions specific to notifying survivors. However, notification should not be excessively delayed because of attempts to assemble a notification team in accordance with the member's wishes.

The Chief of Police, Watch Commander or the authorized designee should select at least two members to conduct notification of survivors, one of which may be the Department Chaplain.

Notifying members should:

(a) Make notifications in a direct and compassionate manner, communicating as many facts of the incident as possible, including the current location of the member. Information that is not verified should not be provided until an investigation has been completed.

(b) Determine the method of notifying surviving children by consulting with other survivors and taking into account factors such as the child's age, maturity and current location (e.g., small children at home, children in school).

(c) Plan for concerns such as known health concerns of survivors or language barriers.

(d) Offer to transport survivors to the hospital, if appropriate. Survivors should be transported in department vehicles. Notifying members shall inform the Hospital Liaison over a secure network that the survivors are on their way to the hospital and should remain at the hospital while the survivors are present.

(e) When survivors are not at their residences or known places of employment, actively seek information and follow leads from neighbors, other law enforcement, postal authorities and other sources of information in order to accomplish notification in as timely a fashion as possible. Notifying members shall not disclose the reason for their contact other than a family emergency.

(f) If making notification at a survivor's workplace, ask a workplace supervisor for the use of a quiet, private room to meet with the survivor. Members shall not inform the workplace supervisor of the purpose of their visit other than to indicate that it is a family emergency.

(g) Offer to call other survivors, friends or clergy to support the survivors and to avoid leaving survivors alone after notification.

(h) Assist the survivors with meeting childcare or other immediate needs.

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(i) Provide other assistance to survivors and take reasonable measures to accommodate their needs, wishes and desires. Care should be taken not to make promises or commitments to survivors that cannot be met.

(j) Inform the survivors of the name and phone number of the Survivor Support Liaison (see the Survivor Support Liaison section of this policy), if known, and the Department Liaison.

(k) Provide their contact information to the survivors before departing.

(l) Document the survivor's names and contact information, as well as the time and location of notification. This information should be forwarded to the Department Liaison.

(m) Inform the Chief of Police or the authorized designee once survivor notifications have been made so that other Salinas Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1031.4.1 OUT-OF-AREA NOTIFICATIONS

The Department Liaison should request assistance from law enforcement agencies in appropriate jurisdictions for in-person notification to survivors who are out of the area.

(a) The Department Liaison should contact the appropriate jurisdiction using a secure network and provide the assisting agency with the name and telephone number of the department member that the survivors can call for more information following the notification by the assisting agency.

(b) The Department Liaison may assist in making transportation arrangements for the member's survivors, but will not obligate the Department to pay travel expenses without the authorization of the Chief of Police.

1031.5 NOTIFYING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

Supervisors or members designated by the Chief of Police are responsible for notifying department members of the line-of-duty death as soon as possible after the survivor notification is made. Notifications and related information should be communicated in person or using secure networks and should not be transmitted over the radio.

Notifications should be made in person and as promptly as possible to all members on-duty at the time of the incident. Members reporting for subsequent shifts within a short amount of time should be notified in person at the beginning of their shift. Members reporting for duty from their residence should be instructed to contact their supervisor as soon as practicable. Those members who are working later shifts or are on days off should be notified by phone as soon as practicable.

Members having a close bond with the deceased member should be notified of the incident in person. Supervisors should consider assistance (e.g., peer support group, modifying work schedules, approving sick leave) for members who are especially affected by the incident.

Supervisors should direct members not to disclose any information outside the Department regarding the deceased member or the incident.

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1031.6 LIAISONS AND COORDINATORS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should select members to serve as liaisons and coordinators to handle responsibilities related to a line-of-duty death, including, but not limited to:

(a) Department Liaison.

(b) Hospital Liaison.

(c) Survivor Support Liaison.

(d) Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) coordinator.

(e) Funeral Liaison.

(f) Mutual aid coordinator.

(g) Benefits Liaison.

(h) Finance coordinator.

Liaisons and coordinators will be directed by the Department Liaison and should be given sufficient duty time to complete their assignments.

Members may be assigned responsibilities of more than one liaison or coordinator position depending on available department resources. The Department Liaison may assign separate liaisons and coordinators to accommodate multiple family units, if needed.

1031.6.1 DEPARTMENT LIAISON

The Department Liaison should be a Division Chief or of sufficient rank to effectively coordinate department resources, and should serve as a facilitator between the deceased member's survivors and the Department. The Department Liaison reports directly to the Chief of Police. The Department Liaison's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Directing the other liaisons and coordinators in fulfilling survivors' needs and requests. Consideration should be given to organizing the effort using the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

(b) Establishing contact with survivors within 24 hours of the incident and providing them contact information.

(c) Advising survivors of the other liaison and coordinator positions and their roles and responsibilities.

(d) Identifying locations that will accommodate a law enforcement funeral and presenting the options to the appropriate survivors, who will select the location.

(e) Coordinating all official law enforcement notifications and arrangements.

(f) Making necessary contacts for authorization to display flags at half-mast.

(g) Ensuring that department members are reminded of appropriate information–sharing restrictions regarding the release of information that could undermine future legal proceedings.

(h) Coordinating security checks of the member's residence as necessary and reasonable.

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(i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1031.6.2 HOSPITAL LIAISON

The Hospital Liaison should work with hospital personnel to:

(a) Arrange for appropriate and separate waiting areas for:

1. The survivors and others whose presence is requested by the survivors.
2. Department members and friends of the deceased member.
3. Media personnel.

(b) Ensure, as much as practicable, that any suspects who are in the hospital and their families or friends are not in close proximity to the member's survivors or Salinas Police Department members (except for members who may be guarding the suspect).

(c) Ensure that survivors receive timely updates regarding the member before information is released to others.

(d) Arrange for survivors to have private time with the member, if requested.

1. The Hospital Liaison or hospital personnel may need to explain the condition of the member to the survivors to prepare them accordingly.
2. The Hospital Liaison should accompany the survivors into the room, if requested.

(e) Stay with survivors and ensure that they are provided with other assistance as needed at the hospital.

(f) If applicable, explain to the survivors why an autopsy may be needed.

(g) Ensure hospital bills are directed to the Department, that the survivors are not asked to sign as guarantor of payment for any hospital treatment and that the member's residence address, insurance information and next of kin are not included on hospital paperwork.

Other responsibilities of the Hospital Liaison include, but are not limited to:

- Arranging transportation for the survivors back to their residence.
- Working with investigators to gather and preserve the deceased member's equipment and other items that may be of evidentiary value.
- Documenting his/her actions at the conclusion of his/her duties.

1031.6.3 SURVIVOR SUPPORT LIAISON

The Survivor Support Liaison should work with the Department Liaison to fulfill the immediate needs and requests of the survivors of any member who has died in the line of duty, and serve as the long-term department contact for survivors.

The Survivor Support Liaison should be selected by the deceased member's Division Chief. The following should be considered when selecting the Survivor Support Liaison:

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- The liaison should be an individual the survivors know and with whom they are comfortable working.
- If the survivors have no preference, the selection may be made from names recommended by the deceased member's supervisor and/or coworkers. The deceased member's partner or close friends may not be the best selections for this assignment because the emotional connection to the member or survivors may impair their ability to conduct adequate liaison duties.
- The liaison must be willing to assume the assignment with an understanding of the emotional and time demands involved.

The responsibilities of the Survivor Support Liaison include, but are not limited to:

(a) Arranging for transportation of survivors to hospitals, places of worship, funeral homes and other locations, as appropriate.

(b) Communicating with the Department Liaison regarding appropriate security measures for the family residence, as needed.

(c) If requested by the survivors, providing assistance with instituting methods of screening telephone calls made to their residence after the incident.

(d) Providing assistance with travel and lodging arrangements for out-of-town survivors.

(e) Returning the deceased member's personal effects from the Department and the hospital to the survivors. The following should be considered when returning the personal effects:

1. Items should not be delivered to the survivors until they are ready to receive the items.
2. Items not retained as evidence should be delivered in a clean, unmarked box.
3. All clothing not retained as evidence should be cleaned and made presentable (e.g., items should be free of blood or other signs of the incident).
4. The return of some personal effects may be delayed due to ongoing investigations.

(f) Assisting with the return of department-issued equipment that may be at the deceased member's residence.

1. Unless there are safety concerns, the return of the equipment should take place after the funeral at a time and in a manner considerate of the survivors' wishes.

(g) Working with the CISM coordinator to ensure that survivors have access to available counseling services.

(h) Coordinating with the department's Press Information Officer (PIO) to brief the survivors on pending press releases related to the incident and to assist the survivors with media relations in accordance with their wishes (see the Press Information Officer section of this policy).

(i) Briefing survivors on investigative processes related to the line-of-duty death, such as criminal, internal and administrative investigations.

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(j) Informing survivors of any related criminal proceedings and accompanying them to such proceedings.

(k) Introducing survivors to prosecutors, victim's assistance personnel and other involved personnel as appropriate.

(l) Maintaining long-term contact with survivors and taking measures to sustain a supportive relationship (e.g., follow-up visits, phone calls, cards on special occasions, special support during holidays).

(m) Inviting survivors to department activities, memorial services or other functions as appropriate.

Survivor Support Liaisons providing services after an incident resulting in multiple members being killed should coordinate with and support each other through conference calls or meetings as necessary.

The Department recognizes that the duties of a Survivor Support Liaison will often affect regular assignments over many years, and is committed to supporting members in the assignment.

If needed, the Survivor Support Liaison should be issued a personal communication device (PCD) owned by the Department to facilitate communications necessary to the assignment. The department-issued PCD shall be used in accordance with the Personal Communication Devices Policy.

1031.6.4 CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR

The CISM coordinator should work with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, liaisons, coordinators and other resources to make CISM and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the CISM coordinator include, but are not limited to:

(a) Identifying members who are likely to be significantly affected by the incident and may have an increased need for CISM and counseling services, including:

1. Members involved in the incident.
2. Members who witnessed the incident.
3. Members who worked closely with the deceased member but were not involved in the incident.

(b) Ensuring that members who were involved in or witnessed the incident are relieved of department responsibilities until they can receive CISM support as appropriate and possible.

(c) Ensuring that CISM and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, debriefing, grief counselors) are available to members as soon as reasonably practicable following the line-of-duty death.

(d) Coordinating with the Survivor Support Liaison to ensure survivors are aware of available CISM and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.

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(e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional CISM or counseling services are needed.

1031.6.5 FUNERAL LIAISON

The Funeral Liaison should work with the Department Liaison, Survivor Support Liaison and survivors to coordinate funeral arrangements to the extent the survivors wish. The Funeral Liaison's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting survivors in working with the funeral director regarding funeral arrangements and briefing them on law enforcement funeral procedures.

(b) Completing funeral notification to other law enforcement agencies.

(c) Coordinating the funeral activities of the Department, including, but not limited to the following:

1. Honor Guard
    - (a) Casket watch
    - (b) Color guard
    - (c) Pallbearers
    - (d) Bell/rifle salute
2. Bagpipers/bugler
3. Uniform for burial
4. Flag presentation
5. Last radio call

(d) Briefing the Chief of Police and command staff concerning funeral arrangements.

(e) Assigning an officer to remain at the family home during the viewing and funeral.

(f) Arranging for transportation of the survivors to and from the funeral home and interment site using department vehicles and drivers.

1031.6.6 MUTUAL AID COORDINATOR

The mutual aid coordinator should work with the Department Liaison and the Funeral Liaison to request and coordinate any assistance from outside law enforcement agencies needed for, but not limited to:

(a) Traffic control during the deceased member's funeral.

(b) Area coverage so that as many Salinas Police Department members can attend funeral services as possible.

The mutual aid coordinator should perform his/her duties in accordance with the Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance Policy.

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1031.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON

The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and assist them in applying for benefits. Responsibilities of the Benefits Liaison include, but are not limited to:

(a) Confirming the filing of workers' compensation claims and related paperwork (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy).

(b) Researching and assisting survivors with application for federal government survivor benefits, such as those offered through the:

1. Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Programs.
2. Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program.
3. Social Security Administration.
4. Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits.

1. Education benefits (Education Code § 68120)
2. Health benefits (Labor Code § 4856)
3. Worker's compensation death benefit (Labor Code § 4702)

(d) Researching and assisting survivors with application for other survivor benefits such as:

1. Private foundation survivor benefits programs.
2. Survivor scholarship programs.

(e) Researching and informing survivors of support programs sponsored by police associations and other organizations.

(f) Documenting and informing survivors of inquiries and interest regarding public donations to the survivors.

1. If requested, working with the finance coordinator to assist survivors with establishing a process for the receipt of public donations.

(g) Providing survivors with a summary of the nature and amount of benefits applied for, including the name of a contact person at each benefit office. Printed copies of the summary and benefit application documentation should be provided to affected survivors.

(h) Maintaining contact with the survivors and assisting with subsequent benefit questions and processes as needed.

1031.6.8 FINANCE COORDINATOR

The finance coordinator should work with the Chief of Police and the Department Liaison to manage financial matters related to the line-of-duty death. The finance coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

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(a) Establishing methods for purchasing and monitoring costs related to the incident.

(b) Providing information on finance-related issues, such as:

1. Paying survivors' travel costs if authorized.
2. Transportation costs for the deceased.
3. Funeral and memorial costs.
4. Related funding or accounting questions and issues.

(c) Working with the Benefits Liaison to establish a process for the receipt of public donations to the deceased member's survivors.

(d) Providing accounting and cost information as needed.

1031.7 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER

In the event of a line-of-duty death, the department's PIO should be the department's contact point for the media. As such, the PIO should coordinate with the Department Liaison to:

(a) Collect and maintain the most current incident information and determine what information should be released.

(b) Ensure that department members are instructed to direct any media inquiries to the PIO.

(c) Prepare necessary press releases.

1. Ensure coordination with other entities having media roles (e.g., outside agencies involved in the investigation or incident).
2. Ensure that important public information is disseminated, such as information on how the public can show support for the Department and deceased member's survivors.

(d) Arrange for community and media briefings by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee as appropriate.

(e) Respond, or coordinate the response, to media inquiries.

(f) If requested, assist the member's survivors with media inquiries.

1. Brief the survivors on handling sensitive issues such as the types of questions that reasonably could jeopardize future legal proceedings.

(g) Release information regarding memorial services and funeral arrangements to department members, other agencies and the media as appropriate.

(h) If desired by the survivors, arrange for the recording of memorial and funeral services via photos and/or video.

The identity of deceased members should be withheld until the member's survivors have been notified. If the media has obtained identifying information for the deceased member prior to survivor notification, the PIO should request that the media withhold the information from release until proper notification can be made to survivors. The PIO should ensure that media are notified when survivor notifications have been made.

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1031.8 DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN

The Department chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. His/her duties may include, but are not limited to:

- Assisting with survivor notifications and assisting the survivors with counseling, emotional support or other matters, as appropriate.
- Assisting liaisons and coordinators with their assignments, as appropriate.
- Assisting department members with counseling or emotional support, as requested and appropriate.

Further information on the potential roles and responsibilities of the chaplain is in the Chaplains Policy.

1031.9 INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT

The Chief of Police shall ensure that line-of-duty deaths are investigated thoroughly and may choose to use the investigation process outlined in the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy.

Investigators from other agencies may be assigned to work on any criminal investigation related to line-of-duty deaths. Partners, close friends or personnel who worked closely with the deceased member should not have any investigative responsibilities because such relationships may impair the objectivity required for an impartial investigation of the incident.

Involved department members should be kept informed of the progress of the investigations and provide investigators with any information that may be pertinent to the investigations.

1031.10 LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ANIMAL

The Chief of Police may authorize appropriate memorial and funeral services for law enforcement animals killed in the line of duty.

1031.11 NON-LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH

The Chief of Police may authorize certain support services for the death of a member not occurring in the line of duty.

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Wellness Program

1032.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a proactive wellness program for department members.

The wellness program is intended to be a holistic approach to a member's well-being and encompasses aspects such as physical fitness, mental health, and overall wellness.

Additional information on member wellness is provided in the:

- Chaplains Policy.
- Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy.
- Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.

1032.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Critical incident – An event or situation that may cause a strong emotional, cognitive, or physical reaction that has the potential to interfere with daily life.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) – A standardized approach using a discussion format to provide education, support, and emotional release opportunities for members involved in work-related critical incidents.

Peer support – Mental and emotional wellness support provided by peers trained to help members cope with critical incidents and certain personal or professional problems.

1032.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to prioritize member wellness to foster fitness for duty and support a healthy quality of life for department members. The Department will maintain a wellness program that supports its members with proactive wellness resources, critical incident response, and follow-up support.

1032.3 WELLNESS COORDINATOR (ADMINISTRATION COMMANDER)

The Chief of Police should appoint a trained wellness coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and should collaborate with advisers (e.g., Personnel and Training Unit, legal counsel, licensed psychotherapist, qualified health professionals), as appropriate, to fulfill the responsibilities of the position, including but not limited to:

(a) Identifying wellness support providers (e.g., licensed psychotherapists, external peer support providers, physical therapists, dietitians, physical fitness trainers holding accredited certifications).

1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing mental wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.

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2. When practicable, the Department should not use the same licensed psychotherapist for both member wellness support and fitness for duty evaluations.

(b) Developing management and operational procedures for department peer support members, such as:

1. Peer support member selection and retention.
2. Training and applicable certification requirements.
3. Deployment.
4. Managing potential conflicts between peer support members and those seeking service.
5. Monitoring and mitigating peer support member emotional fatigue (i.e., compassion fatigue) associated with providing peer support.
6. Using qualified peer support personnel from other public safety agencies or outside organizations for department peer support, as appropriate.

(c) Verifying members have reasonable access to peer support or licensed psychotherapist support.

(d) Establishing procedures for CISDs, including:

1. Defining the types of incidents that may initiate debriefings.
2. Steps for organizing debriefings.

(e) Facilitating the delivery of wellness information, training, and support through various methods appropriate for the situation (e.g., phone hotlines, electronic applications).

(f) Verifying a confidential, appropriate, and timely Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for members. This also includes:

1. Obtaining a written description of the program services.
2. Providing for the methods to obtain program services.
3. Providing referrals to the EAP for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up resources.
4. Obtaining written procedures and guidelines for referrals to, or mandatory participation in, the program.
5. Obtaining training for supervisors in their role and responsibilities, and identification of member behaviors that would indicate the existence of member concerns, problems, or issues that could impact member job performance.

(g) Assisting members who have become disabled with application for federal government benefits such as those offered through the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).

1. The coordinator should work with appropriate department liaisons to assist qualified members and survivors with benefits, wellness support, and counseling

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services, as applicable, when there has been a member death (see the Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy for additional guidance).

1032.4 DEPARTMENT PEER SUPPORT

1032.4.1 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection of a department peer support member will be at the discretion of the coordinator. Selection should be based on the member's:

- Desire to be a peer support member.
- Experience or tenure.
- Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- Ability to communicate and interact effectively.
- Evaluation by supervisors and any current peer support members.

1032.4.2 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of department peer support members include:

(a) Providing pre- and post-critical incident support.

(b) Presenting department members with periodic training on wellness topics, including but not limited to:

1. Stress management.
2. Suicide prevention.
3. How to access support resources.

(c) Providing referrals to licensed psychotherapists and other resources, where appropriate.

1. Referrals should be made to department-designated resources in situations that are beyond the scope of the peer support member's training.

1032.4.3 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER TRAINING

A department peer support member should complete department-approved training prior to being assigned.

1032.5 CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFINGS

A Critical Incident Stress Debriefing should occur as soon as practicable following a critical incident. The coordinator is responsible for organizing the debriefing. Notes and recorded statements shall not be taken because the sole purpose of the debriefing is to help mitigate the stress-related effects of a critical incident.

The debriefing is not part of any investigative process. Care should be taken not to release or repeat any communication made during a debriefing unless otherwise authorized by policy, law, or a valid court order.

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Attendance at the debriefing should only include peer support members and those directly involved in the incident.

1032.6 PEER SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS

Although the Department will honor the sensitivity of communications with peer support members, there is no legal privilege to such communications, unless authorized by law (e.g., peer support communications pursuant to a Law Enforcement Peer Support and Crisis Referral Service Program).

1032.7 PHYSICAL WELLNESS PROGRAM

The coordinator is responsible for establishing guidelines for an on-duty physical wellness program, including the following:

(a) Voluntary participation by members

(b) Allowable physical fitness activities

(c) Permitted times and locations for physical fitness activities

(d) Acceptable use of department-provided physical fitness facilities and equipment

(e) Individual health screening and fitness assessment

(f) Individual education (e.g., nutrition, sleep habits, proper exercise, injury prevention) and goal-setting

(g) Standards for fitness incentive programs. The coordinator should collaborate with the appropriate entities (e.g., human resources, legal counsel) to verify that any standards are nondiscriminatory

(h) Maintenance of physical wellness logs (e.g., attendance, goals, standards, progress)

(i) Ongoing support and evaluation

1032.8 WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT

At least annually, the coordinator or the authorized designee should audit the effectiveness of the department's wellness program and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report shall not contain the names of members participating in the wellness program, and should include the following information:

- Data on the types of support services provided
- Wait times for support services
- Participant feedback, if available
- Program improvement recommendations
- Policy revision recommendations

The coordinator should present the completed audit to the Chief of Police for review and consideration of updates to improve program effectiveness.

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1032.9 TRAINING

The coordinator or the authorized designee should collaborate with the Training Sergeant to provide all members with regular training on topics related to member wellness, including but not limited to:

- The availability and range of department wellness support systems.
- Suicide prevention.
- Recognizing and managing mental distress, emotional fatigue, post-traumatic stress, and other possible reactions to trauma.
- Alcohol and substance disorder awareness.
- Countering sleep deprivation and physical fatigue.
- Anger management.
- Marriage and family wellness.
- Benefits of exercise and proper nutrition.
- Effective time and personal financial management skills.

Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to the Training Sergeant as appropriate for inclusion in training records.

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Wellness Therapy Dog

1033.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of wellness dogs to augment employee wellness programs, in conjunction with existing peer support and Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) teams and protocols.

1033.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Wellness dog – a highly trained dog utilized in the work setting under the direction of the facilitator (handler) who has been trained in specific techniques that enable the dog to support employee wellness.

Primary handler – Salinas Police Department employee who has successfully completed wellness dog handler training and certification through the department selected trainer or training center and is either a member of the Peer Support/CISM team or has successfully completed Peer Support/CISM training as determined by the Peer Support/CISM commander.

Back-up handler – Salinas Police Department employee who has successfully completed wellness dog handler training and certification through the department selected trainer or training center and is either a member of the Peer Support/CISM team or has successfully completed Peer Support/CISM training as determined by the Peer Support/CISM commander.

Back-up handlers are to care for and/or handle the wellness dog only when the primary handler is unavailable (i.e., vacation, schools, illness, unforeseen emergencies, etc.). The back-up handler will assume the role of primary handler until the primary handler's return but will otherwise not have shared custody or responsibility for the wellness dog.

1033.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department that wellness dog teams (handler and wellness dog) meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency, and availability, to effectively and reasonably provide services and support as outlined in this policy.

1033.3 BACKGROUND

Dogs have been used extensively to support and improve mental health in a variety of settings.They can provide emotional and sensory support to adults and children, help people feel more comfortable, and help decrease symptoms of anxiety.Wellness dogs have been used in schools, courts, and public safety agencies, and wellness dog programs have been shown to improve the overall climate of the organization as well as the well-being of staff. Well trained wellness dog teams can effectively assist with furthering the Salinas Police Department's mission, vision, and values.

1033.4 ASSIGNMENT

Wellness dog teams operate on a collateral basis and primary and back-up handler positions are collateral assignments, in addition to the employees' primary job duties.

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1033.5 PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Wellness dogs and wellness dog teams are part of the department's overarching employee wellness program. As such, they will report to the Peer Support/CISM commander for wellness dog related issues.

A wellness dog will be assigned a primary and back-up handler. Should the program expand beyond a single dog, each wellness dog will be assigned its own primary and back-up handler. Back-up handlers are not to be cross assigned to more than one wellness dog.

1033.6 WELLNESS DOG COORDINATOR

The Peer Support/CISM commander will be the Wellness Dog Coordinator. They will continue to assess the efficacy of the program and evaluate the potential for additional dogs and handlers for the program.

1033.7 REQUESTS FOR WELLNESS DOG TEAMS

Members of the department are encouraged to request the presence or use of the wellness dog. Requests for wellness dog teams should be made as follows:

(a) All requests for a wellness dog team will be made to the Peer Support/CISM Commander.Requests will be reviewed, and if appropriate, forwarded to the wellness dog handler for approval, before any resource commitment is made.

(b) After hours requests will be made to the on-duty Watch Commander. If the Watch Commander determines the request is warranted, they will contact the wellness dog handler with the request.

(c) Wellness dogs may be requested for callouts under special conditions.

(d) Both the Peer Support/CISM Commander, or his/her designee, and the handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any assignment they deem unsuitable.

1033.8 USE OF WELLNESS DOGS

Wellness dogs, also sometimes referred to as comfort dogs or facility dogs, are part of the peer support and employee wellness programs and available for use by department employees within the police department facility. While wellness dogs may attend some community events, they are not to be deployed for the comfort or wellness of the community, such as victims of crime, mental health calls, etc. Wellness dogs may not be used to effectuate any search, detention, or other law enforcement function. These situations are beyond their scope of training and outside the parameters of this program.

Appropriate uses for wellness dogs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) To help reduce symptoms of stress, anxiety, and depression for department employees.

(b) To help lessen the effects of trauma on department employees after critical incidents.

(c) To help department employees during times of grief or loss unrelated to, but possibly affecting them, at work.

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(d) To improve overall department morale.

(e) Peer Support/CISM teams should incorporate wellness dogs into department-mandated defusing/debriefing meetings following critical incidents or traumatic calls or events.

1033.8.1 WELLNESS DOG USE AND DEPLOYMENT GUIDELINES
The following guidelines must be adhered to for wellness dog deployments and use:

(a) The handler is to always maintain control (lead) of the wellness dog unless the wellness dog is in a secure room such as a conference room for a defusing/debriefing. The wellness dog is not to be loose in the office or any non-secure environment.

(b) In the event the handler is out of the station, the wellness dog will be confined to the crate, as trained.

(c) To ensure the safety of the wellness dog, the prisoner holding area, and other areas deemed potentially hazardous by the handler, will be off limits to the wellness dog.

(d) If at any time the wellness dog exhibits behavior that alerts the handler that the wellness dog or person(s) interacting with the wellness dog are uncomfortable, the wellness dog will be removed from the area immediately.

(e) The wellness dog must be given its own space or place to go should it want to move away from a situation, and the handler should adjust accordingly.

(f) Wellness dogs are not obligated to engage with unknown dogs. The handler will be responsible for supervision and consideration of those circumstances.

1033.8.2 WELLNESS DOG IN PUBLIC AREAS
Wellness dogs will be on leash any time they are subject to contact with the public or beyond the grounds of the Salinas Police Department.

1033.9 HANDLER SELECTION

The minimum qualifications for the assignment of wellness dog handler include an employee who:

(a) Has completed their probation.

(b) Can provide indoor living accommodations for the wellness dog. The dog's primary living quarters may not be an outdoor dog run.

(c) Can provide a means of safe transportation for the wellness dog to and from the police department, subject to the wellness dog coordinator's approval. A city-owned vehicle will not be assigned.

(d) Has no more than one other dog living in their home.

(e) Will be flexible with adjusting their work schedule when needed to accommodate wellness dog requests outside of their regular work hours.

Positions will be posted and tested for in accordance with the department's current special assignment testing protocol.

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Handler assignment term is expected to be until the wellness dog reaches retirement contingent on satisfactory performance and continued compatibility with the handler position. If a primary handler becomes unable to care for the wellness dog for any reason, the Chief of Police, or their designee, may exercise the right to re-assign the dog.

1033.10 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

Wellness dog handler responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Maintain their assigned workload while handling the wellness dog.

(b) Maintain liaison with command staff and supervisors regarding use of the wellness dog as well as training and equipment needs.

(c) Schedule wellness dog activities.

(d) Schedule training.

(e) Maintain records including:

1. Training records
2. Deployment and activity records
3. Medical records

(f) Attend defusing/debriefing meetings hosted by the Peer Support/CISM team.

1. The handler will be held to the strictest confidentiality standards consistent with their Peer Support/CISM training.

(g) Give presentations and demonstrations for public relations and educational purposes.

1. The handler must be able to educate anyone, including those with no animal training/handling experience, about rules of engagement, dog handling, and safety.

(h) Care and maintenance of the wellness dog, including but not limited to:

1. Feeding
2. Grooming
3. Walking
4. Boarding
5. Safety
6. Procuring and maintaining equipment.
7. Providing and maintaining a clean, safe place for the wellness dog in the handler's workspace.
8. Assessing the wellness dog's stress level and fatigue
9. Monitoring the weight of the wellness dog. The wellness dog has a certification weight that the handler is to maintain within +/- 5 pounds. If the weight is +/- 5 pounds, the handler will take corrective action to regain a proper weight for the long-term health of the wellness dog.

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(i) Maintain knowledge and understanding of Public Access Laws for the region relating to wellness/facility dogs versus assistance dogs.

(j) Other official duties as directed.

1033.10.1 STIPEND/COMPENSATION

Food costs and other reasonable expenses for the upkeep of the canine are reimbursed upon proper request for reimbursement.

Any stipend or compensation for the otherwise off-duty time spent for the care and maintenance of a wellness dog, if applicable, will be paid in accordance with the primary handler's bargaining unit MOU with the City of Salinas.

Overtime compensation or schedule adjustments for deployments during a handler's scheduled time off shall be paid or handled in accordance with the handler's bargaining unit MOU with the City of Salinas.

1033.11 WELLNESS DOG INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

If a wellness dog is injured, or there is an indication the wellness dog is not in good physical condition, the injury or condition will be reported to the wellness dog coordinator or Watch Commander as soon as practicable and appropriately documented.

All medical attention shall be rendered by the designated city-contracted veterinarian, except during an emergency where treatment should be obtained from the nearest available veterinarian.

The City of Salinas shall be responsible for costs associated with medical care for the wellness dog.

1033.12 TRAINING

Wellness dog teams will be trained and certified by a department contracted trainer or training center prior to deployment. Contracted trainers shall be accredited by Assistance Dog International (ADI) or the equivalent.

Wellness dogs must demonstrate the following competencies prior to deployment:

(a) Wellness dogs must respond appropriately with 80% accuracy to all cues and instructions in all environments.

(b) Wellness dogs must demonstrate basic obedience skills by responding to voice and/or hand signals for sitting, staying in place, laying down, walking in a controlled position near the handler, and coming to the handler when called.

Wellness dog handlers must complete Peer Support/CISM training as determined by the Peer Support/CISM commander.

1033.12.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each wellness dog team shall recertify to a current Assistance Dog International (ADI) or equivalent standard every three months for the first year, and annually thereafter. Additional training considerations follow:

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(a) Wellness dog handlers are required to maintain training in obedience commands, specialty cues, and deployment considerations for wellness dogs.

(b) Continued training shall be regularly scheduled and conducted, with training records maintained in the handler's department training file.

1033.13 WELLNESS DOG LICENSURE

Wellness dogs will be subject to the following requirements as well as existing laws and regulations of the County Department of Animal Control in the jurisdictions in which the wellness dog resides and works.

(a) Wellness dogs shall be licensed in the county in which they reside.

1033.14 TRAINER RECOMMENDED PRACTICES AND STANDARDS

Wellness dog handlers should:

(a) Schedule veterinary wellness visits, including one after placement, and annually thereafter.

(b) Maintain and travel with a "go bag" including water, bowls, at least two meals, booties, and a first aid kit.

(c) Utilize booties when the dog will be exposed to hot surfaces or surfaces that could be dangerous to their paws.

(d) Utilize and maintain trainer provided equipment for control of the dog including:

1. 4-5 ft. leather leash
2. Flat collar or Gentle leader collar
3. Vest affixed with a Salinas PD patch, "Wellness Dog" patch, "ADI" patch, "NSSD" patch, and optional American flag patch.
4. If off-duty the vest will not display the Salinas PD patch or any law enforcement patch on the vest

(e) Transport the dog in a "down" position in the backseat of a vehicle or back of an SUV. Crating during transport is optional, but transport in the back of a pick-up bed is not acceptable.

(f) Train in real-life situations and environments.

(g) Give the dog regular breaks and controlled playtime.

(h) If the primary handler plans on being more than 90 minutes away from the Salinas Police Department then the wellness dog should stay with the backup handler.

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Attachments

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709 Military Equipment
Addendum A

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

DJI MAVIC MINI, Quantity: 3. This is a battery powered remote operated Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) able to record video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost: $400 each.

DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE DUAL, Quantity: 7. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with color and infrared camera, audio speaker, and light. Cost $5,500 each

DJI M300 with HT20, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 45 minutes of flight time. It can be operated in inclement weather and is equipped with an infrared camera, zoom camera, and light. Cost $25,000.

SKYDIO2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 25 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with a color camera. Cost $1,200.

EMAX TINYHAWK, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 5 minutes of flight time. Cost $250.

BRINC LEMUR, Quantity: 2. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $17,000 for one, and one donated.

DJI MAVIC AIR 2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $1,200.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To be used when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations:

i. Public safety and life preservation missions including, barricaded suspects, hostage situations, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants;
ii. Mass casualty events;
iii. Lost or missing persons;
iv. Rescue events;
v. Disaster response and recovery;
vi. Suspected explosive devices;
vii. Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation;
viii. Pursuant to a search warrant;
ix. Special Events;

x. When there is probable cause to believe that the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition, or event, and that those images tend to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony;

xi. Anytime a UAS would enhance public safety, improve operational safety, incident stabilization or incident mitigation as determined by the authorizing person;

xii. Anti-UAV operations when a person is operating a UAV in a manner which impedes emergency personnel who, in the course of their duties, are coping with an emergency (refer to Penal Code § 402(a)(2);

xiii. Training missions;

xiv. In support of the Salinas Fire Department when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy; and

xv. Mutual Aid support when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy.

c. <u>Expected Lifespan:</u>
3-5 years for all UAS.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $13,000 total.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy or our community, pursuant to state and Federal law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure, 332 Missing Persons, 615 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations, and FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107.

f. <u>Training:</u>
All department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for UAS operation. In addition, each operator must attend a 20-hour department training and ongoing bi-monthly training.

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
ROBOTEX AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy-duty tactical robot, with one fixed camera to the front and moveable dome camera on the top, and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

RECON ROBOTICS RECON SCOUT XT AND THROWBOT 2, Quantity: 2 This is a battery powered, remote operated robot that can be thrown into hazardous situations and crawl over terrain and small obstacles. It has real time video and audio capabilities. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations top quickly

make informed decisions and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

b. Purpose:
To be used during critical incidents by SWAT members to remotely gain visual/audio information, deliver Hostage Negotiations phone, open doors, locate barricaded subjects, clear buildings/houses, and increase safety for officers and the community during critical incidents.

c. Expected Lifespan:
10-15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance and battery replacement are approximately $2,000 total.

e. Authorized Use:
Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate a robot. Use is authorized by the Incident or Tactical commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 408 SWAT / HNT.

f. Training:
SWAT officers receive a day of in-house training and regular practical training on the capabilities and operation of robots.

2. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL MAXXPRO MRAP, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats up to 10 personnel with an open floorplan that allows for rescue of personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields and personal body armor. Cost $7,000.

OSHKOSH MRAP M-ATV, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats four personnel with a robust suspension, which allows for an emergency response to almost any situation. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields or personal body armor. Cost $0.

b. Purpose:
To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety by providing ballistic protection, vehicle-based rescue operations, and use in rough terrain which can limit equipment availability.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years remain for each.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance $2,600 each.

e. Authorized Use:

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a Watch Commander or SWAT Commander based on circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with department Policy and training. The Department shall utilize armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 408 SWAT / HNT and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
All driver/operators are licensed by The Department of Motor Vehicles with Class B airbrake endorsement. They attend formalized instruction on these vehicles' operation and receive practical driving instruction in preparation for the license examination.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL 4300 by SVI Trucks, Quantity:1 This is a custom-built Mobile Command Vehicle equipped with mobile computer terminals, a police radio, desks, and a kitchen area with sink, refrigerator, microwave, and a restroom. It has an adjustable color camera with zoom capabilities. Cost $389,469.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used during special events and major prolonged incidents where a command post is beneficial to support and control law enforcement activities.

c. Expected lifespan:
This vehicle was purchased in 2005 and lifespan is determined by the amount of use, which is infrequent. Estimated to be 20+ years. Information Technology (IT) may have to be upgraded in the future.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $700.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the MCV may be authorized by the Watch Commander or an Incident Commander during pre-planned events or other times a command post may be beneficial to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. Users are required to participate in a two-hour department approved familiarization and practical driving training.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Ford F-550 van by LDV Inc., Quantity: 1. This is a custom-built vehicle designated for use by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICIC) task force. The vehicle is equipped to run computer forensic examination equipment and contains an interview room which can be audio and video recorded. Cost $195,722 which was reimbursed by the ICAC grant program.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used as part of a county-wide task force to aid in the response to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and internet crimes against children.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
The ICAC vehicle is new and has not been serviced. Estimated annual maintenance cost $400 would consist of common preventative maintenance all vehicles require.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the ICAC vehicle may be authorized by an Investigations Unit supervisor when its capabilities may be useful to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. There is no special training required to operate this vehicle. There is a familiarization session with ICAC investigators regarding functionality.

8. Firearms of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
REMMINGTON ARMS 870, Quantity: 2. This is a 12-gauge pump action shotgun with a breaching standoff device affixed to the end of the barrel. Cost: $900 each.

b. Purpose:
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or occupants such as an active shooter situation.

c. Expected lifespan:
The expected lifespan of this firearm is 15 years or more with proper maintenance.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $50 each.

e. Authorized Use:
Breaching shotguns are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this firearm is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. Training:

A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this firearm.

9. Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY T.K.O. FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

FEDERAL DOOR BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or residents such as an active shooter situation.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>
Specialty ammunition such as breaching rounds generally have a five-year guarantee.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Both shotgun rounds are approximately $4-5 each depending on market availability and demand. Replacement cost is $480-600 quinquennially or $96-120 annually.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
Breaching shotgun rounds are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this ammunition is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. <u>Training:</u>
A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this ammunition.

10. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber including assault weapons as designed in sections 30510 and 3055 of the Penal Code.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
COLT M16-A1, Quantity: 30. This is a military rifle modified by the Salinas Police Department range staff to only shoot semi-automatic. Its appearance would be

recognizable to the public as an AR-15. Originally obtained to be used as patrol rifles, they have not been issued to officers or used in any way for several years. The rifles belong to the U.S. government and SPD intends to return them to the Defense Logistics Agency. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE MK18, Quantity: 26. This is a rifle that in appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. This rifle is chambered in 5.56 and only issued to qualified SWAT members. It has a shorter barrel than a standard issue patrol rifle making it easier to maneuver and control inside structures with greater accuracy than a handgun. Cost $1,485 each.

HECKLER & KOCH MP-5, Quantity: 3. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,380 each.

SIG SAUER MPX, Quantity: 2. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,850 each.

AERO PRECISION LLC AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE DD5 AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 4. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .308 issued to SWAT sniper teams for high-risk situations. It is designed for precision shot placement. This rifle is more accurate at greater distances than an AR-15 style rifle. Cost $900 each.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 1. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .338 issued to SWAT sniper teams. It is designed for precision shot placement. The .338 rifle round has greater power and velocity than a .308 rifle round. Cost $0.

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HORNADAY .308 168GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 600. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .308 rifles. Cost $125 per case of 100.

HORNARDAY .338 285GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 100. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .338 rifles. Cost $630 per case of 100.

b. Purpose:

The Salinas Police Department equips its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. These firearms are to be used as precision weapons to address a threat with more precision and/or at greater distances than a handgun.

c. Expected lifespan:

Colt M-16A1 are at the end of their expected lifespan but most still function although not issued, maintained, or used.

Daniel Defense MK18 have a 15-year lifespan.

Heckler & Koch MP-5 have a 20+ year lifespan determined by maintenance.

Sig Sauer MPX have a 20-year lifespan.

Aero Precision LLC have a 20-year lifespan.

Daniel Defense DD5 have a 20-year lifespan.

Remington 700 have a 20-year lifespan.

Ammunition is good until used.

d. Fiscal impact:

Annual maintenance of each firearm is approximately $50.

Ammunition is used regularly during training and is replaced after use. Cost is approximately $1,000 annually.

e. Authorized Use:

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code 835a)

- An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
- An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause serious bodily injury to another person unless immediately apprehended.

Use of these firearms by personnel is authorized so long as the user has completed approved training and has maintained qualification requirements. It is the policy of SPD to utilize firearms only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to state and federal laws. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Prior to using an AR-15 style firearm on duty, officers must attend a POST rifle school.

SWAT officers are required to attend a POST approved SWAT school that includes range training.

SWAT officers and snipers train with their firearms monthly.

Officers must attend a submachine gun school prior to using a submachine gun on duty.

11. Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

LEWIS MACHINE & TOOL (LMT) M203 40MM LAUNCHER, Quantity: 2. This accessory is listed in this section because it was designed to launch explosive projectiles, however it is utilized in the same manner as items identified in section 14 "40mm launchers," below. The Salinas Police Department does not possess explosive projectiles. The M203 launcher is a firearm attachment utilized in such a way to consolidate less lethal and lethal force options. It mounts under the barrel of a rifle and has a separate trigger and aiming system. This launcher is primarily intended to deliver less lethal chemical agent containers.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>

25 years but can vary greatly depending on use including practice and training.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>

Annual maintenance is approximately $50 each.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>

f. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

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In order to control subject who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) A specific person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) A specific person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
(c) A specific person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that a specific person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

g. <u>Training:</u>
To use less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend a department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

12. Distraction Devices “flashbang grenades”

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a. **Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290M MINI FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 63. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). Cost $36.40 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-3 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 23. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces three sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $103.31 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-7 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 11. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting, multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces seven sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $128.25 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 7290MT/7290T TRAINING MINI FLASH-BANG TRAINING BODIES, Quantity 14. Both training systems are used to facilitate realistic training scenarios. They are built and weigh the same as the model 7290M and 7290. The body is painted bright blue and use is unlimited. Cost $56.10 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 201FB TRAINING FUZES RELOAD, Quantity: 24. The fuse is inserted into the training body and produces a loud bang. These are used during training only. Cost $13.60 each

b. **Purpose:**
This device is ideal for distracting dangerous people during high-risk situations during SWAT operations.

c. **Expected lifespan:**
Single use, good until used.

d. **Fiscal impact:**
There are no associated maintenance costs, units are replaced upon use. On average, 20 devices are used during SWAT operations and another 20 training fuses per year. Annual replacement cost is approximately $1,000 total.

e. **Authorized Use:**
The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Except in emergencies (i.e. life threatening situations), light/sound diversionary devices shall not be used without prior authorization of the Tactical Commander or Team Leader.

i. Generally, light/sound diversionary devices may be considered whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry, enabling arrest and potentially reducing the risk of injury.

ii. Circumstances for the use of light/sound diversionary devices shall include, but be not limited to:
   - Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations
   - High-Risk warrant services
   - To distract a violent person, mentally deranged persons or persons believed to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs and necessary to facilitate apprehension.
   - When the Tactical Commander or Team Leader deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident.

iii. Prior to deploying light/sound diversionary devices, SWAT personnel shall consider all available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e. presence of small children or elderly persons, etc.). Circumstances may dictate that deployment of the device inside the objective is not an option. In these circumstances deployment will occur outside of the objective.

iv. In all cases, light/sound diversionary devices shall be deployed in an area visible to the deploying officer. The deploying officer will not throw the device at anyone.

v. Due to the fact light/sound diversionary devices have the potential to ignite flammable materials, a portable fire extinguisher should be readily accessible whenever these devices are deployed. In any situation a light/sound diversionary device is deployed, all S.W.A.T. members in the area should wear Nomex hoods and gloves.

vi. Generally, these devices will **not** be used solely for the preservation of evidence.

vii. The Tactical Commander shall review the use of light/sound diversionary devices, as soon as practical, following each incident or operation to ensure the devices were used according to policy and that the devices functioned properly. All information obtained shall be used for statistical and training purposes.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Prior to use, officers must attend diversionary device training conducted by a POST certified instructor. This occurs during basic SWAT school and another half-day of in-house training.

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12. Chemical Irritants "Tear Gas"

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230B CS BALLFED CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity:65. This is a pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $32.41 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230JL CS JET LITE CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 63. This is a burning grenade designed to rapidly discharge a high volume of smoke and chemical irritant. Due to combustion risk, it should not be used on rooftops, crawl spaces, or indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $34.63 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5430 CS FLAMELESS EXPULSION CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 20. This is a flameless grenade that poses no risk of fire. It discharges a large amount of powder and is most effective indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $38.71 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6230 CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 14. This is a pyrotechnic grenade that emits smoke and chemical irritant for approximately 30-40 seconds. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $23.88 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6343 OC/CS VAPOR GRENADE, Quantity: 5. This device delivers an invisible vapor. It is most effective indoors. Irritant is a combination of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $35.12 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4330 CS LIQUID BARRICADE SPIN STABILIZED 40MM, Quantity: 140. This Liquid CS filled projectile penetrates intermediate barriers and delivers irritant agents into an adjacent room. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) and is deployed using a 40mm launching system. Cost 22.20 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 1947 OC VAPOR MK-9, Quantity 9. This is a cannister that delivers an invisible vapor of chemical irritant and is most effective when used indoors. Irritant is Oleoresin Capsicum (OC). Cost 45.30 each

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The use of chemical irritants are an option that can be selected in the goal of protection of life and property and/or restoration of

order. Generally, the option to deploy chemical irritants will be exercised after the suspect has been given numerous opportunities to surrender, the Tactical Commander is satisfied that negotiations have been exhausted, and that further communication with the suspect will not result in the suspects' surrender.

The deployment of this less lethal option is intended to resolve the situation without creating a confrontation between the police and the suspect. In using chemical irritants, the intent is to make the suspect's environment so uncomfortable that he/she seeks to exit the structure or vehicle and is taken into custody by an arrest team. It is never the intent of the Salinas Department to injure or punish the suspect by using these devices. The suspect's failure to surrender has created the need for this option.

c. Expected lifespan:
Tear Gas devices have a five-year shelf life.

d. Fiscal impact:
Tear Gas devices are replaced after use or at the expiration of their shelf life. SPD cannot reasonably predict when use of these devices will occur. Total quinquennial replacement cost $9,088.16 or $1,817.63 annual.

e. Authorized Use:
The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

SPD SWAT Standard Operating Procedures:

Prior to deployment, the Tactical Commander and Team Leader should consider the evacuation of the area around the objective site that may be affected by the application of the chemical agents. Command personnel should insure, **within reason**, there are no infants, ill, or physically mentally or emotionally disabled people in the specified deployment area.

The team member(s) assigned to deploy the chemical irritants will develop a Chemical Agents Deployment Plan which will explain how much irritant will be used, where it will be introduced and how it will be deployed (except during

Emergency Gas Deployment). These team members will then present the plan to the Team Leader and Tactical Commander.

Prior to deployment, both team members will inspect the munitions to avoid confusion or errors. Once the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team(s) are in place, they will advise the Team Leader. The Team Leader will advise them when to deploy the munitions and this order will be repeated by the Chemical Irritants Deployment Team to eliminate any confusion.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 308 Control Devices and Techniques.

f. <u>Training:</u>
Members must attend a department approved chemical irritant school to participate on the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team.

14. 40mm projectile launchers and projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
PENN ARMS PUMP 40MM MULTI-LAUNCHER P540-1, Quantity 17 (12 patrol, 2 patrol sergeants, 1 Investigations, and 2 SWAT). This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with a six-shot capacity. This launcher is primarily used for the deployment of the CTS 4557 Baton Round. Cost $3,400

PENN ARMS 40MM SINGLE LAUNCHER L140-4, Quantity: 4. This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with one shot capacity used for the deployment of 40mm chemical agent containers.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 FOAM BATON ROUND, Quantity: 400. This is a less lethal kinetic energy projectile made of foam and plastic. These can be used as an impact weapon similar to a baton but at a distance and from a position of cover to limit additional risks to officers and residents. They can also be used to disable lights and surveillance cameras or break windows from a distance to provide extra protection to officers during critical incidents. Cost $19.09 each.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 RELOAD KIT, Quantity: 12 cases (120 rounds). This is a less expensive projectile used for training. Cost $1,551.00 per case ($12.925 each).

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

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c. **Expected lifespan:**
25 years for 40mm launchers but can vary greatly depending on use, including practice and training.

Foam Baton Rounds have a five-year shelf life and reload kits for training are good until used.

d. **Fiscal impact:**
Annual maintenance is approximately $50 per launcher.

Foam baton rounds are replaced when used. Annually, an average of 5-30 are used as a less lethal force option. Use for non-force tasks such as disabling a light have not been accurately tracked. Replacing 100 foam baton rounds is likely an overestimate but costs $1,909.

Reload Kits are used for training. A minimum of 12 rounds are used per officer during initial training and six rounds are used per officer per year for qualification. Approximately 1,000 per year for a cost of $12,925.

e. **Authorized Use:**
In order to control subject(s) who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) The person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
(c) The person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that the person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable department policies include 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

f. <u>Training:</u>

To use 40mm less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants including those delivered by 40mm projectile launchers, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

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709 Military Equipment
Addendum A

CATEGORY 1

Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles

Equipment Type

Unmanned Aerial System **(UAS)** or more commonly known as drones.

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(1)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: A UAS is an unmanned, remotely powered aerial system of any type that can sustain direct flight, whether remotely piloted or via pre-programing, and all the attached systems are designed for gathering information via photography, recording, or any other means. Some UAS may be enhanced by Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) and optical zoom lenses.

Authorized Use | Purpose: The Salinas Police Department uses unmanned aerial support (aka drones) of varying sizes and capabilities for law enforcement operations to preserve and enhance public safety. The UAS can be deployed when an overhead view would assist officers or incident commanders with planning and responding to situations such as:

- Public safety and life preservation missions including – but not limited by – barricaded suspects, hostage situations, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants
- Infrastructure damage assessments
- Major traffic collision investigations
- Natural disaster management or disaster response and recovery
- Crime scene photography
- SWAT, tactical or other public safety and life-preservation missions and/or in response to specific requests from local, state or federal agencies
- Mass casualty events
- Search for lost or missing persons or rescue events
- Suspected explosive devices
- Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation
- Pursuant to a search warrant
- When there is probable cause to believe that the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition or event, and that those images tend to show a felony has been committed or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony
- Anytime a UAS would enhance public safety, improve operational safety, incident stabilization or incident mitigation as determined by the authorizing person

- Anti-UAV operations when a person is operating a UAV in a manner which impedes emergency personnel who, in the course of their duties, are coping with an emergency (refer to Penal Code 402(a)(2))
- Training missions
- Mutual aid support or training missions in support of Salinas fire Department when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in policy. Unmanned aerial systems used by the Salinas Police Department are used in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws
- Special events

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal law. Applicable department policies include, but are not limited to, 322 Search and Seizure, 332 Missing Persons, 615 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations, and FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107.

Training Requirements: All Department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for UAS operation or operate as authorized pilots per FAA-issued waivers. In addition, each operator must attend a 20-hour department training course and ongoing training.

The Department currently possesses the following UAS:

DJI Mavic Mini

Acquisition Cost	$773.44 *Purchased as a combo*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Description: This is a battery powered, remotely operated Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) that is able to record video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. The DJI Mavic Mini is designed to be operated within sight of the operator or a spotter. Each aircraft is equipped with a camera capable of relaying a real- time image back to the operator.

Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: Weighing under 249 grams, DJI Mini offers a 30-minute flight time, 4km HD video transmission, and a 3-axis gimbal with 2.7K camera. It is almost as light as the average smartphone. This makes it exceptionally portable and places it in one of the lowest and safest weight classes of drones.

Capabilities: Fly, hover, broadcast video, record video, photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: Drones - DJI

DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual

Acquisition Cost	$4,944.87 *Purchased as a bundle*
Quantity	6
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: DJI

Description: The DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual is a battery powered remotely operated UAS able to record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time.

Manufacturer Description: DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual comes with both a standard RGB sensor and an integrated, FLIR branded radiometric thermal sensor. The Mavic 2 Dual provides commercial drone pilots with the ability to see both standard RGB images and radiometric thermal data. Pilots can measure temperatures and immediately store thermal data. This gives law enforcement the ability to make decisions more quickly and ensures the safety of the public and their property.

The range of data the DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual can capture makes it useful in a wide range of commercial, industrial, and emergency scenarios. The DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual has a color and inferred camera as well as audible speaker and light. Capable of video recording and weighs 899 grams, approximately 30 minutes of flight time. This powered aircraft is designed to be operated within sight of the operator or a spotter.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, broadcast video, record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: Mavic 2 Enterprise Series - DJI

DJI M300 RTK with H20T

Acquisition Cost	$31,483.67 *Purchased with camera*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: DJI

Description: This is a battery powered remotely operated UAS with advanced AI capabilities that is able to record video with approximately 45-55 minutes of flight time. It can be operated in inclement weather and is equipped with an H20T infrared camera, zoom camera, and light.

Manufacturer Description: The DJI M300 RTK with H20T infrared camera ("H" for Hybrid) has a unique intelligence and integrated design to provide aerial imaging capabilities for a range of drone applications. Its integrated user interface lets the pilot quickly switch between wide, zoom, and thermal camera views, and preview the zoom FOV (Field of View) while in wide or thermal camera view.

The DJI M300 has the following features and capabilities: built-in RTK module which provides more accurate heading data for positioning, 9.3 miles max transmission range, 55 miles tax transmission range, 6 directional sensing and positioning, redesigned primary flight display, IP45 water and dust protection, -4 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit operating temperature, hot-swappable battery, UAV Health Management System.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: Matrice 300 RTK - Industrial grade mapping inspection drones - DJI Enterprise and Matrice 300 RTK - Download Center - DJI and Zenmuse H20 Series - UAV load gimbal camera - DJI Enterprise

DJI M30T (Matrice 30T)

Acquisition Cost	$17,446.08 *Purchased as a combo*
Quantity	2
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: DJI

Description The Matrice 30, or M30, is not a consumer drone, but DJI's new flagship enterprise drone that fits in a backpack. Like many of DJI's other drones, it integrates multiple high-performance sensors into one single camera array and offers much more power, endurance and capability for rugged professional uses than typical consumer drones, while DJI says that its size makes it ideal for easy transportation and fast setup.

Manufacturer Description: The M30 series comes in two versions, the M30 and the M30T. This platform was designed to withstand the harshest of environments and features an Ingress Protection rating of IP55 with an operating temperature -4 to 122 °F (-20 to -50°C). Equipped with a long list of safety features - this package includes a low-light lens for nighttime operations and built-in redundancies and backup systems - including the ability to land with three working motors in the event something goes wrong during flight. The four-antenna OcuSync 3 transmission system and LTE link support backup allows you to retain connection in complex terrains and working conditions. The M30T series comes equipped with all the advanced features of the Matrice 300 in a compact airframe that is slightly larger than a Mavic Enterprise - making it one of the best commercial solutions for professionals across the board.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography, Thermal Imaging

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: Matrice 30 Series - Industrial grade mapping inspection drones - DJI Enterprise, DJI Matrice 30T (M30T) Series CP.EN.00000383.01 (vertigodrones.com)

SKYDIO 2

Acquisition Cost	$2,730.18 *Purchased with a kit*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: SKYDIO

Description: This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 25 minutes of flight time.

Manufacturer Description: The Skydio 2 is a small quadcopter that combines the power AI-powered flight autonomy engine with a compact, lightweight airframe, making it an intelligent, safe and simple drone to operate. The Skydio 2 sets a standard for AI-assisted flight, providing trustworthy obstacle avoidance that lets pilots execute flights they may not try on any other platform. It is equipped with a color camera. Utilizing 45 megapixels of visual data from six 200 degree color cameras, Skydio 2 can see in every direction with unprecedented resolution and clarity.

Skydio's autonomy capabilities allow for better operations, more efficiently. Their trustworthy obstacle avoidance makes it possible to do flights at low-altitude and in complex urban environments that may otherwise not be performed. The ease of flight that Skydio drones provide lets us on-board new pilots faster.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: https://www.skydio.com/skydio-2-plus

EMAX TINYHAWK

Acquisition Cost	$228.32 *Purchased as a bundle*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Emax USA

Description: This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 5 minutes of flight time. This drone is used for training only.

Manufacturer Description: Integrated into the Tinyhawk is a video transmission system with a first-person-view camera, allowing the pilot to utilize a compatible Virtual Reality google or screen to experience a pilot's view firsthand. The Tinyhawk has been designed for the precise purpose of increasing flight time and performance with durability. Sculptured and sleek, the frame offers a compelling form with an aerodynamic design that keeps flights going for 4-5 minutes with speeds up to 56kph.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: TinyHawk | Emax USA (emax-usa.com)

BRINC LEMUR

Acquisition Cost	$13,141.68 *Purchased with kit*
Quantity	2
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 years
Funding Source	1 General Fund 1 Donated

Manufacturer: Brinc, Inc.

Description: This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Designed to enter dangerous situations to keep people safe. The Lemur can enter structures, and effectively locate people inside homes, skyscrapers, and vehicles. It facilitates two-way communication between first responders and people who need help.

Manufacturer Description: Brinc, Inc. is an American technology company building a new class of drones to keep people safe in dangerous situations. Brinc creates highly-reliable systems with the advanced ability to fly indoors and provide 2-way communication, to protect first responders and citizens.

The Lemur S is equipped with a powerful two-way communication system (similar to a cell phone) that allows for real-time audio communications. There are two (2) highly sensitive onboard microphones that enable the drone to "hear" human voices, footsteps and doors closing up to 100 feet away.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: LEMUR S Drone - BRINC and Brinc LEMUR S - Indoor Tactical Drone – RMUS - Unmanned Solutions™ - Drone & Robotics Sales, Training and Support

DJI MAVIC AIR 2

Acquisition Cost	$0
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	Donated

Manufacturer: DJI

Description: This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. With a ½ inch CMOS sensor, Mavic Air 2 captures 48MP photos.

Manufacturer Description: Mavic Air 2 is a commercial grade UAS equipped with a 4k capable camera. Multi still photography modes and 27-30 min. max flight time. Smart features include obstacle avoidance, Active Track 4.0, 5 wind resistance. The 3-axis gimbal provides smooth and stable 4K/60fps video, while the high-performance Quad Bayer image sensor gives HDR video quality. The OcuSync 2.0 allows live stream 1080p FHD video from the drone's camera directly to your device with a range of up to 6.2mi / 10 km.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: Mavic Air 2 - DJI

Autel EVO II Dual R Enterprise

Acquisition Cost	$14,155.52 *Purchased as a bundle*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	3-5 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Autel

Description: EVO II RTK Series integrates an entirely new RTK module, which provides real-time centimeter-level positioning data and supports Post-Processing Kinematic (PPK). The aircraft can record the original satellite observation data, camera exposure parameters, and various other data. The positioning system supports an A-RTK base station and RTK network, which help provide stable, accurate data acquisition in complex operation.

Manufacturer Description: The EVO II Enterprise boasts a maximum flight time of 42 minutes and allows for the installation of add-on modules onto the hood of the aircraft. These add-on modules include the speaker, spotlight, and beacon, there is also and RTK add-on module for separate purchase. The EVO II 640T Enterprise comes with the Autel Smart Controller, three flight batteries, battery charging hub, car charger and wheeled carrying case (see "In the Box" for full kit contents).

The EVO II Enterprise is a slightly different airframe from the regular EVO II models. The Enterprise model features carbon fiber arms, larger motors and larger propellers. These three characteristics yield an additional 5-7 minutes of flight time for the Enterprise model.

Capabilities: Fly, Hover, Broadcast video, Record video, Photography

Purpose: Provide Aerial Support for L.E. operations

Description and Photo Source: Autel EVO II Dual 640T RTK [Rugged Bundle] – Autelevodrone and Autel EVO II Dual R (FLIR Thermal) Enterprise Bundle | Advexure

CATEGORY 1, continued

Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles

Equipment Type

Unmanned Remotely Powered Ground Vehicles **(Robots)**

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(1)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: A machine that is capable of being controlled remotely and can be deployed in lieu of a human to gather visual and auditory intelligence, as well as conduct limited physical manipulation of items. Unmanned tracked robots of any type may be equipped with attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Authorized Use | Purpose: Robots are to be used during critical incidents by SWAT members to remotely gain visual/audio information, deliver hostage negotiations phone, open doors, locate barricaded subjects, clear buildings/houses, and increase safety for officers and the community during critical incidents.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to utilize a robot only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal law. Use is authorized by the Incident or Tactical commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to SPD 322 Search and Seizure 408 SWAT/HNT.

Training Requirements: Only assigned operators who have completed the in-house required training and regular practical training on the capabilities and operation of robots shall be permitted to operate the robots. Training topics include nomenclature, operation techniques, and practical exercises.

The Department currently possesses the following Robots:

Robotex Avatar Tactical Robot

Acquisition Cost	$30,000
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	10-15 Years
Funding Source	UASI Grant

Manufacturer: Robotex

Description: This tactical robot is battery powered, remote operated, heavy-duty tactical robot, with one fixed camera to the front and moveable dome camera on top with a two-way radio. **Manufacturer Description:** The AVATAR Tactical Robot enables law enforcement to remotely inspect dangerous situations and gather video and audio intelligence, including direct-to-unit video and audio recording, a touchscreen display, increased durability, and secure Wi-Fi networking. With these capabilities, officers are better equipped to remotely gather intelligence and keep themselves and their teams safe from harm.

Capabilities: Tactical scouting, obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance with indoor or outdoor environments. The Avator Robot is regarded by tactical teams as a standard operational tool, like a firearm, vehicle, or piece of body armor.

Purpose: Indoor tactical scouting. Allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community.

Description and Photo Source: Robotex Avatar Tactical Robot — Acorn Product Development (acornpd.com)

Recon Robotics Scout XT

Acquisition Cost	$30,000
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	8-10 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Recon Robotics

Description: The Recon Scout XT is just eight inches long and weighs just 1.3 lbs., making it extremely easy to carry and throw. Moreover, deploying the Recon Scout XT takes just 5 seconds, and using it requires no special training. Simply pull the activation pin and throw the device through a doorway or over a wall, or drop it down a vertical shaft using a tether. Using a single joystick on the operator control unit (OCU), a tactical team leader or warfighter can then direct the device to move through the environment and send back real-time video.

Capabilities: The Recon Scout® XT throwable reconnaissance robot that allows police tactical teams to conduct immediate visual reconnaissance of challenging indoor environments and rugged outdoor landscapes of dirt, sand and rocks. Equipped with large motors, powerful drive trains and aggressive wheels, the throwable Recon Scout XT can be directed to quietly move through a building, bunker or cave and transmit real-time video back to the handheld operator control units.

Purpose: In police tactical operations the Recon Scout XT can provide real-time reconnaissance during operations involving high-risk warrants, barricaded suspects and hostage rescues. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and to enhance the safety of officers and the community.

Description and Photo Source: ReconRobotics Introduces Recon Scout XT Reconnaissance Robot - ReconRobotics

Recon Robotics Throwbot 2

Acquisition Cost	$13,145
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	8-10 Years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Recon Robotics

Description: The Throwbot 2 is a throwable micro-robot system developed by Recon Robotics, a leading producer of tactical micro-robot and personal sensor systems. Once deployed, the robot can be directed to move through a structure and transmit real-time video and audio to the OCU II. These reconnaissance features can locate and identify subjects, confirm presence of hostages and reveal the room layout.

Manufacturer Description: The Throwbot® 2 (TB2) robot is a throwable micro-robot platform that enables operators to obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance within indoor or outdoor environments. Designed to withstand repeated drops of up to 30 feet (9 m) onto concrete, the Throwbot® 2 robot can be thrown into hazardous situations in order to allow operators to quickly make informed decisions when seconds count. This micro-robot is designed to be able to crawl over a variety of terrain, clearing obstacles up to 2" (5 cm) tall. Conversion kits are available which can increase the ability of the Throwbot® 2 robot to cross obstacles up to 4" (10 cm) tall or to carry and tow a combined 4 lbs. (1.8 kg) of payloads using integrated mount points or a Picatinny Rail accessory.

Capabilities: The robot is used for recording and transmitting video and audio in indoor and outdoor environments. It can locate objects whether they are armed or injured, and reveal a room's layout. The football-sized device helps the base security to evaluate the situation, take informed decisions and perform tasks without causing damage to lives or property.

Purpose: Allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and to enhance the safety of officers and the community.

Description and Photo Source: The Throwbot® 2 (TB2) (reconrobotics.com)

Transcend Robotics Vantage Robot

Acquisition Cost	$0 *$25,500 value at time of donation*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	8-10 Years
Funding Source	Donated

Manufacturer: Transcend Robotics

Description: This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy duty tactical robot with an adjustable color camera with thermal and night vision capabilities and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community.

Manufacturer Description: The Vantage Robot automatically climbs stairs and obstacles up to 12 inches with the push of a joystick. It maneuvers easily, has 3-hour continuous runtime, carries up to 200 lbs. and hauls an additional 200 lbs., and is equipped with a sensitive robot microphone that can listen from up to 20 feet away.

Capabilities: Detect, reduce, and clear threats in complex terrain such as dense urban areas, and confined spaces. Has a microphone and loudspeaker to communicate through robot and is simple to operate designed for rapid tactical missions. It can be used to search rooms, hallways, stairwells, and confined spaces.

Purpose: Allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters. It is also used to deliver items such as an HNT phone during critical incidents to engage in de-escalation techniques to resolve situations peacefully.

Description and Photo Source: Vantage Robot (transcendrobotics.com).

Category 2 – Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles

Equipment Type: MRAP Vehicles

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(2)

Description: Commercially produced 4-wheel drive vehicles designed for law enforcement to be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety by providing ballistic protection, vehicle-based rescue operations, and use in rough terrain which can limit equipment availability.

Estimated Lifespan: 25 years.

Description and Equipment Capabilities: MRAPS are primarily used by the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) to safely transport personnel to and from critical incidents, extract citizens from volatile situations, high-risk rescue operations or support rescues during disasters. Additionally, the vehicle is utilized for community engagement efforts and other applications deemed appropriate.

Authorized Use | Purpose: The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a Watch Commander or SWAT Commander based on circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with department Policy and training. The Department shall utilize armored vehicles for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law. Occasionally, MRAPs may also be used during some community engagement events to offer transparency and allow the community to garner a better understanding of what equipment we have and how it is used.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: The Department shall utilize armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 408 SWAT / HNT and 706 Vehicle Use.

Training Requirements: All drivers/operators are licensed by The Department of Motor Vehicles with Class B airbrake endorsement. They attend formalized instruction on these vehicles' operation and receive practical driving instruction in preparation for the license examination.

The Department currently possesses the following Armored Vehicles:

INTERNATIONAL MAXXPRO MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) – Rescue 1

Acquisition Cost	$4,150 *Lights and Decals*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	25 Years
Funding Source	United States Government's 1033 Program (MRAP) and Office of Emergency Services

Manufacturer: International

Description: This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats up to 10 personnel with an open floorplan that allows for vehicle-based rescue operations. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields and personal body armor. This is the largest armored vehicle currently in the Department's possession.

Manufacturer Description: The Maxpro MRAP is designed to provide ballistic protection during tactical events (designed to withstand multiple bullet strikes from small arms fire as well as low level explosions). Common uses for the MRAP include citizen and officer rescues, evacuations, and the deployment of officers.

Capabilities: The International MaxPro MRAP is a large mobile armored vehicle used to conduct rescues, transport personnel and equipment, and provide security to the public and officers during critical incidents.

Purpose: Local and regional asset. Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents and rescue missions. Supports SWAT and Patrol during critical incidents or pre-planned search warrant service by providing greater safety to community members and officers beyond the protection level of a shield and/or personal body armor. Additionally, it may be used during some community engagement events to offer transparency and allow the community to garner a better understanding of what equipment we have and how it is used.

Description and Photo Source: Salinas Police Department

OSHKOSH MRAP M-ATV - Rescue 2

Acquisition Cost	$7,000 *Transportation Costs*
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	25 Years
Funding Source	United States Government's 1033 Program (MRAP) and Office of Emergency Services Transportation Cost from General Fund

Manufacturer: Oshkosh Corporation

Description: This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats up to 4 personnel with a robust suspension, which allows for an emergency response to almost any situation. The Oshkosh MRAP can stop various projectiles, which provides great safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields and personal body armor.

Manufacturer Description: The Oshkosh M-ATV is a mine-resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicle developed by the Oshkosh Corporation for the MRAP All-Terrain Vehicle (M-ATV) program. It is designed to provide the same levels of protection as larger and heavier MRAPs, but with improved mobility. It is considered a light utility vehicle (LUV) that is smaller than the MaxPro and looks more like a four-wheel drive oversized jeep. Its short body overhangs for nimble all-terrain mobility.

Capabilities: This MRAP is a mobile armored vehicle used to conduct rescues, transport personnel and equipment, and provide security to the public and officers during critical incidents.

Purpose: Local and regional asset. Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents and rescue missions. Supports SWAT and Patrol during critical incidents or pre-planned search warrant service by providing greater safety to community members and officers beyond the protection level of a shield and/or personal body armor. Additionally, it may be used during some community engagement events to offer transparency and allow the community to garner a better understanding of what equipment we have and how it is used.

Description and Photo Source: Salinas Police Department

Category 5 – Command and Control Vehicles

Equipment Type: Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV)

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(5)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: The Salinas Police Department currently has two vehicles that qualify within this category, including command and control vehicles that are "either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units."

Both command vehicles have been custom-built to support and control law enforcement activities. More information on capabilities, use and purpose may be found in the following two pages. Used as a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command, control, and communications equipment that can be used during critical incidents, large events, natural disasters, and community events.

Authorized Use | Purpose: Mobile Command Vehicles (MCV) serve as a field command post and communications hub during different types of incidents. In particular, the Ford F-550 mobile command vehicle is designated for use by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task force. Either mobile command vehicle may be used during emergencies or natural disasters, community events and training, or to support major prolonged incidents where a command post is beneficial.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: Use of the International 4300 MCV may be authorized by the Watch Commander or an Incident Commander during pre-planned events or other times a command post may be beneficial to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

Use of the ICAC vehicle may be authorized by an Investigations Unit supervisor when its capabilities may be useful to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

Training Requirements: Operation of the International 4300 requires a standard driver's license. Users are required to participate in a two-hour department approved familiarization and practical driving training.

Operation of the F-550 ICAC vehicle requires a standard driver's license. There is no special training required to operate this vehicle. There is a familiarization session with ICAC investigators regarding functionality.

The Department currently possesses the following Mobile Command Vehicles:

Mobile Incident Command Vehicle

Acquisition Cost	unknown
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	20+ years
Funding Source	Urban Area Safety Initiative (UASI) Grant

Manufacturer: International by SVI Trucks

Manufacturer Description: INTERNATIONAL 4300 by SVI Trucks - This is a custom-built Mobile Command Vehicle equipped with mobile computer terminals, a police radio, desks, and a kitchen area with sink, refrigerator, microwave, and a restroom. It has an adjustable color camera with zoom capabilities.

Capabilities: This vehicle can be used to manage/facilitate pre-planned or significant events which require on-site planning and incident command personnel. As a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command, control, and communications equipment that can be used during critical incidents, large events, natural disasters, and community events.

Purpose: Regional asset. Provides command vehicle response to critical incidents. This vehicle is used during special events and major prolonged incidents where a command post is beneficial to support and control law enforcement activities.

Description and Photo Source: Salinas Police Department

Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Ford F-550

Acquisition Cost	$195,722
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	25 Years (Chassis) 6 Years (IT Systems)
Funding Source	ICAC Grant

Manufacturer: Ford by LDV Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a custom-built van (Ford F-550) designated for use by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task force. The vehicle is equipped to run computer forensic examination equipment and contains an interview room which can be audio and video recorded.

Capabilities: Provides command vehicle response to critical incidents. As a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command, control, and communications equipment that can be used during critical incidents, large events, natural disasters, and community events.

Purpose: This vehicle is used as part of a county-wide task force to aid in the response to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and internet crimes against children (ICAC). This vehicle is equipped to run computer forensic examination equipment and contains an interview room which can be audio and video recorded.

Description and Photo Source: Salinas Police Department

Category 7 - Battering Rams, Slugs, and Breaching Apparatuses that are explosive in nature

Equipment Type: Breaching Ammunition

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(7)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: The Salinas Police Department possesses a limited inventory of Breaching Shotguns and Breaching Shotgun Ammunition. Specialized Breaching Rounds are frangible and are designed to break into a powder form upon impact with a solid object (i.e. dead bolt lock, door frame, etc.). Effective breaching techniques allow tactical officers immediate entry with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects.

Authorized Use | Purpose: To quicky defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to officers or occupants, such as an active shooter situation. During crisis situations, it may become necessary for a SWAT or a specialty team (such as VSTF) to facilitate an entry into a target location. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: Breaching shotguns are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the VSTF and even then, only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this firearm and/or ammunition is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

Training Requirements: A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this breaching ammunition and utilize breaching ammunition. It may be used only when authorized by an Incident Commander or the SWAT Team Commander or during authorized training.

The Department currently possesses the following Breaching Ammunition:

Defense Technology T.K.O. Frangible Breaching Round

Acquisition Cost	$51.44 per box of 5
Quantity	30
Estimated Lifespan	5-8 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Description: This is a 12-gauge frangible breaching round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

Manufacturer Description: The 12-Gauge TKO Breaching Round is a 12-Gauge shell loaded with a compressed zinc slug, utilizing smokeless powder as a propellant.

Capabilities: This is a widely used method to breach door locks or hinges for entry during tactical operations. When properly deployed, the TKO is capable of defeating door lock mechanisms, doorknobs, hinges, dead bolts, safety chains, and pad locks on both wooden or hollow core doors. Upon impact with the target, the zinc slug disintegrates into a fine powder eliminating fragmentation/making penetration through a barrier less likely.

Purpose: Used to defeat locks, deadbolts, and hinges. Utilized in high-risk incidents to expeditiously gain access to a fortified location and/or rapidly open barricaded doors during critical incidents.

Description and photo source: https://www.defense-technology.com/product/tko-12-gauge-breaching-round/

Royal Arms Breaching Rounds

Manufacturer: Royal Arms

Description: Designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms, frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

Manufacturer Description: A breaching round is specially made for door breaching. It is typically fired at a range of 6 inches (15 cm) or less, aimed at the hinges or the area between the doorknob and lock and doorjamb, and is designed to destroy the object it hits and then disperse into a relatively harmless powder.

Capabilities: Frangible slugs defeat doors effectively breaching hinges or door locks for quick entry during tactical operations. The powdered steel-based product breaks up on impact, meaning a slug or other projectile doesn't penetrate the door. This limits the possibility of collateral damage on the other side.

Purpose: Used to defeat locks, deadbolts, and hinges. Utilized in high-risk incidents to expeditiously gain access to a fortified location and/or rapidly open barricaded doors during critical incidents. Breaching rounds from Royal Arms listed below various grains.

Description and photo source: Breaching Ammo Archives | RoyalArms.com

Note: *Because the Royal Arms Frangible Breaching Rounds are very similar and used only for breaching, we have listed the general Description, Capabilities and Purpose on the previous page to avoid repetitive text.*

Manufacturer		Type	Photo	Qty	Acquisition Cost
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	MB-70 Soft White Cap		10	$32.50 per box of 5
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	Tesar #5 Blue Cap - 500 GR		10	$35 per box of 5
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	Tesar #2 Black Cap - 425 GR		25	$40 per box of 5
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	HP-Cutter, Purple Cap- 450 GR		5	$45 per box of 5
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	Tesar #4, Yellow Cap - 750 GR		5	$45 per box of 5
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	Tescr #3 Green Cap - 375 GR		25	$32.50 per box of 5
Royal Arms	Frangible Breaching round	Tesar #1 Orange Cap - 275 GR		30	$40 per box of 5
			TOTAL	**110**	

Estimated Life Span: 5-8 years

Funding Source: General Fund

Category 8 - Firearms of .50 caliber or greater

Equipment Type: Breaching Shotguns

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(8)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: The Salinas Police Department possesses a limited inventory of Breaching Shotguns and Breaching Shotgun Ammunition. Specialized Breaching Rounds, are frangible and are designed to break into a powder form upon impact with a solid object (i.e. dead bolt lock, door frame, etc.). Effective breaching techniques allow tactical officers immediate entry with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects.

Authorized Use | Purpose: To quicky defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to officers or occupants, such as an active shooter situation. During crisis situations, it may become necessary for a SWAT or a specialty team (such as VSTF) to facilitate an entry into a target location. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: Breaching shotguns are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the VSTF and even then, only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this firearm and/or ammunition is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

Training Requirements: A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this firearm and utilize breaching ammunition. It may be used only when authorized by an Incident Commander or the SWAT Team Commander or during authorized training.

The Department currently possesses the following Breaching Shotguns:

Remington Arms 870 Breaching Shotgun

Acquisition Cost	$1085.40
Quantity	3
Estimated Lifespan	15 years or more – lifespan varies on operational usage and wear
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Remington

Description: The Remington 870 breaching shotgun with a breaching standoff device affixed to the end of the barrel.

Manufacturer Description: The Remington 870 Police Magnum pump-action shotgun is a 12-gauge with a short, tactical barrel backed by a stout chamber. The all-matte black gun is Parkerized for generalized durability and rust-resistance.

Capabilities: In some instances, a breach initiated by a breaching shotgun loaded with specialized breaching rounds may be required to provide an added degree of safety and tactical advantage to accomplish a mission by quickly defeating locked, such as an active shooter situation.

Purpose: Utilized in high-risk incidents to expeditiously gain access to a fortified location and/or to rapidly open barricaded doors during critical incidents.

Description and Photo Source: Model 870 | Remington (remarms.com)

Remington Arms 870P MCS

Acquisition Cost	$1,451.28
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	15 years or more – lifespan varies on operational usage and wear
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Remington

Description: The Remington 870 breaching shotgun with a breaching standoff device affixed to the end of the barrel.

Manufacturer Description: Remington LE 870P MCS Police Breacher system registered as a Short-Barreled Shotgun. This Breacher 12 gauge SBS comes with a 11.5" barrel, which is ported with standoff rebar grooves, lipped fore-end, button sling attachment, retention holster for duty belt, MCS style receiver with Picatinny rail mount, soft case for storage and Knoxx Stock. Also included are two seven shell side saddles and one single point sling, This short 12g holds 3+1 magnum or standard shells. The stand-off muzzle brake is removable.

Capabilities: In some instances, a breach initiated by a breaching shotgun loaded with specialized breaching rounds may be required to provide an added degree of safety and tactical advantage to accomplish a mission by quickly defeating locked, such as an active shooter situation.

Purpose: Utilized in high-risk incidents to expeditiously gain access to a fortified location and/or to rapidly open barricaded doors during critical incidents.

Description and Photo Source: Remington 870P Police Breacher System

Category 10 - Specialized Firearms and Ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in sections 30510 and 30515 of the CA Penal Code

Equipment Type: Specialized Firearms and Ammunition used by qualified trained officers.

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(10)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: The Salinas Police Department equips its officers with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. These firearms are to be used as precision weapons to address a threat with more precision and/or at greater distances than a handgun.

Authorized Use | Purpose: The use of deadly force is justified only when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code 835a):

- An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
- An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause serious bodily injury to another person unless apprehended.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: It is the policy of SPD to utilize firearms only for official law enforcement purposes, applicable department policies, and pursuant to state and federal laws. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

Training Requirements: Use of these firearms by personnel is authorized as long as the user has completed approved training and has maintained qualification requirements:

- Prior to using an AR-15 style firearm on duty, officers must attend a POST rifle school
- SWAT officers are required to attend a POST approved SWAT school that includes range training
- SWAT officers and snipers train with their firearms monthly
- Officers must attend a submachine gun school prior to using a submachine gun on duty

The Department currently possesses the following rifles and ammunition:

Note: *Because the firearms in Category 10 are very similar, we have listed the general Description, Capabilities and Purpose on the first page of this section to avoid repetitive text.*

Colt Tactical M16-A1

Acquisition Cost	Owned by U.S. government
Quantity	30
Estimated Lifespan	At the end of their lifespan (these are not issued, maintained, or used)
Funding Source	$0 – Federal Government

Manufacturer: Colt

Manufacturer Description: This is a military rifle modified by the Salinas Police Department range staff to only shoot semi-automatic. Its appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. Originally obtained to be used as patrol rifles, they have not been issued to officers or used in any way for several years. The rifles belong to the U.S. government and SPD intends to return them to the Defense Logistics Agency.

Daniel Defense MK18

Acquisition Cost	$1,528.08
Quantity	24
Estimated Lifespan	15 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Daniel Defense

Manufacturer Description: This is a rifle that in appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. This rifle is chambered in 5.56 and only issued to qualified SWAT members. It has a shorter barrel than a standard issue patrol rifle making it easier to maneuver and control inside structures with greater accuracy than a handgun.

Daniel Defense DDM4 V7S

Acquisition Cost	$1,493.45
Quantity	6
Estimated Lifespan	20+ years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Daniel Defense

Manufacturer Description: The DDM4 V7S AR15 style firearm features the MFR 10.0 M-LOK rail and is built around a free-floating, Cold Hammer Forged 11.5 inch barrel. The V7S delivers optimal maneuverability, reliability, accuracy, and terminal ballistics using a wide variety of ammunition. Its carbine length gas system provides smooth and reliable cycling under harsh conditions and reduces perceived recoil. With the M-LOK attachment points that run along 7 positions and an uninterrupted 1913 Picatinny rail on top, the V7S has plenty of room for sights, optics, and accessories the user may require. Pairing an 11.5 inch barrel and the MFR Rail also ensures compatibility with a wide variety of muzzle devices and sound suppressors. The independently ambidextrous GRIP-N-RIP Charging Handle accommodates left- and right-handed shooters. This rifle also comes with the ergonomic Daniel Defense Buttstock and Pistol Grip.

Heckler and Koch Model MP5A3

Acquisition Cost	$1,380
Quantity	3
Estimated Lifespan	20+ years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Heckler and Koch

Manufacturer Description: This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member.

Sig Sauer MPX

Acquisition Cost	$1,850
Quantity	2
Estimated Lifespan	20 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: SIG Sauer

Manufacturer Description: This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member.

AERO Precision LLC AR-10

Acquisition Cost	unknown
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	20 years
Funding Source	unknown

Manufacturer: AERO

Manufacturer Description: This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires.

Daniel Defense DD5 AR-10

Acquisition Cost	unknown
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	20 years
Funding Source	unknown

Manufacturer: Daniel Defense

Manufacturer Description: This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires.

Remington 700 (.338)

Acquisition Cost	unknown
Quantity	1
Estimated Lifespan	20 years
Funding Source	unknown

Manufacturer: Remington

Manufacturer Description: This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .338 issued to SWAT sniper teams for high-risk situations. It is designed for precision shot placement. This rifle is more accurate at greater distances than an AR-15 style rifle.

Remington Arms 700 (.308)

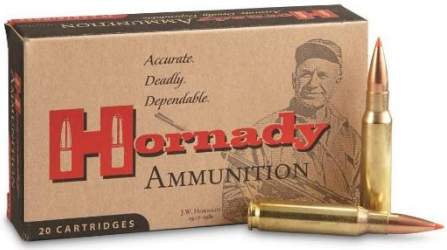
Acquisition Cost	$900
Quantity	4
Estimated Lifespan	20 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Remington

Manufacturer Description: This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires.

Hornady .308 168 GR Rifle Ammunition, < .50 caliber

Acquisition Cost	$27.64 per box of 20
Quantity	3,700
Estimated Lifespan	5-8 years
Funding Source	General Fund

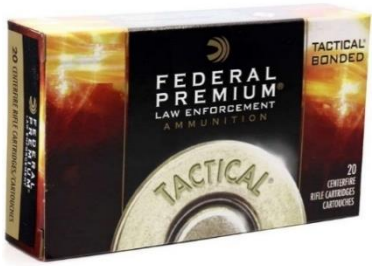


Manufacturer: Hornady

Manufacturer Description: Hornady .308 Grain 168 Rifle Ammunition features extremely tight tolerances and strict quality control for lot-to-lot consistency. Cases are carefully selected based on wall thickness uniformity, internal capacity, case weight and consistent wall concentrically, while the powder is matched carefully to each specific load for optimal pressure, velocity, and consistent accuracy.

Federal .308 165 Grain Bonded SP Round, < .50 caliber

Acquisition Cost	$49.99 per box of 20
Quantity	1,220 rounds
Estimated Lifespan	5-8 years
Funding Source	General Fund



Manufacturer: Federal Premium

Manufacturer Description: 308 Winchester by Federal Law Enforcement features a 165 grain bonded jacketed soft point bullet. This is new production non-corrosive ammo that is made with boxer primer and brass casing. Designed with law enforcement in mind, this Federal 308 Winchester is built for pinpoint accuracy in any circumstances.

Hornady 338 Lapua 285 GR Centerfire Rifle Ammunition

Acquisition Cost	$98.65 per box of 20
Quantity	300
Estimated Lifespan	5-8 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Hornady

Manufacturer Description: Hornady® ELD™ Match™ .338 Lapua Magnum 285 Grain Centerfire Rifle Ammunition delivers consistent, match-grade accuracy and flat trajectories, using their ELD (Extremely Low Drag) bullets. ELD bullets have extremely high ballistic coefficients, optimum secant ogives, and boattail bases that make them exceedingly streamlined and aerodynamic to reduce air drag, minimizing bullet drop and wind drift for ultra-long-range shooting.

Hornady 5.56, 75 GR BTHP

Acquisition Cost	$5.16 per box of 20
Quantity	5,200
Estimated Lifespan	5-8 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Hornady

Manufacturer Description: All Hornady® Match™ bullets feature revolutionary AMP® (Advanced Manufacturing Process) bullet jackets. Developed by Hornady® engineers, these bullet jackets are a technological advancement in design, tooling, and manufacturing that combine to produce the most consistently concentric bullet jackets available. These proven AMP® jackets are the foundation for exceptional bullet accuracy and have virtually zero runout and near-zero wall thickness variation. Coupled with precision swaged cores and manufactured to the tightest standards in the industry, all Hornady® Match™ bullets provide superior consistency, high ballistic coefficients, and unprecedented levels of accuracy.

Designed for use in a variety of applications and manufactured through AAC's advanced research, design, and engineering process with state-of-the-art, quality machines, and materials.

Category 11 – Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles

Equipment Type: Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(11)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles. Salinas Police Department possesses an accessory that is listed in this section because it was designed to launch explosive projectiles, however, it is utilized in the same manner as items identified in Category 14, "40mm launchers."

The Salinas Police Department does not possess explosive projectiles.

Authorized Use | Purpose: To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The accessory is exclusively used as a less lethal force and lethal force option for kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: Applicable SPD policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

Training Requirements: Prior to using this equipment, officers must attend department approved training.

The Department currently possesses the following accessory:

Lewis Machine & Tool (LMT) M203 40MM Launcher

Acquisition Cost	unknown
Quantity	2
Estimated Lifespan	25 years, but can vary on use, including practice and training
Funding Source	unknown

Manufacturer: LMT

Manufacturer Description: N/A since SPD does not utilize this piece of equipment for its intended purpose.

Description: This accessory is listed in this section because it was designed to launch explosive projectiles, however, it is utilized in the same manner as items identified in Category 14, "40mm launchers."

The Salinas Police Department does not possess explosive projectiles.

Capabilities: The M203 launcher is a firearm attachment utilized in such a way to consolidate less lethal and lethal force options. It mounts under the barrel of a rifle and has a separate trigger and aiming system. This launcher is primarily intended to deliver less lethal chemical agent containers.

Purpose:
To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. Used in the same manner as a 40MM launcher as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

Description and Photo Source: Salinas Police Department

Category 12 – Distraction Devices

"Flash-Bang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray

Equipment Type: Flash-Bang | Noise Flash

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(12)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: Canisters containing non-lethal chemical agents and/or smoke that are released when deployed.

This device is ideal for distracting dangerous people during high-risk situations during SWAT operations. Chemical agent and smoke canisters have a variety of individual capabilities and applications. Chemical agent and smoke canisters carry the agent into the environment in a variety of methods, including but not limited to powder, a liquid mist, smoke, pyrotechnic devices, and vapor aerosols. Exposure to chemical agents normally causes no lasting effects. This equipment has indoor and outdoor capabilities and uses.

Authorized Use | Purpose: The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Generally, light/sound diversionary devices may be considered whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry, enabling arrest and potentially reducing the risk of injury. Circumstances for the use of light/sound diversionary devices shall include, but not limited to:

- Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations
- High-Risk warrant services
- To distract a violent person, mentally deranged persons or persons believed to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs and necessary to facilitate apprehension
- When the Tactical Commander or Team Leader deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident

Prior to deploying light/sound diversionary devices, SWAT personnel shall consider all available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e. presence of small children or elderly persons, etc.). Circumstances may dictate that deployment of the device inside the objective is not an option. In these circumstances deployment will occur outside of the objective.

In all cases, light/sound diversionary devices shall be deployed in an area visible to the deploying officer. The deploying officer will not throw the device at anyone.

Due to the fact light/sound diversionary devices have the potential to ignite flammable materials, a portable fire extinguisher should be readily accessible whenever these devices are deployed. In any situation a light/sound diversionary device is deployed, all S.W.A.T. members in the area should wear Nomex hoods and gloves.

Generally, these devices will not be used solely for the preservation of evidence. The Tactical Commander shall review the use of light/sound diversionary devices, as soon as practical, following each incident or operation to ensure the devices were used according to policy and that the devices functioned properly. All information obtained shall be used for statistical and training purposes.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: Except in emergencies (i.e. life threatening situations), light/sound diversionary devices shall not be used without prior authorization of the Tactical Commander or Team Leader. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force.

Training Requirements: Prior to use, officers must attend diversionary device training conducted by a POST certified instructor. This occurs during basic SWAT school and another half-day of in-house training.

The Department currently possesses the following Distraction Devices:

Combined Tactical Systems 7290M Mini Flash-Bang

Acquisition Cost	$47.38 each
Quantity	39
Estimated Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Systems Inc.

Manufacturer Description: A non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a thunderous bang with an intensely bright light. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry, or other high-risk arrest situations.

Combined Tactical Systems Inc. #7290-3 - Flash-Bang

Acquisition Cost	$112.87 each
Quantity	18
Estimated Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Systems Inc.

Manufacturer Description: A non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry, or other high-risk arrest situations. This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces three sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure.

Combined Tactical Systems Inc. #7290-7 - Flash-Bang

Acquisition Cost	$140.11
Quantity	11
Estimated Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Systems Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting, multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces seven sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure.

Royal Arms Flash Bang Red Cap, #FB-82H

Acquisition Cost	$32.50 per box of 5
Quantity	15
Estimated Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Royal Arms

Manufacturer Description: Royal Arms Flash Bangs are used with 12-guage shotguns with cylinder smooth bore barrels. The #FB-82H is powder compressed with two hard fiber wads.

Purpose: Diversionary / Disorientation / Breaching / Crowd Control

Capabilities: Designed as a less lethal diversionary round that can breach solid wood doors, light steel, sliders, car windows and use in crawl spaces during critical incidents.

FB-82H 12 Ga. 82 Grain Flash Bang Hard | RoyalArms.com

Category 12, continued

Equipment Type: Chemical Agents & Munitions ("tear gas")

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(12)

Description & Equipment Capabilities: Chemical agent munitions, which are commonly referred to as "tear gas," may be used by the Salinas Police Department as a non-lethal tool to limit the escalation of conflict in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The use of chemical irritants is an option to limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The use of chemical irritants are an option that can be selected in the goal of protection of life and property and/or restoration of order.

Authorized Use | Purpose: Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 308 Control Devices and Techniques.

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Generally, the option to deploy chemical irritants will be exercised after a suspect has been given numerous opportunities to surrender, the Tactical Commander is satisfied that negotiations have been exhausted, and that further communication with the suspect will not result in the suspects' surrender.

The deployment of this less lethal option is intended to resolve the situation without creating a confrontation between the police and the suspect. In using chemical irritants, the intent is to make the suspect's environment so uncomfortable that he/she seeks to exit the structure or vehicle and is taken into custody by an arrest team. It is never the intent of the Salinas Department to injure or punish the suspect by using these devices. The suspect's failure to surrender has created the need for this option.

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

SPD SWAT Standard Operating Procedures: Prior to deployment, the Tactical Commander and Team Leader should consider the evacuation of the area around the objective site that may be affected by the application of the chemical agents. Command personnel should insure, within reason, there are no infants, ill, or physically mentally or emotionally disabled people in the

specified deployment area. The team member(s) assigned to deploy the chemical irritants will develop a Chemical Agents Deployment Plan which will explain how much irritant will be used, where it will be introduced and how it will be deployed (except during Emergency Gas Deployment). These team members will then present the plan to the Team Leader and Tactical Commander.

Prior to deployment, both team members will inspect the munitions to avoid confusion or errors. Once the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team(s) are in place, they will advise the Team Leader. The Team Leader will advise them when to deploy the munitions and this order will be repeated by the Chemical Irritants Deployment Team to eliminate any confusion.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

Training Requirements: Members must attend a department approved chemical irritant school to participate on the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team.

The Department currently possesses the following chemical agent and smoke canisters:

Combined Tactical Systems 5230B Baffled Canister Grenade

Cost	$32.41
Quantity	55
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS).

Combined Tactical Systems 5230JL CS Jet Lite Canister Grenade

Cost	$43.84
Quantity	54
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a burning grenade designed to rapidly discharge a high volume of smoke and chemical irritant. Due to combustion risk, it should not be used on rooftops, crawl spaces, or indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS).

Combined Tactical Systems 5430 CS Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade

Cost	$42.29
Quantity	20
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a flameless grenade that poses no risk of fire. It discharges a large amount of powder and is most effective indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS).

Combined Tactical Systems 6230 Canister Grenade

Cost	$23.88
Quantity	14
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a pyrotechnic grenade that emits smoke and chemical irritant for approximately 30-40 seconds. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS).

Combined Tactical Systems 1947 OC Vapor MK-9

Cost	$42.99
Quantity	7
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The OC Vapor System is ideal for forcing subjects from small rooms, attics, crawl spaces or confined areas in cell extraction situations. It is a non-flammable vapor which affects the respiratory system. OC Vapor does not require extensive area clean up or

personal decontamination procedures. The irritant is Oleoresin Capsicum (OC).

Combined Tactical Systems 6343 OC/CS Vapor Grenade

Cost	$38.37
Quantity	5
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This device delivers an invisible vapor. It is most effective indoors. Irritant is a combination of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS)

Combined Tactical Systems 4330 CS Liquid Barricade Spin Stabilized 40MM

Cost	$28.76 each
Quantity	41
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: This Liquid CS filled projectile penetrates intermediate barriers and delivers irritant agents into an adjacent room. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) and is deployed using a 40mm launching system.

Combined Tactical Systems 6210HC White Smoke Canister

Cost	$34.95
Quantity	3
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: A burning grenade designed to discharge a high volume of smoke or chemical agent rapidly through multiple emission ports.

Purpose: White outdoor smoke grenades are used for obscuring tactical movement and signaling or marking a landing zone. Also available in a variety of other colors.

Photo and Description: 6210 - White Smoke Canister Grenade - Combined Systems

Combined Tactical Systems 6210-G Green Smoke Canister

Cost	$45.85
Quantity	5
Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: Green outdoor smoke grenades are used for obscuring tactical movement and signaling or marking a landing zone.

Purpose: White outdoor smoke grenades are used for obscuring tactical movement and signaling or marking a landing zone. Also available in a variety of other colors.

Photo and Description: 6210 - White Smoke Canister Grenade - Combined Systems

Category 14 - 40MM Projectile Launchers and Munitions

The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons

Equipment Type: 40MM Projectile Launchers and Projectiles

Definitive Section: CA Gov't Code Section 7070(c)(14)

Description and Equipment Capabilities: An impact launcher capable of firing an array of less lethal 40mm rounds. This is used to limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents. 40mm less lethal launchers have an effect range of up to 20 yards.

The 40mm less lethal launcher may be deployed to gain compliance or de-escalate conflicts to help prevent a situation from becoming a lethal force situation. The system's effectiveness provides time and distance between officers and a suspect, reducing the immediacy of the threat and allows opportunity for further de-escalation. This system can be used to address self-destructive/suicidal, dangerous, and/or combative individuals; to gain a tactical advantage from a distance (i.e., breaking a window to get an unobstructed view of an individual or disabling a security camera); against potentially vicious animals; and for riot/crowd control and/or civil unrest incidents where the use of the 40mm is objectively reasonable.

Authorized Use | Purpose: In order to control subject(s) who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy to limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible.

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

a) The person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe

application of approved munitions.

b) The person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.

c) The person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.

d) There is probable cause to believe that the person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Applicable Policies for Authorized Use: Applicable department policies include 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code S 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Training Requirements: To use 40mm less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend department approved training. To use less lethal chemical irritants including those delivered by 40mm projectile launchers, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

The Department possesses the following 40MM Less Lethal Launchers and Munitions:

Penn Arms Pump 40MM Multi-launcher P540-3

Acquisition Cost	$2,639.88
Quantity	18
Estimated Lifespan	25 years, but can vary on use, including practice and training
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Penn Arms

Manufacturer Description: This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with a six-shot capacity. This launcher is primarily used for the deployment of the CTS 4557 Baton Round.

The PENN ARMS 40mm launcher is a tactical single shot launcher that features a collapsible stock. It will fire standard 40mm less lethal ammunition, up to 6.0 inches in cartridge length. 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet.

Penn Arms 40MM Single Launcher L140-4

Acquisition Cost	1,347.05
Quantity	4
Lifespan	25 years, but can vary on use, including practice and training
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Penn Arms

Description: This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with one shot capacity used for the deployment of 40mm chemical agent containers. Penn Arms – Model GL1-40 (40mm Single Shot Launcher) (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer Description: A 40mm single-shot break-open frame launcher with a rifled barrel and fixed stock. Features include: Double-action trigger, trigger lock push button and hammer lock safeties.

The Department currently possesses the following 40MM projectiles:

Penn Arms CTS 4557 Foam Baton Round

Cost	$25.31
Quantity	424
Estimated Lifespan	5 years
Funding Source	General Fund

Manufacturer: Penn Arms

Manufacturer Description: This is a less lethal kinetic energy projectile made of foam and plastic. These can be used as an impact weapon similar to a baton but at a distance and from a position of cover to limit additional risks to officers and residents. They can also be used to disable lights and surveillance cameras or break windows from a distance to provide extra protection to officers during critical incidents.

709 Military Equipment Addendum A (8-18-22).pdf

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709 Military Equipment
Addendum A

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

DJI MAVIC MINI, Quantity: 3. This is a battery powered remote operated Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) able to record video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost: $400 each.

DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE DUAL, Quantity: 7. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with color and infrared camera, audio speaker, and light. Cost $5,500 each

DJI M300 with HT20, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 45 minutes of flight time. It can be operated in inclement weather and is equipped with an infrared camera, zoom camera, and light. Cost $25,000.

SKYDIO2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 25 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with a color camera. Cost $1,200.

EMAX TINYHAWK, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 5 minutes of flight time. Cost $250.

BRINC LEMUR, Quantity: 2. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $17,000 for one, and one donated.

DJI MAVIC AIR 2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $1,200.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To be used when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations:

i. Public safety and life preservation missions including, barricaded suspects, hostage situations, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants;
ii. Mass casualty events;
iii. Lost or missing persons;
iv. Rescue events;
v. Disaster response and recovery;
vi. Suspected explosive devices;
vii. Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation;
viii. Pursuant to a search warrant;
ix. Special Events;

x. When there is probable cause to believe that the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition, or event, and that those images tend to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony;

xi. Anytime a UAS would enhance public safety, improve operational safety, incident stabilization or incident mitigation as determined by the authorizing person;

xii. Anti-UAV operations when a person is operating a UAV in a manner which impedes emergency personnel who, in the course of their duties, are coping with an emergency (refer to Penal Code § 402(a)(2);

xiii. Training missions;

xiv. In support of the Salinas Fire Department when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy; and

xv. Mutual Aid support when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy.

c. <u>Expected Lifespan:</u>
3-5 years for all UAS.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $13,000 total.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy or our community, pursuant to state and Federal law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure, 332 Missing Persons, 615 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations, and FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107.

f. <u>Training:</u>
All department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for UAS operation. In addition, each operator must attend a 20-hour department training and ongoing bi-monthly training.

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
ROBOTEX AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy-duty tactical robot, with one fixed camera to the front and moveable dome camera on the top, and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

RECON ROBOTICS RECON SCOUT XT AND THROWBOT 2, Quantity: 2 This is a battery powered, remote operated robot that can be thrown into hazardous situations and crawl over terrain and small obstacles. It has real time video and audio capabilities. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations top quickly

make informed decisions and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

TRANSCEND ROBOTICS VANTAGE ROBOT, Quantity: 1 This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy duty tactical robot, with an adjustable color camera with thermal and night vision capabilities, and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost None (Donated).

b. Purpose:
To be used during critical incidents by SWAT members to remotely gain visual/audio information, deliver Hostage Negotiations phone, open doors, locate barricaded subjects, clear buildings/houses, and increase safety for officers and the community during critical incidents.

c. Expected Lifespan:
10-15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance and battery replacement are approximately $2,000 total.

e. Authorized Use:
Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate a robot. Use is authorized by the Incident or Tactical commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 408 SWAT / HNT.

f. Training:
SWAT officers receive a day of in-house training and regular practical training on the capabilities and operation of robots.

2. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL MAXXPRO MRAP, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats up to 10 personnel with an open floorplan that allows for rescue of personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields and personal body armor. Cost $7,000.

OSHKOSH MRAP M-ATV, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats four personnel with a robust suspension, which allows for an emergency response to almost any situation. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields or personal body armor. Cost $0.

b. Purpose:

To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety by providing ballistic protection, vehicle-based rescue operations, and use in rough terrain which can limit equipment availability.

c. **Expected lifespan:**
15 years remain for each.

d. **Fiscal impact:**
Annual maintenance $2,600 each.

e. **Authorized Use:**
The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a Watch Commander or SWAT Commander based on circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with department Policy and training. The Department shall utilize armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 408 SWAT / HNT and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. **Training:**
All driver/operators are licensed by The Department of Motor Vehicles with Class B airbrake endorsement. They attend formalized instruction on these vehicles' operation and receive practical driving instruction in preparation for the license examination.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. **Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**
INTERNATIONAL 4300 by SVI Trucks, Quantity:1 This is a custom-built Mobile Command Vehicle equipped with mobile computer terminals, a police radio, desks, and a kitchen area with sink, refrigerator, microwave, and a restroom. It has an adjustable color camera with zoom capabilities. Cost $389,469.

b. **Purpose:**
This vehicle is used during special events and major prolonged incidents where a command post is beneficial to support and control law enforcement activities.

c. **Expected lifespan:**
This vehicle was purchased in 2005 and lifespan is determined by the amount of use, which is infrequent. Estimated to be 20+ years. Information Technology (IT) may have to be upgraded in the future.

d. **Fiscal impact:**
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $700.

e. **Authorized Use:**
Use of the MCV may be authorized by the Watch Commander or an Incident Commander during pre-planned events or other times a command post may be beneficial to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. **Training:**

Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. Users are required to participate in a two-hour department approved familiarization and practical driving training.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
Ford F-550 van by LDV Inc., Quantity: 1. This is a custom-built vehicle designated for use by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICIC) task force. The vehicle is equipped to run computer forensic examination equipment and contains an interview room which can be audio and video recorded. Cost $195,722 which was reimbursed by the ICAC grant program.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used as part of a county-wide task force to aid in the response to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and internet crimes against children.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
The ICAC vehicle is new and has not been serviced. Estimated annual maintenance cost $400 would consist of common preventative maintenance all vehicles require.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the ICAC vehicle may be authorized by an Investigations Unit supervisor when its capabilities may be useful to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. There is no special training required to operate this vehicle. There is a familiarization session with ICAC investigators regarding functionality.

8. Firearms of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
REMMINGTON ARMS 870, Quantity: 2. This is a 12-gauge pump action shotgun with a breaching standoff device affixed to the end of the barrel. Cost: $900 each.

b. Purpose:
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or occupants such as an active shooter situation.

c. Expected lifespan:
The expected lifespan of this firearm is 15 years or more with proper maintenance.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $50 each.

e. **Authorized Use:**
Breaching shotguns are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this firearm is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. **Training:**
A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this firearm.

9. Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

a. **Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY T.K.O. FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

FEDERAL DOOR BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

b. **Purpose:**
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or residents such as an active shooter situation.

c. **Expected lifespan:**
Specialty ammunition such as breaching rounds generally have a five-year guarantee.

d. **Fiscal impact:**
Both shotgun rounds are approximately $4-5 each depending on market availability and demand. Replacement cost is $480-600 quinquennially or $96-120 annually.

e. **Authorized Use:**
Breaching shotgun rounds are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this ammunition is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. **Training:**
A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this ammunition.

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Addendum A

10. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber including assault weapons as designed in sections 30510 and 3055 of the Penal Code.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

COLT M16-A1, Quantity: 30. This is a military rifle modified by the Salinas Police Department range staff to only shoot semi-automatic. Its appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. Originally obtained to be used as patrol rifles, they have not been issued to officers or used in any way for several years. The rifles belong to the U.S. government and SPD intends to return them to the Defense Logistics Agency. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE MK18, Quantity: 26. This is a rifle that in appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. This rifle is chambered in 5.56 and only issued to qualified SWAT members. It has a shorter barrel than a standard issue patrol rifle making it easier to maneuver and control inside structures with greater accuracy than a handgun. Cost $1,485 each.

HECKLER & KOCH MP-5, Quantity: 3. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,380 each.

SIG SAUER MPX, Quantity: 2. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,850 each.

AERO PRECISION LLC AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE DD5 AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 4. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .308 issued to SWAT sniper teams for high-risk situations. It is designed for precision

shot placement. This rifle is more accurate at greater distances than an AR-15 style rifle. Cost $900 each.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 1. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .338 issued to SWAT sniper teams. It is designed for precision shot placement. The .338 rifle round has greater power and velocity than a .308 rifle round. Cost $0.

HORNADAY .308 168GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 600. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .308 rifles. Cost $125 per case of 100.

HORNARDAY .338 285GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 100. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .338 rifles. Cost $630 per case of 100.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

The Salinas Police Department equips its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. These firearms are to be used as precision weapons to address a threat with more precision and/or at greater distances than a handgun.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>

Colt M-16A1 are at the end of their expected lifespan but most still function although not issued, maintained, or used.

Daniel Defense MK18 have a 15-year lifespan.

Heckler & Koch MP-5 have a 20+ year lifespan determined by maintenance.

Sig Sauer MPX have a 20-year lifespan.

Aero Precision LLC have a 20-year lifespan.

Daniel Defense DD5 have a 20-year lifespan.

Remington 700 have a 20-year lifespan.

Ammunition is good until used.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>

Annual maintenance of each firearm is approximately $50.

Ammunition is used regularly during training and is replaced after use. Cost is approximately $1,000 annually.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code 835a)

- An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
- An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause serious bodily injury to another person unless immediately apprehended.

Use of these firearms by personnel is authorized so long as the user has completed approved training and has maintained qualification requirements. It is the policy of SPD to utilize firearms only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to state and federal laws. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. <u>Training:</u>
Prior to using an AR-15 style firearm on duty, officers must attend a POST rifle school.

SWAT officers are required to attend a POST approved SWAT school that includes range training.

SWAT officers and snipers train with their firearms monthly.

Officers must attend a submachine gun school prior to using a submachine gun on duty.

11. Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
LEWIS MACHINE & TOOL (LMT) M203 40MM LAUNCHER, Quantity: 2. This accessory is listed in this section because it was designed to launch explosive projectiles, however it is utilized in the same manner as items identified in section 14 "40mm launchers," below. The Salinas Police Department does not possess explosive projectiles. The M203 launcher is a firearm attachment utilized in such a way to consolidate less lethal and lethal force options. It mounts under the barrel of a rifle and has a separate trigger and aiming system. This launcher is primarily intended to deliver less lethal chemical agent containers.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>
25 years but can vary greatly depending on use including practice and training.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance is approximately $50 each.

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e. **Authorized Use:**

f. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

In order to control subject who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) A specific person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) A specific person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
(c) A specific person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that a specific person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

g. **Training:**

To use less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend a department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

12. Distraction Devices "flashbang grenades"

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290M MINI FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 63. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). Cost $36.40 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-3 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 23. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces three sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $103.31 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-7 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 11. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting, multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces seven sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $128.25 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 7290MT/7290T TRAINING MINI FLASH-BANG TRAINING BODIES, Quantity 14. Both training systems are used to facilitate realistic training scenarios. They are built and weigh the same as the model 7290M and 7290. The body is painted bright blue and use is unlimited. Cost $56.10 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 201FB TRAINING FUZES RELOAD, Quantity: 24. The fuse is inserted into the training body and produces a loud bang. These are used during training only. Cost $13.60 each

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

This device is ideal for distracting dangerous people during high-risk situations during SWAT operations.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>

Single use, good until used.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>

There are no associated maintenance costs, units are replaced upon use. On average, 20 devices are used during SWAT operations and another 20 training fuses per year. Annual replacement cost is approximately $1,000 total.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>

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The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Except in emergencies (i.e. life threatening situations), light/sound diversionary devices shall not be used without prior authorization of the Tactical Commander or Team Leader.

i. Generally, light/sound diversionary devices may be considered whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry, enabling arrest and potentially reducing the risk of injury.
ii. Circumstances for the use of light/sound diversionary devices shall include, but be not limited to:
    - Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations
    - High-Risk warrant services
    - To distract a violent person, mentally deranged persons or persons believed to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs and necessary to facilitate apprehension.
    - When the Tactical Commander or Team Leader deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident.
iii. Prior to deploying light/sound diversionary devices, SWAT personnel shall consider all available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e. presence of small children or elderly persons, etc.). Circumstances may dictate that deployment of the device inside the objective is not an option. In these circumstances deployment will occur outside of the objective.
iv. In all cases, light/sound diversionary devices shall be deployed in an area visible to the deploying officer. The deploying officer will not throw the device at anyone.
v. Due to the fact light/sound diversionary devices have the potential to ignite flammable materials, a portable fire extinguisher should be readily accessible whenever these devices are deployed. In any situation a light/sound diversionary device is deployed, all S.W.A.T. members in the area should wear Nomex hoods and gloves.
vi. Generally, these devices will **not** be used solely for the preservation of evidence.
vii. The Tactical Commander shall review the use of light/sound diversionary devices, as soon as practical, following each incident or operation to ensure the devices were used according to policy and that the devices functioned properly. All information obtained shall be used for statistical and training purposes.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Prior to use, officers must attend diversionary device training conducted by a POST certified instructor. This occurs during basic SWAT school and another half-day of in-house training.

12. Chemical Irritants "Tear Gas"

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230B CS BALLFED CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity:65. This is a pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $32.41 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230JL CS JET LITE CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 63. This is a burning grenade designed to rapidly discharge a high volume of smoke and chemical irritant. Due to combustion risk, it should not be used on rooftops, crawl spaces, or indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $34.63 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5430 CS FLAMELESS EXPULSION CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 20. This is a flameless grenade that poses no risk of fire. It discharges a large amount of powder and is most effective indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $38.71 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6230 CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 14. This is a pyrotechnic grenade that emits smoke and chemical irritant for approximately 30-40 seconds. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $23.88 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6343 OC/CS VAPOR GRENADE, Quantity: 5. This device delivers an invisible vapor. It is most effective indoors. Irritant is a combination of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $35.12 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4330 CS LIQUID BARRICADE SPIN STABILIZED 40MM, Quantity: 140. This Liquid CS filled projectile penetrates intermediate barriers and delivers irritant agents into an adjacent room. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) and is deployed using a 40mm launching system. Cost 22.20 each.

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COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 1947 OC VAPOR MK-9, Quantity 9. This is a cannister that delivers an invisible vapor of chemical irritant and is most effective when used indoors. Irritant is Oleoresin Capsicum (OC). Cost 45.30 each

b. Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The use of chemical irritants are an option that can be selected in the goal of protection of life and property and/or restoration of order. Generally, the option to deploy chemical irritants will be exercised after the suspect has been given numerous opportunities to surrender, the Tactical Commander is satisfied that negotiations have been exhausted, and that further communication with the suspect will not result in the suspects' surrender.

The deployment of this less lethal option is intended to resolve the situation without creating a confrontation between the police and the suspect. In using chemical irritants, the intent is to make the suspect's environment so uncomfortable that he/she seeks to exit the structure or vehicle and is taken into custody by an arrest team. It is never the intent of the Salinas Department to injure or punish the suspect by using these devices. The suspect's failure to surrender has created the need for this option.

c. Expected lifespan:

Tear Gas devices have a five-year shelf life.

d. Fiscal impact:

Tear Gas devices are replaced after use or at the expiration of their shelf life. SPD cannot reasonably predict when use of these devices will occur. Total quinquennial replacement cost $9,088.16 or $1,817.63 annual.

e. Authorized Use:

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

SPD SWAT Standard Operating Procedures:

Prior to deployment, the Tactical Commander and Team Leader should consider the evacuation of the area around the objective site that may be affected by the application of the chemical agents. Command personnel should insure, **within reason**, there are no infants, ill, or physically mentally or emotionally disabled people in the specified deployment area.

The team member(s) assigned to deploy the chemical irritants will develop a Chemical Agents Deployment Plan which will explain how much irritant will be used, where it will be introduced and how it will be deployed (except during Emergency Gas Deployment). These team members will then present the plan to the Team Leader and Tactical Commander.

Prior to deployment, both team members will inspect the munitions to avoid confusion or errors. Once the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team(s) are in place, they will advise the Team Leader. The Team Leader will advise them when to deploy the munitions and this order will be repeated by the Chemical Irritants Deployment Team to eliminate any confusion.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 308 Control Devices and Techniques.

f. <u>Training:</u>
Members must attend a department approved chemical irritant school to participate on the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team.

14. 40mm projectile launchers and projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
PENN ARMS PUMP 40MM MULTI-LAUNCHER P540-1, Quantity 17 (12 patrol, 2 patrol sergeants, 1 Investigations, and 2 SWAT). This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with a six-shot capacity. This launcher is primarily used for the deployment of the CTS 4557 Baton Round. Cost $3,400

PENN ARMS 40MM SINGLE LAUNCHER L140-4, Quantity: 4. This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with one shot capacity used for the deployment of 40mm chemical agent containers.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 FOAM BATON ROUND, Quantity: 400. This is a less lethal kinetic energy projectile made of foam and plastic. These can be used as an impact weapon similar to a baton but at a distance and from a position of cover to limit additional risks to officers and residents. They can also be used to disable lights

and surveillance cameras or break windows from a distance to provide extra protection to officers during critical incidents. Cost $19.09 each.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 RELOAD KIT, Quantity: 12 cases (120 rounds). This is a less expensive projectile used for training. Cost $1,551.00 per case ($12.925 each).

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>
25 years for 40mm launchers but can vary greatly depending on use, including practice and training.

Foam Baton Rounds have a five-year shelf life and reload kits for training are good until used.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance is approximately $50 per launcher.

Foam baton rounds are replaced when used. Annually, an average of 5-30 are used as a less lethal force option. Use for non-force tasks such as disabling a light have not been accurately tracked. Replacing 100 foam baton rounds is likely an overestimate but costs $1,909.

Reload Kits are used for training. A minimum of 12 rounds are used per officer during initial training and six rounds are used per officer per year for qualification. Approximately 1,000 per year for a cost of $12,925.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
In order to control subject(s) who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) The person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.

(c) The person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that the person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable department policies include 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

f. <u>Training:</u>

To use 40mm less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants including those delivered by 40mm projectile launchers, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf

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SUPPLEMENTAL HATE CRIME REPORT

Commission on
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)
860 Stillwater Road, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95605-1630 • 916 227-3909

☐ **Hate incident (No Crime Committed)** ☐ **Hate Crime (422.6 PC, 51.7 CC, 52.1 CC)**

VICTIM

VICTIM TYPE

☐ **Individual**

Legal name (Last, First): _____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

☐ **School, business or organization**

Name: _____

Type: _____
(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)

☐ **Faith-based organization**

Name: _____

Faith: _____

☐ **Other**

Name: _____

Type: _____

Address: _____

Date and time of incident: _____

Location of incident: _____

Date and time of report: _____

Location of report: _____

Agency Case #: _____

NATURE OF CALL FOR SERVICE (check all that apply)

☐ Crime against persons

☐ Crime against property

☐ Gang activity

☐ Other _____

SAMPLE

BIAS

TYPE OF BIAS
(Check all characteristics that apply)

☐ Disability
☐ Gender
☐ Gender identity/expression
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Nationality
☐ Religion
☐ Significant day of offense
(e.g., 9/11, holy days)
☐ Association with a person or group with one or more of these characteristics (actual or perceived)
☐ Other: _____

ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED BIAS – VICTIM'S STATEMENT

☐ Actual bias [Victim has the indicated characteristic(s)].
☐ Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].

REASON FOR BIAS:

Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?
☐ Yes ☐ No

BIAS INDICATORS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ Hate speech ☐ Acts/gestures ☐ Property damage ☐ Symbol used
☐ Written/electronic communication ☐ Graffiti/spray paint ☐ Other: _____

HISTORY

SUSPECT INFORMATION

Legal name (Last, First): _____

Other Names used (AKA): _____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

Relationship to Victim: _____

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT & VICTIM

Suspect known to victim: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Nature of relationship: _____

Length of relationship: _____

☐ Prior reported incidents with suspect: *Total #* _____

Prior unreported incidents with suspect:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

WEAPONS/FORCE

Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

Force used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

EVIDENCE

Witnesses present during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Statements taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evidence collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Photos taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Recordings: ☐ Video ☐ Audio ☐ Booked

Suspect identified: ☐ Field ID ☐ By photo/video ☐ Known

RESOURCES

Resources offered at scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Marsy's Law Handout ☐ Hate Crimes Brochure ☐ Other: _____

MEDICAL

Victim	Suspect	
☐	☐	Declined medical treatment
☐	☐	Will seek own medical treatment
☐	☐	Received medical treatment
☐	☐	Injuries observed

Completed by	***Date***

Name/Title/ID number

SAMPLE

Senior and Disability Victimization addendum.pdf

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SENIOR AND DISABILITY VICTIMIZATION ADDENDUM

SENIOR AND DISABILTY VICTIMIZATION PROCEDURES

This Salinas Police Department procedure establishes guidelines for responding to and investigating cases involving elders and dependent adults. Crimes against elders and dependent adults whose physical or mental disabilities or other limitations restrict their ability to carry out normal activities or to protect their rights, and adults admitted as inpatients to a 24-hour health facility deserve special consideration and protection.

PATROL RESPONSIBILTIES

Patrol officers are responsible for the initial investigation of all elder/dependent adult abuse cases. When conducting an investigation, the priority is to ensure the safety and well-being of potential victims. Responding peace officers play a crucial role in creating successful outcomes for elder and dependent adult victims and will strive to complete the following when feasible:

- Maintain a working knowledge of the various types of elder and dependent adult abuse, and penal code sections accounting for physical and financial abuse, as well as neglect.
- Recognize that elder or dependent adults may have difficulty narrating events, appear to be poor historians, or lack short term memory, which adds to their vulnerability.
- Determine who is responsible for the care of the potential victim and any legal conservator or guardian status, powers of attorney.
- Attempt to determine whether abuse is related to a disability bias hate crime and related bias motivations (Penal Code 368.6).
- Isolate the elder/dependent adult to interview him or her away from the influence of a possible abuser. Ascertain his or her state of mind and level of competence and document responses in a report when one is taken. If the victim cannot be isolated or it is necessary to include non-law enforcement personnel in the interview. The reporting officer will document any relationship to the victim as well as the victim's reliance on that person in answering questions about the abuse. When appropriate, record victim, suspect, and witness interviews with BWC.
- Obtain a signed medical release from potential victims when appropriate.
- Recognize victim cooperation is not always necessary for prosecution and in some cases allowing the victim the option of preventing prosecution creates an opportunity for the perpetrators to obstruct justice by pressuring or threatening the victim(s).
- Interview caregivers separately. In some situations, the caregiver may be the abuser.
- Interview and list in the crime report all possible witnesses, household members, and neighbors. Neighbors and paramedics can often provide critical details in situations where the elder/dependent adult is unable to communicate well.
- Collect any relevant documents or evidence, such as checks, bank records, credit card statements, power of attorney, health care directive, related judicial orders and attach copies to the report.
- Photographs and written documentation of injuries and physical conditions are essential and will be taken in cases involving neglect and physical abuse.
- Comply with department policy requirements for arrest and seeking of arrest warrants.
- Request Emergency Protective Orders when appropriate in order to best protect the victim(s).
- Cross-Report to Monterey County Department of Social Services Aging and Adult Services (AAS) by calling (831) 755-4466 during business hours or (831) 755-5100 during nights and weekends. Then follow- up by sending a written report of documented suspected abuse within two working days (W&I 15640(c) and 15658.)
- In all suspected cases of Elder/Dependent Adult abuse, a report will be completed.

In situations where a crime has not occurred, or when it cannot be determined that one has occurred, the officer should do the following:

- Primary consideration should be given to the safety and security of the elder/dependent adult. If he or she is in need of emergency or immediate medical treatment, arrange for medical transport.
- If the victim is gravely disabled, unable to care for him or herself, and or is a danger to him or herself, and no responsible caregiver is present, contact Aging and Adult Services immediately. Evaluate for 5150 WI and have him or her transported to the Natividad Medical Center for a psychiatric hold if appropriate.

Special Considerations/Circumstances with Domestic Violence involving the Elderly: On occasion, domestic violence offenders may be elderly or extremely infirmed. In some cases it may be possible to establish that an elderly offender is not competent, not aware of their actions and/or was previously diagnosed by a physician or AAS of not being competent to make their own decisions as a result of dementia or a related disorder of cognitive decline. It is important to be aware that some offenders present a significant health risk due to the shock of incarceration and or removal from their normal place of residence as a result of their advanced age or significant medical condition or diagnosis of Alzheimer's or other related dementia. In addition to investigating/documenting the domestic violence incident, some or all of these options may be applicable based on the individual set of circumstances as alternatives to arrest/booking:

- Obtaining an Emergency Protective Order (EPO) and ensuring family members can keep the victim and offender in separate locations.
- Evaluate for 5150 W&I and if feasible/and or appropriate, place the offender on a psychiatric hold.
- Complete an arrest report indicating the offender was released pursuant to Penal Code section 849(b) or taken into custody and released thereafter to a competent third party who will assure the safety of both the victim and the offender.
- Contact the on-duty Monterey County Department of Social Services Aging and Adult Services employee to cross report and for additional resources to keep the victim safe and separated from the offender if the offender cannot be incarcerated/booked.

Physical Abuse/Endangerment: Document all injuries, obtain statements from each elder or dependent adult and document the demeanor of the elder or dependent adult. Photograph or videotape the suspected crime scene, and document any physical evidence and the general appearance of the residence. Seize any objects used to injure the elder or dependent adult and document any medications present at the scene and any pertinent medical history or conditions. Interview the medical personnel available. Reports: 1) Prepare an initial crime report in all cases of suspected physical abuse or endangerment and 2) Cross report to AAS.

Financial Abuse: Determine the identity of the reporting party, any relationship between the reporting party and the elder or dependent adult, and why the reporting party notified law enforcement. Determine the dates of economic loss, how the loss was discovered, and who discovered the loss. Obtain sample signature of the elder or dependent adult. Identify and interview, when feasible, all witnesses who may have relevant information. Interview any caregivers to determine their duties and responsibilities, including any financial agreements or loans provided to a caregiver by the elder/dependent adult. Obtain written consent to request bank records, credit statements, real estate loan documents and other relevant financial information. When feasible, document and collect all accessible financial documents pertaining to the suspected financial abuse.

Isolation: Deliberately preventing an elder/dependent adult from receiving his/her mail or phone calls; falsely telling a caller or visitor that an elder/dependent adult is not present or does not want to talk to him/her for the purpose of preventing the elder/dependent adult from having contact with family members, friends, or other concerned individuals; false imprisonment of the elder/dependent adult; and physical restraint of an elder/dependent adult for the purpose of preventing him/her from meeting with visitors. Note: These acts may not constitute isolation if they are performed in accord with the instructions of a licensed physician or in response to a threat of danger to a person's physical safety or property (WIC 15610.43).

Neglect: Neglect occurs when a caretaker or custodian fails to act with a degree of care that a reasonable person would have used when caring for an elder or dependent adult. Officers should do their best to document all physical evidence and consider videotaping the living conditions.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH/HOMICIDE

An unexplained or suspicious elder or dependent adult death should be treated as a homicide until a complete investigation including autopsy has been performed. Do not presume that all elder deaths are natural simply because of the age or physical limitations of the deceased.

SUSPECTED SEXUAL ABUSE OF AN ELDER OR DEPENDENT ADULT

When sexual abuse is suspected, efforts should be made by all community partners to treat the elder victim with dignity and care, with the recognition that many victims delay in their disclosure of sexual abuse for reasons including but not limited to fear, shame, embarrassment, and self-doubt. Ideally, repeated interviews should be kept to a minimum, and all criminal justice and community partners involved should do their best to communicate and collaborate with one another in a search for the truth. Victims should be notified that they have the right to a support person of their choosing pursuant to Penal Code sections 679.04 and 264.2. Documentation of the physical evidence and crime scene is important, as are any injuries to the victim. Follow department protocol for contacting and coordinating any follow-up medical exams or with sexual abuse response teams. Recorded interviews should be made for suspects, and documentation made of all statements made by suspects. When taking a suspect into custody, law enforcement should follow any department policies regarding collection of evidence or performing a standard rape kit on the suspect.

REMOVAL OF FIREARMS FROM THOSE LEGALLY PROHIBITED TO POSSESS THEM

Law enforcement should be familiar with the laws surrounding firearm relinquishment of those individuals who cannot legally possess them. (Penal Code section 18100 et. seq.) When law enforcement verifies that a restraining order has been issued, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to determine if the restraining order prohibits the possession of firearms and/or requires the relinquishment of firearms. If the order prohibits firearms possession, when feasible and reasonable, the officer will make reasonable efforts to:

- Inquire whether the restrained person possesses firearms (ask the restrained person or the protected person).
- Query through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (CLETS) and the Automated Firearms System (AFS) to determine if any firearms are registered to the restrained person.
- Receive or seize prohibited firearms located in plain view or pursuant to a consensual or other lawful search. (PC 18250(a).)

RESTRAINING ORDERS

Restraining orders are one of the most important public safety tools we have to protect elder and dependent adults. Criminal Protective Orders in elder or dependent adult cases may be valid for up to 10 years (Penal Code section 368(l).) Officers shall enforce out of state protective orders or restraining orders that are presented to them if 1) the order appears valid on its face, 2) the order contains both parties' names, and 3) the order has not yet expired. "Out of state orders" include those issued by U.S. Territories, Native Tribes, and military agencies. (Full Faith and Credit Provision of the Violence Against Woman Act, Family Code sections 6400-6409.)

CROSS-REPORTING

Depending on the location of the abuse, the type of abuse, and whether the suspect is a licensed health practitioner, law enforcement, adult protective services, and the local ombudsman are required to cross-report incidents of abuse, and report the results of their investigation of referrals or reports of abuse to the respective referring or reporting agencies (W&I 15640).

AGING ADULT SERVICES

Aging Adult Services serves adults 60 and older and dependent adults 18 and older, who are harmed or threatened with harm, to ensure their rights to safety and dignity. AAS investigates elder and dependent adult abuse, including cases of neglect and abandonment, as well as physical, sexual and financial abuse. AAS commits to partner and collaborate with other criminal justice agencies dedicated to the prevention of and response to elder and dependent adult abuse.

LONG TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN

The Monterey County Long Term Care Ombudsman (LTCO) program is a part of AAS. LTCO advocates for residents in long term care facilities, such as nursing homes, as well as investigates abuse in other licensed facilities. An Ombudsman listens to concerns, provides information and assistance when requested, and will investigate and resolve complaints related to care or personal rights. The Long-Term Care Ombudsman commits to partner and collaborate with criminal justice agencies dedicated to the prevention of and response to elder and dependent adult abuse.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVSION RESPONSIBILITIES

Follow-up investigations are necessary in many elder abuse cases, as first responders may not be in the best position to gather all existing evidence. When feasible, follow-up investigations should include:

- Determine if the victim is safe and when appropriate, work with Monterey County Department of Social Services Aging and Adult Services personnel to locate safe housing.
- Ensure all Patrol Responsibilities such as cross-reporting to AAS and obtaining Emergency Protective Orders have been completed as appropriate.
- Contact the assigned AAS social worker, Ombudsman, or Department of Justice for the possibility of joint investigation or sharing of information when appropriate and if necessary.
- Obtain any prior AAS referrals if they exist.
- Verifying that the initial investigation by patrol addressed all elements of the reported crime.
- Evaluate all available evidence, including medical information, photographs, bank, checking and financial records.
- Determine if additional evidence should be sought and obtained.
- When appropriate, follow-up interview of victim as soon as possible and preferably videotaped, and outside the presence of caregiver or others present in the home. Recognize some victims may require special accommodations (ie. time of day or location) for this interview.
- When appropriate, attempt to interview the suspect when legally appropriate, preferably videotaped.
- Use available resources both internally and externally to identify the suspect if identity is in question.
- Take advantage of other countywide resources if needed.
- Obtaining a signed medical release from victim if not already received by patrol.
- Interview the victim's treating physician or other medical professionals that interviewed the victim.
- When appropriate, conduct follow-up interviews with neighbors, family members, or others that may have information or evidence about the incident.
- Collect dispatch 911 recordings for current incident and any past incidents.
- If relevant, obtain handwriting samples from the victim and the suspect. Have the suspect sign his/her name, as well as the victim's name.
- Documenting the suspect's access to victim's financial information.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR SENIOR AND DISABILITY VICTIMIZATION INVESTIGATIONS

Monterey County Department of Social Services Aging and Adult Services
Phone: (831) 755-4466
Web: http://mcdss.co.monterey.ca.us/aging/

Monterey County Long-Term Care Ombudsman
Phone: (831) 655-1334 or (831) 758-4011

California Department of Justice, Department of Medi-Cal Fraud and Elder Abuse
Phone: (800) 722-0432
Web: https://oag.ca.gov/dmfea

California Department of Social Services, Senior/Elder Services
Phone: (800) 677-1116
Web: https://www.cdss.ca.gov/

EVIDENCE COLLECTION

Medical Records
Hospital and Facility Records
Prescriptions
Lab Reports
Social Worker Reports
X-rays
Dentist

Financial / Legal Records
Credit Card Statements
Power of Attorney
Wills and Trusts
Conveyances
Receipts for purchases
Legal Files
Deeds
Credit Reports
Checkbook and ledger
Suspect and Victim checking/savings, investment account records

Physical Evidence
Crime scene photos and documentation of living conditions
Documentation of contents of refrigerator / kitchen cabinets
Bedding
Victim and suspect clothing
Restraints / Bindings
Writing and journals
Suspect's computer
Signs of neglect

709 Military Equipment Addendum A.pdf

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709 Military Equipment
Addendum A

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

DJI MAVIC MINI, Quantity: 3. This is a battery powered remote operated Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) able to record video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost: $400 each.

DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE DUAL, Quantity: 7. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with color and infrared camera, audio speaker, and light. Cost $5,500 each

DJI M300 with HT20, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 45 minutes of flight time. It can be operated in inclement weather and is equipped with an infrared camera, zoom camera, and light. Cost $25,000.

SKYDIO2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 25 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with a color camera. Cost $1,200.

EMAX TINYHAWK, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 5 minutes of flight time. Cost $250.

BRINC LEMUR, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $17,000.

DJI MAVIC AIR 2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $1,200.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To be used when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations:

i. Public safety and life preservation missions including, barricaded suspects, hostage situations, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants;
ii. Mass casualty events;
iii. Lost or missing persons;
iv. Rescue events;
v. Disaster response and recovery;
vi. Suspected explosive devices;
vii. Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation;
viii. Pursuant to a search warrant;
ix. Special Events;

x. When there is probable cause to believe that the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition, or event, and that those images tend to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony;

xi. Anytime a UAS would enhance public safety, improve operational safety, incident stabilization or incident mitigation as determined by the authorizing person;

xii. Anti-UAV operations when a person is operating a UAV in a manner which impedes emergency personnel who, in the course of their duties, are coping with an emergency (refer to Penal Code § 402(a)(2);

xiii. Training missions;

xiv. In support of the Salinas Fire Department when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy; and

xv. Mutual Aid support when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy.

c. <u>Expected Lifespan:</u>
3-5 years for all UAS.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $13,000 total.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy or our community, pursuant to state and Federal law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure, 332 Missing Persons, 615 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations, and FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107.

f. <u>Training:</u>
All department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for UAS operation. In addition, each operator must attend a 20-hour department training and ongoing bi-monthly training.

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
ROBOTEX AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy-duty tactical robot, with one fixed camera to the front and moveable dome camera on the top, and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

RECON ROBOTICS RECON SCOUT XT AND THROWBOT 2, Quantity: 2 This is a battery powered, remote operated robot that can be thrown into hazardous situations and crawl over terrain and small obstacles. It has real time video and audio capabilities. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations top quickly

make informed decisions and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

b. Purpose:
To be used during critical incidents by SWAT members to remotely gain visual/audio information, deliver Hostage Negotiations phone, open doors, locate barricaded subjects, clear buildings/houses, and increase safety for officers and the community during critical incidents.

c. Expected Lifespan:
10-15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance and battery replacement are approximately $2,000 total.

e. Authorized Use:
Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate a robot. Use is authorized by the Incident or Tactical commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 408 SWAT / HNT.

f. Training:
SWAT officers receive a day of in-house training and regular practical training on the capabilities and operation of robots.

2. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL MAXXPRO MRAP, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats up to 10 personnel with an open floorplan that allows for rescue of personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields and personal body armor. Cost $0

OSHKOSH MRAP M-ATV, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats four personnel with a robust suspension, which allows for an emergency response to almost any situation. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields or personal body armor. Cost $0.

b. Purpose:
To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety by providing ballistic protection, vehicle-based rescue operations, and use in rough terrain which can limit equipment availability.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years remain for each.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance $2,600 each.

e. Authorized Use:

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a Watch Commander or SWAT Commander based on circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with department Policy and training. The Department shall utilize armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 408 SWAT / HNT and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
All driver/operators are licensed by The Department of Motor Vehicles with Class B airbrake endorsement. They attend formalized instruction on these vehicles' operation and receive practical driving instruction in preparation for the license examination.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL 4300 by SVI Trucks, Quantity:1 This is a custom-built Mobile Command Vehicle equipped with mobile computer terminals, a police radio, desks, and a kitchen area with sink, refrigerator, microwave, and a restroom. It has an adjustable color camera with zoom capabilities. Cost $389,469.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used during special events and major prolonged incidents where a command post is beneficial to support and control law enforcement activities.

c. Expected lifespan:
This vehicle was purchased in 2005 and lifespan is determined by the amount of use, which is infrequent. Estimated to be 20+ years. Information Technology (IT) may have to be upgraded in the future.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $700.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the MCV may be authorized by the Watch Commander or an Incident Commander during pre-planned events or other times a command post may be beneficial to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. Users are required to participate in a two-hour department approved familiarization and practical driving training.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Ford F-550 van by LDV Inc., Quantity: 1. This is a custom-built vehicle designated for use by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICIC) task force. The vehicle is equipped to run computer forensic examination equipment and contains an interview room which can be audio and video recorded. Cost $195,722 which was reimbursed by the ICAC grant program.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used as part of a county-wide task force to aid in the response to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and internet crimes against children.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
The ICAC vehicle is new and has not been serviced. Estimated annual maintenance cost $400 would consist of common preventative maintenance all vehicles require.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the ICAC vehicle may be authorized by an Investigations Unit supervisor when its capabilities may be useful to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. There is no special training required to operate this vehicle. There is a familiarization session with ICAC investigators regarding functionality.

9. Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY T.K.O. FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

FEDERAL DOOR BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

b. Purpose:
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or residents such as an active shooter situation.

c. Expected lifespan:
Specialty ammunition such as breaching rounds generally have a five-year guarantee.

d. Fiscal impact:

Both shotgun rounds are approximately $4-5 each depending on market availability and demand. Replacement cost is $480-600 quinquennially or $96-120 annually.

e. **Authorized Use:**
Breaching shotgun rounds are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this ammunition is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. **Training:**
A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this ammunition.

10. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber including assault weapons as designed in sections 30510 and 3055 of the Penal Code.

a. **Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**
COLT M16-A1, Quantity: 30. This is a military rifle modified by the Salinas Police Department range staff to only shoot semi-automatic. Its appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. Originally obtained to be used as patrol rifles, they have not been issued to officers or used in any way for several years. The rifles belong to the U.S. government and SPD intends to return them to the Defense Logistics Agency. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE MK18, Quantity: 26. This is a rifle that in appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. This rifle is chambered in 5.56 and only issued to qualified SWAT members. It has a shorter barrel than a standard issue patrol rifle making it easier to maneuver and control inside structures with greater accuracy than a handgun. Cost $1,485 each.

HECKLER & KOCH MP-5, Quantity: 3. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,380 each.

SIG SAUER MPX, Quantity: 2. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,850 each.

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AERO PRECISION LLC AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE DD5 AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 4. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .308 issued to SWAT sniper teams for high-risk situations. It is designed for precision shot placement. This rifle is more accurate at greater distances than an AR-15 style rifle. Cost $900 each.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 1. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .338 issued to SWAT sniper teams. It is designed for precision shot placement. The .338 rifle round has greater power and velocity than a .308 rifle round. Cost $0.

HORNADAY .308 168GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 600. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .308 rifles. Cost $125 per case of 100.

HORNARDAY .338 285GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 100. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .338 rifles. Cost $630 per case of 100.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

The Salinas Police Department equips its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. These firearms are to be used as precision weapons to address a threat with more precision and/or at greater distances than a handgun.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>

Colt M-16A1 are at the end of their expected lifespan but most still function although not issued, maintained, or used.

Daniel Defense MK18 have a 15-year lifespan.

Heckler & Koch MP-5 have a 20+ year lifespan determined by maintenance.

Sig Sauer MPX have a 20-year lifespan.

Aero Precision LLC have a 20-year lifespan.

Daniel Defense DD5 have a 20-year lifespan.

Remington 700 have a 20-year lifespan.

Ammunition is good until used.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>

Annual maintenance of each firearm is approximately $50.

Ammunition is used regularly during training and is replaced after use. Cost is approximately $1,000 annually.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code 835a)

- An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
- An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause serious bodily injury to another person unless immediately apprehended.

Use of these firearms by personnel is authorized so long as the user has completed approved training and has maintained qualification requirements. It is the policy of SPD to utilize firearms only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to state and federal laws. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Prior to using an AR-15 style firearm on duty, officers must attend a POST rifle school.

SWAT officers are required to attend a POST approved SWAT school that includes range training.

SWAT officers and snipers train with their firearms monthly.

Officers must attend a submachine gun school prior to using a submachine gun on duty.

11. Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

LEWIS MACHINE & TOOL (LMT) M203 40MM LAUNCHER, Quantity: 2. This accessory is listed in this section because it was designed to launch explosive projectiles, however it is utilized in the same manner as items identified in section 14 "40mm launchers," below. The Salinas Police Department does not possess explosive

projectiles. The M203 launcher is a firearm attachment utilized in such a way to consolidate less lethal and lethal force options. It mounts under the barrel of a rifle and has a separate trigger and aiming system. This launcher is primarily intended to deliver less lethal chemical agent containers.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>
25 years but can vary greatly depending on use including practice and training.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance is approximately $50 each.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>

f. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

In order to control subject who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) A specific person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) A specific person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
(c) A specific person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that a specific person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

g. <u>Training:</u>
To use less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend a department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

12. Distraction Devices "flashbang grenades"

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290M MINI FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 63. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). Cost $36.40 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-3 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 23. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces three sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $103.31 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-7 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 11. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting, multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces seven sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $128.25 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 7290MT/7290T TRAINING MINI FLASH-BANG TRAINING BODIES, Quantity 14. Both training systems are used to facilitate realistic training scenarios. They are built and weigh the same as the model 7290M and 7290. The body is painted bright blue and use is unlimited. Cost $56.10 each.

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COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 201FB TRAINING FUZES RELOAD, Quantity: 24. The fuse is inserted into the training body and produces a loud bang. These are used during training only. Cost $13.60 each

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
This device is ideal for distracting dangerous people during high-risk situations during SWAT operations.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>
Single use, good until used.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
There are no associated maintenance costs, units are replaced upon use. On average, 20 devices are used during SWAT operations and another 20 training fuses per year. Annual replacement cost is approximately $1,000 total.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Except in emergencies (i.e. life threatening situations), light/sound diversionary devices shall not be used without prior authorization of the Tactical Commander or Team Leader.

i. Generally, light/sound diversionary devices may be considered whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry, enabling arrest and potentially reducing the risk of injury.

ii. Circumstances for the use of light/sound diversionary devices shall include, but be not limited to:
   - Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations
   - High-Risk warrant services
   - To distract a violent person, mentally deranged persons or persons believed to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs and necessary to facilitate apprehension.
   - When the Tactical Commander or Team Leader deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident.

iii. Prior to deploying light/sound diversionary devices, SWAT personnel shall consider all available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e. presence of small children or elderly persons, etc.). Circumstances may dictate that deployment of the device inside the objective is not an option. In these circumstances deployment will occur outside of the objective.

iv. In all cases, light/sound diversionary devices shall be deployed in an area visible to the deploying officer. The deploying officer will not throw the device at anyone.

v. Due to the fact light/sound diversionary devices have the potential to ignite flammable materials, a portable fire extinguisher should be readily accessible whenever these devices are deployed. In any situation a light/sound diversionary device is deployed, all S.W.A.T. members in the area should wear Nomex hoods and gloves.

vi. Generally, these devices will **not** be used solely for the preservation of evidence.

vii. The Tactical Commander shall review the use of light/sound diversionary devices, as soon as practical, following each incident or operation to ensure the devices were used according to policy and that the devices functioned properly. All information obtained shall be used for statistical and training purposes.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Prior to use, officers must attend diversionary device training conducted by a POST certified instructor. This occurs during basic SWAT school and another half-day of in-house training.

12. Chemical Irritants "Tear Gas"

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230B CS BALLFED CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity:65. This is a pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $32.41 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230JL CS JET LITE CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 63. This is a burning grenade designed to rapidly discharge a high volume of smoke and chemical irritant. Due to combustion risk, it should not be used on rooftops, crawl spaces, or indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $34.63 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5430 CS FLAMELESS EXPULSION CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 20. This is a flameless grenade that poses no risk of fire. It discharges a large amount of powder and is most effective indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $38.71 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6230 CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 14. This is a pyrotechnic grenade that emits smoke and chemical irritant for approximately 30-40 seconds. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $23.88 each.

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COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6343 OC/CS VAPOR GRENADE, Quantity: 5. This device delivers an invisible vapor. It is most effective indoors. Irritant is a combination of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $35.12 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4330 CS LIQUID BARRICADE SPIN STABILIZED 40MM, Quantity: 140. This Liquid CS filled projectile penetrates intermediate barriers and delivers irritant agents into an adjacent room. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) and is deployed using a 40mm launching system. Cost 22.20 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 1947 OC VAPOR MK-9, Quantity 9. This is a cannister that delivers an invisible vapor of chemical irritant and is most effective when used indoors. Irritant is Oleoresin Capsicum (OC). Cost 45.30 each

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The use of chemical irritants are an option that can be selected in the goal of protection of life and property and/or restoration of order. Generally, the option to deploy chemical irritants will be exercised after the suspect has been given numerous opportunities to surrender, the Tactical Commander is satisfied that negotiations have been exhausted, and that further communication with the suspect will not result in the suspects' surrender.

The deployment of this less lethal option is intended to resolve the situation without creating a confrontation between the police and the suspect. In using chemical irritants, the intent is to make the suspect's environment so uncomfortable that he/she seeks to exit the structure or vehicle and is taken into custody by an arrest team. It is never the intent of the Salinas Department to injure or punish the suspect by using these devices. The suspect's failure to surrender has created the need for this option.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>

Tear Gas devices have a five-year shelf life.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>

Tear Gas devices are replaced after use or at the expiration of their shelf life. SPD cannot reasonably predict when use of these devices will occur. Total quinquennial replacement cost $9,088.16 or $1,817.63 annual.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

SPD SWAT Standard Operating Procedures:

Prior to deployment, the Tactical Commander and Team Leader should consider the evacuation of the area around the objective site that may be affected by the application of the chemical agents. Command personnel should insure, **within reason**, there are no infants, ill, or physically mentally or emotionally disabled people in the specified deployment area.

The team member(s) assigned to deploy the chemical irritants will develop a Chemical Agents Deployment Plan which will explain how much irritant will be used, where it will be introduced and how it will be deployed (except during Emergency Gas Deployment). These team members will then present the plan to the Team Leader and Tactical Commander.

Prior to deployment, both team members will inspect the munitions to avoid confusion or errors. Once the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team(s) are in place, they will advise the Team Leader. The Team Leader will advise them when to deploy the munitions and this order will be repeated by the Chemical Irritants Deployment Team to eliminate any confusion.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 308 Control Devices and Techniques.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Members must attend a department approved chemical irritant school to participate on the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team.

14. 40mm projectile launchers and projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

PENN ARMS PUMP 40MM MULTI-LAUNCHER P540-1, Quantity 11 (9 patrol and 2 SWAT). This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a

long-gun with a six-shot capacity. This launcher is primarily used for the deployment of the CTS 4557 Baton Round. Cost $3,400

PENN ARMS 40MM SINGLE LAUNCHER L140-4, Quantity: 4. This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with one shot capacity used for the deployment of 40mm chemical agent containers.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 FOAM BATON ROUND, Quantity: 400. This is a less lethal kinetic energy projectile made of foam and plastic. These can be used as an impact weapon similar to a baton but at a distance and from a position of cover to limit additional risks to officers and residents. They can also be used to disable lights and surveillance cameras or break windows from a distance to provide extra protection to officers during critical incidents. Cost $19.09 each.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 RELOAD KIT, Quantity: 12 cases (120 rounds). This is a less expensive projectile used for training. Cost $1,551.00 per case ($12.925 each).

b. <u>Purpose:</u>
To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. <u>Expected lifespan:</u>
25 years for 40mm launchers but can vary greatly depending on use, including practice and training.

Foam Baton Rounds have a five-year shelf life and reload kits for training are good until used.

d. <u>Fiscal impact:</u>
Annual maintenance is approximately $50 per launcher.

Foam baton rounds are replaced when used. Annually, an average of 5-30 are used as a less lethal force option. Use for non-force tasks such as disabling a light have not been accurately tracked. Replacing 100 foam baton rounds is likely an overestimate but costs $1,909.

Reload Kits are used for training. A minimum of 12 rounds are used per officer during initial training and six rounds are used per officer per year for qualification. Approximately 1,000 per year for a cost of $12,925.

e. <u>Authorized Use:</u>
In order to control subject(s) who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

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The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) The person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
(c) The person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that the person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable department policies include 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

f. <u>Training:</u>

To use 40mm less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants including those delivered by 40mm projectile launchers, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

Attachment - Diagram (Earrings).pdf

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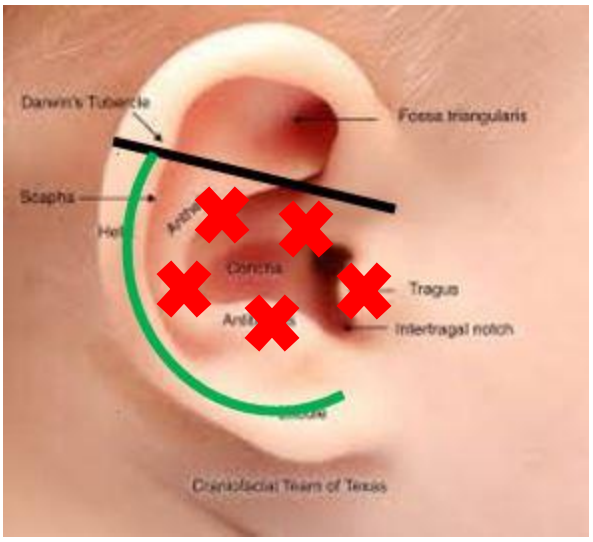

Authorized earring styles may only be worn on the earlobe and exterior part of the ear marked with the green line. No earrings may be worn above the area marked with the black line or in or on any of the interior areas of the ear, as indicated with the red X's.

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Hate Crime Checklist.pdf

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HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

VICTIM

Victim Type:

☐ **Individual**
Legal name (Last, First): _____
Other Names used (AKA): _____

☐ **School, business or organization**
Name: _____
Type: _____
(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)
Address: _____

☐ **Faith-based organization**
Name: _____
Faith: _____
Address: _____

Target of Crime (Check all that apply):

☐ Person ☐ Private property ☐ Public property

☐ Other _____

Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):

☐ Bodily injury ☐ Threat of violence

☐ Property damage

☐ Other crime: _____

Property damage - estimated value _____

BIAS

Type of Bias
(Check all characteristics that apply):

☐ Disability
☐ Gender
☐ Gender identity/expression
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Nationality
☐ Religion
☐ Significant day of offense
(e.g., 9/11, holy days)
☐ Other: _____

Specify disability (be specific):

_____

_____

Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim's Statement:

☐ Actual bias [Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)].

☐ Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].

If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.

Reason for Bias:

Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Explain in narrative portion of Report.*

Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Explain in narrative portion of Report.*

Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Explain in narrative portion of Report.*

Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Describe in narrative portion of Report.*

Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Describe in narrative portion of Report.*

Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):

☐ Hate speech ☐ Acts/gestures ☐ Property damage ☐ Symbol used
☐ Written/electronic communication ☐ Graffiti/spray paint ☐ Other: _____

Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report.

HISTORY

Relationship Between Suspect & Victim:

Suspect known to victim? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Nature of relationship: _____
Length of relationship: _____
If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report

☐ Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total # _____
☐ Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total # _____
Restraining orders? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report
Type of order: _____ Order/Case# _____

WEAPONS

Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____
Weapon(s) booked as evidence? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report? ☐ Yes ☐ No

HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

EVIDENCE

Witnesses present during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Statements taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evidence collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Photos taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Total # of photos: _____ D#: _____

Taken by: _____ Serial #: _____

Recordings: ☐ Video ☐ Audio ☐ Booked

Suspect identified: ☐ Field ID ☐ By photo ☐ Known to victim

OBSERVATIONS

VICTIM	SUSPECT
☐ Tattoos	☐ Tattoos
☐ Shaking	☐ Shaking
☐ Unresponsive	☐ Unresponsive
☐ Crying	☐ Crying
☐ Scared	☐ Scared
☐ Angry	☐ Angry
☐ Fearful	☐ Fearful
☐ Calm	☐ Calm
☐ Agitated	☐ Agitated
☐ Nervous	☐ Nervous
☐ Threatening	☐ Threatening
☐ Apologetic	☐ Apologetic
☐ Other observations: _____	☐ Other observations: _____

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Explain all boxes marked "Yes" in narrative portion of report):

Has suspect ever threatened you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Has suspect ever harmed you? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does suspect possess or have access to a firearm? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you afraid for your safety? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you have any other information that may be helpful? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Resources offered at scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

MEDICAL

Victim	Suspect	
☐	☐	Declined medical treatment
☐	☐	Will seek own medical treatment
☐	☐	Received medical treatment

Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Paramedics at scene? ☐ Yes ☐ No Unit # _____

Name(s)/ID #: _____

Hospital: _____

Jail Dispensary: _____

Physician/Doctor: _____

Patient #: _____

Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)	Date

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf

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Statutes and Legal Requirements

Items listed in this section include sections from the California Penal Code (CPC), Welfare and Institutions Code (WI) and Government Code (GC).

Definitions

CPC 422.55 - Provides general definition of hate crimes in California.

CPC 422.56- Provides definitions of terms included in hate crimes statutes.

GC 12926- Disability-related definitions applicable to some hate crime statutes.

Felonies

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.7 - Commission of a crime for the purpose of interfering with another's exercise of civil rights.

Related Crimes

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 190.03(a) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 288(b)(2) - Sexual assault of dependent person by caretaker

CPC 368(b) - Dependent adult abuse generally - may apply as disability-related hate crime.

CPC 594.3 - Vandalism of places of worship.

CPC 11412 - Causing or attempting to cause other to refrain from exercising religion by threat.

CPC 11413 - Arson or destructive device at place of worship.

Misdemeanors

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.6 - Use of force, threats, or destruction of property to interfere with another's exercise of civil rights.

CPC 422.77 - Violation of civil order (Bane Act) protecting the exercise of civil rights

Related Crimes

CPC 302 - Disorderly conduct during an assemblage of people gathered for religious worship at a tax-exempt place of worship.

CPC 538(c) - Unauthorized insertion of advertisements in newspapers and redistribution to the public.

CPC 640.2 - Placing handbill, notice of advertisement on a consumer product or product packaged without authorization.

CPC 11411 - Terrorism of owner or occupant of real property. Placement or display of sign, symbol, or other physical impression without authorization, engagement in pattern of conduct, or burning or desecration of religious symbols.

Enhancements

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Special circumstances imposing the Death Penalty or Life Without Possibility of Parole, if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 190.3 - Special circumstances imposing LWOP if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 422.75 - Penalty for felony committed because of victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country or origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation shall be enhanced one, two, or three years in prison, if the person acts alone; and two, three, or four years if the person commits the act with another.

CPC 1170.8 - Enhancement for robbery or assault at a place of worship.

CPC 1170.85(b) - Felony assault or battery enhancement due to age or disability.

Reporting

CPC 13023- Requirement for law enforcement agencies to report hate crime data to DOJ.

WI 15630 – Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Mandated Reporting (may apply in disability-related hate crimes).

Training and Policy Requirements

CPC 422.87 - Hate crimes policy adoption and update requirements (AB 1985, Effective January 1, 2019).

CPC 13519.6 - Defines hate crime training requirements for peace officers.

CPC 13519.41 - Training requirements on sexual orientation and gender identity-related hate crimes for peace officers and dispatchers (AB 2504, Effective January 1, 2019).

Miscellaneous Provisions

CPC 422.78 - Responsibility for prosecution of stay away order violations.

CPC 422.86 - Public policy regarding hate crimes.

CPC 422.89 - Legislative intent regarding violations of civil rights and hate crimes

CPC 422.92 - Hate crimes victims brochure requirement for law enforcement agencies.

CPC 422.93 - Protection of victims and witnesses from being reported to immigration authorities.

GC 6254 - Victim confidentiality.

Supplemental Hate Crime Report-Agency.pdf

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SUPPLEMENTAL HATE CRIME REPORT

☐ **Hate incident (No Crime Committed)** ☐ **Hate Crime (422.6 PC, 51.7 CC, 52.1 CC)**

VICTIM

VICTIM TYPE

☐ **Individual**

Legal name (Last, First):

_____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

☐ **School, business or organization**

Name: _____

Type: _____

(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)

☐ **Faith-based organization**

Name: _____

Faith: _____

☐ **Other**

Name: _____

Type: _____

Address: _____

Date and time of incident:

_____

Location of incident:

_____

Date and time of report:

_____

Location of report:

_____

Agency Case #:

_____

NATURE OF CALL FOR SERVICE (check all that apply)

☐ Crime against persons

☐ Crime against property

☐ Gang activity

☐ Other _____

BIAS

TYPE OF BIAS

(Check all characteristics that apply)

☐ Disability

☐ Gender

☐ Gender identity/expression

☐ Sexual orientation

☐ Race

☐ Ethnicity

☐ Nationality

☐ Religion

☐ Significant day of offense *(e.g., 9/11, holy days)*

☐ Association with a person or group with one or more of these characteristics (actual or perceived)

☐ Other: _____

ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED BIAS – VICTIM'S STATEMENT

☐ Actual bias [Victim has the indicated characteristic(s)].

☐ Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].

REASON FOR BIAS:

Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?

☐ Yes ☐ No

BIAS INDICATORS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ Hate speech ☐ Acts/gestures ☐ Property damage ☐ Symbol used

☐ Written/electronic communication ☐ Graffiti/spray paint ☐ Other: _____

HISTORY

SUSPECT INFORMATION

Legal name (Last, First): _____

Other Names used (AKA): _____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

Relationship to Victim: _____

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT & VICTIM

Suspect known to victim: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Nature of relationship: _____

Length of relationship: _____

☐ Prior reported incidents with suspect: *Total #* _____

Prior unreported incidents with suspect:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

WEAPONS/FORCE

Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

Force used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

EVIDENCE

Witnesses present during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Statements taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evidence collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Photos taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Recordings: ☐ Video ☐ Audio ☐ Booked

Suspect identified: ☐ Field ID ☐ By photo/video ☐ Known

RESOURCES

Resources offered at scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Marsy's Law Handout ☐ Hate Crimes Brochure ☐ Other: _____

MEDICAL

Victim	Suspect	
☐	☐	Declined medical treatment
☐	☐	Will seek own medical treatment
☐	☐	Received medical treatment
☐	☐	Injuries observed

Completed by	***Date***

Name/Title/ID number

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