

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

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### **CHIEF'S PREFACE**

Policing involves a special trust given to us by the public to uphold and enforce the law. Policing entails and requires us to have thousands of interactions with the public and the community we serve. Often times these contacts are during times of crisis and distress and can unfold rapidly and in unforeseen directions. This manual cannot predict every aspect of policing, nor can it reasonably anticipate all the potential situations that might be encountered by employees of this Department. This manual does establish a framework of rules and expected performance for all department members in order for us to complete our Mission: "To protect and serve the members of our community with the highest level of commitment, ethics and professionalism."

Each employee is equally important and plays an essential role in our effort and measurement of our accomplishments. Policing in the City of Pacifica involves a partnership with the community. As a partner in the community, all employees will work cooperatively with both members of the Department and the community. Jointly we will work to identify and prioritize problems within the agency and the community to develop solutions to problems of mutual concern. In interacting with one another and with the public, we will be professional and consider how our conduct may impact others.

All employees are required to familiarize themselves with the directives in this manual and when necessary, seek guidance and clarification from a supervisor, first. If there is a question of the interpretation of this manual, that interpretation rests with the Chief of Police. It is strongly encouraged that if there are recommendations for constructive changes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of our service, employees will submit those recommendations. This manual will be updated as necessary to reflect changes in the law, personnel responsibilities, and Department goals and objectives.

It is my privilege and honor to serve with you as your Chief in the noble cause of protecting and serving this great community.

Maria Sarasua

Chief of Police

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

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### **LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS**

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence 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 and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will 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 both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law 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, political beliefs, aspirations, 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 police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

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### **MISSION STATEMENT**

It is the mission of the men and women of the Pacifica Police Department to protect and serve the members of the community with the highest level of commitment, ethics and professionalism.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

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### Table of Contents

<b>Chief's Preface.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Law Enforcement Code of Ethics.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>MISSION STATEMENT.</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority.</b>	<b>9</b>
100 - Law Enforcement Authority.	10
101 - Chief Executive Officer.	13
102 - Oath of Office.	14
103 - Policy Manual.	15
<b>Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration.</b>	<b>19</b>
200 - Organizational Structure and Responsibility.	20
201 - General Order.	22
202 - Emergency Operations Plan.	23
203 - Training.	24
204 - Electronic Mail.	26
205 - Administrative Communications.	28
206 - Staffing Levels.	29
207 - License to Carry a Firearm.	30
208 - Retiree Concealed Firearms.	37
<b>Chapter 3 - General Operations.</b>	<b>42</b>
300 - Use of Force.	43
301 - Use of Force Review Boards.	53
302 - Handcuffing and Restraints.	56
303 - Control Devices and Techniques.	60
304 - Conducted Energy Device.	65
305 - Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths.	72
306 - Firearms.	81
307 - Vehicle Pursuits.	91
308 - Officer Response to Calls.	103
309 - Canines.	106
310 - Domestic Violence.	115
311 - Search and Seizure.	122
312 - Temporary Custody of Juveniles.	124
313 - Senior and Disability Victimization.	135
314 - Discriminatory Harassment.	150
315 - Child Abuse.	156
316 - Missing Persons.	164
317 - Public Alerts.	170
318 - Victim and Witness Assistance.	178
319 - Hate Crimes.	181

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

---

320 - Standards of Conduct. . . . .	192
321 - Information Technology Use. . . . .	199
322 - Report Preparation. . . . .	203
323 - Media Relations. . . . .	207
324 - Subpoenas and Court Appearances. . . . .	211
325 - Reserve Officers. . . . .	214
326 - Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance. . . . .	220
327 - Registered Offender Information. . . . .	222
328 - Major Incident Notification. . . . .	225
329 - Death Investigation. . . . .	227
330 - Identity Theft. . . . .	230
331 - Private Persons Arrests. . . . .	231
332 - Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Reporting. . . . .	233
333 - Limited English Proficiency Services. . . . .	235
334 - Communications with Persons with Disabilities. . . . .	243
335 - Mandatory Employer Notification. . . . .	251
336 - Biological Samples. . . . .	253
337 - Public Safety Video Surveillance System. . . . .	256
338 - Child and Dependent Adult Safety. . . . .	260
339 - Service Animals. . . . .	264
340 - Volunteer Program. . . . .	267
341 - Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions. . . . .	272
342 - GENERAL PROCEDURES. . . . .	274
343 - Chaplains. . . . .	275
344 - Department Use of Social Media. . . . .	280
345 - Gun Violence Restraining Orders. . . . .	283
376 - Chaplains. . . . .	289
<b>Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations. . . . .</b>	<b>293</b>
400 - Patrol Function. . . . .	294
401 - Bias-Based Policing. . . . .	297
402 - Briefing Training. . . . .	300
403 - Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity. . . . .	301
404 - Tactical Response Team. . . . .	303
405 - Ride-Along Policy. . . . .	311
406 - Hazardous Material Response. . . . .	314
407 - Hostage and Barricade Incidents. . . . .	316
408 - Response to Bomb Calls. . . . .	321
409 - Mental Illness Commitments. . . . .	326
410 - Cite and Release Policy. . . . .	330
411 - Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives. . . . .	334
412 - Rapid Response and Deployment. . . . .	338
414 - Immigration Violations. . . . .	341
415 - Emergency Utility Service. . . . .	346
416 - Aircraft Accidents. . . . .	347
417 - Field Training Officer Program. . . . .	351
418 - Obtaining Air Support. . . . .	354

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

---

419 - Contacts and Temporary Detentions. . . . .	355
420 - Criminal Organizations. . . . .	359
421 - Watch Commanders. . . . .	364
422 - MOBILE DIGITAL VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDERS. . . . .	365
423 - Body Worn Camera System. . . . .	368
424 - Mobile Data Terminal Use. . . . .	380
425 - Medical Marijuana. . . . .	383
426 - Bicycle Patrol Unit. . . . .	388
427 - Foot Pursuits. . . . .	391
428 - Homeless Persons. . . . .	396
429 - Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity. . . . .	399
430 - Crisis Intervention Incidents. . . . .	402
431 - First Amendment Assemblies. . . . .	407
432 - Civil Disputes. . . . .	415
433 - Suspicious Activity Reporting. . . . .	417
434 - Medical Aid and Response. . . . .	419
435 - Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs). . . . .	424
436 - Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953). . . . .	428
<b>Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations. . . . .</b>	<b>437</b>
500 - Traffic Function and Responsibility. . . . .	438
501 - Traffic Collision Reporting. . . . .	441
502 - Vehicle Towing and Release. . . . .	443
503 - Vehicle Impound Hearings. . . . .	448
504 - Impaired Driving. . . . .	450
505 - Traffic Citations. . . . .	456
506 - Disabled Vehicles. . . . .	459
507 - 72-Hour Parking Violations. . . . .	460
<b>Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations. . . . .</b>	<b>461</b>
600 - Investigation and Prosecution. . . . .	462
601 - Sexual Assault Investigations. . . . .	469
602 - Asset Forfeiture. . . . .	475
603 - Informants. . . . .	482
604 - Eyewitness Identification. . . . .	487
605 - Brady Material Disclosure. . . . .	491
606 - Unmanned Aerial System. . . . .	493
607 - Warrant Service. . . . .	496
609 - NARCOTICS/FENTANYL HANDLING AND ADMONISHMENT. . . . .	500
<b>Chapter 7 - Equipment. . . . .</b>	<b>503</b>
700 - Department Owned and Personal Property. . . . .	504
701 - Personal Communication Devices. . . . .	506
702 - Vehicle Maintenance. . . . .	510
703 - Cash Handling, Security and Management. . . . .	512
704 - Personal Protective Equipment. . . . .	514
705 - Military Equipment. . . . .	519

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

---

<b>Chapter 8 - Support Services.</b>	<b>523</b>
800 - Communication Operations.	524
801 - Property and Evidence.	526
802 - Records Section.	536
803 - Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers.	540
804 - Records Maintenance and Release.	542
805 - Protected Information.	551
806 - Computers and Digital Evidence.	555
807 - Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act.	559
<b>Chapter 9 - Custody.</b>	<b>565</b>
900 - Temporary Custody of Adults.	566
901 - Custodial Searches.	579
902 - Prison Rape Elimination.	585
<b>Chapter 10 - Personnel.</b>	<b>595</b>
1000 - Recruitment and Selection.	596
1001 - Evaluation of Employees.	603
1002 - Special Assignments and Promotions.	606
1003 - Grievance Procedure.	609
1004 - Anti-Retaliation.	611
1005 - Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders.	615
1006 - Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace.	618
1007 - Sick Leave.	621
1008 - Communicable Diseases.	623
1009 - Smoking and Tobacco Policy.	628
1010 - Personnel Complaints.	629
1011 - Seat Belts.	641
1012 - Body Armor.	643
1013 - Personnel Records.	645
1014 - Request for Change of Assignment.	654
1015 - Commendations and Awards.	655
1016 - Fitness for Duty.	657
1017 - Meal Periods and Breaks.	660
1018 - Lactation Breaks.	661
1019 - Payroll Records.	663
1020 - Overtime Compensation Requests.	664
1021 - Outside Employment.	666
1022 - Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting.	671
1023 - Personal Appearance Standards.	673
1024 - Uniform Regulations.	677
1025 - Police Explorers.	682
1026 - Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships.	684
1027 - Department Badges.	687
1028 - Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments.	689
1029 - Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking.	693
1030 - Illness and Injury Prevention.	697

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

---

1031 - Line-of-Duty Deaths. . . . .	702
<b>Attachments. . . . .</b>	<b>714</b>
Explorer Rules Regs 141117B.pdf. . . . .	715
Expectations of Officers.pdf. . . . .	716
Sanctuary City Ordinance.pdf. . . . .	717
004 Alarm Systems.pdf. . . . .	718
008 DUI Recovery.pdf. . . . .	719
Hate Crime Checklist.pdf. . . . .	720
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training Hate Crimes Model Policy 2019.pdf. . . . .	721
OICI-Protocol.pdf. . . . .	722
ATTACHEMENT A.pdf. . . . .	723
ATTACHMENT B.pdf. . . . .	724
ATTACHMENT A.pdf. . . . .	725
Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf. . . . .	726
012 Graffiti Abatement.pdf. . . . .	727
009 Nuisance Complaint.pdf. . . . .	728
003 Bank Alarm Response.pdf. . . . .	729
001 Storm Watch.pdf. . . . .	730
Uniform Specifications Equipment 05312012.pdf. . . . .	731
Uniform Specifications Non-sworn 05312012.pdf. . . . .	732
Uniform Specification Sworn 05312012.pdf. . . . .	733
005 Dept Forms Control.pdf. . . . .	734
010 Loud-Unruly Party.pdf. . . . .	735
006 4 Wheel Drive Use.pdf. . . . .	736
013 Stolen Vehicle-Lojack.pdf. . . . .	737
011 Block Party.pdf. . . . .	738
002 Public Speaking Request.pdf. . . . .	739
007 Quality Control.pdf. . . . .	740
Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf. . . . .	741



## **Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority**

## Law Enforcement Authority

### 100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 100.2 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.).

#### 100.2.1 DELIVERY TO NEAREST MAGISTRATE

When an officer makes an arrest pursuant to a warrant with bail set, and the warrant was issued in a county other than where the person was arrested, the officer shall inform the person in writing of the right to be taken before a magistrate in the county where the arrest occurred (Penal Code § 821; Penal Code § 822).

#### 100.2.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE PACIFICA POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

- (a) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person committed a felony.
- (b) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape.
- (c) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized even if not committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses and there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape or the arrest is mandated by statute.
- (d) When authorized by a cross jurisdictional agreement with the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made.
- (e) In compliance with an arrest warrant.

On-duty arrests will not generally be made outside the jurisdiction of this department except in cases of hot or fresh pursuit, while following up on crimes committed within the City, or while assisting another agency.

On-duty officers who discover criminal activity outside the jurisdiction of the City should when circumstances permit, consider contacting the agency having primary jurisdiction before attempting an arrest.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Law Enforcement Authority*

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#### 100.2.3 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.

Pacifica 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.

#### 100.2.4 ARREST AUTHORITY INSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE PACIFICA POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Pacifica 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.

#### 100.2.5 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):

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Law Enforcement Authority*

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- (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.

#### **100.3 POLICY**

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

#### **100.4 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).

#### **100.5 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

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

## Chief Executive Officer

### 101.1 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.

#### 101.1.1 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).

## Oath of Office

### 102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Officers of this department are sworn to uphold the federal and state constitutions and to enforce federal, state and local laws.

#### 102.1.1 OATH OF OFFICE

Upon employment, all sworn employees shall be required to affirm 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.

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# Policy Manual

## 103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The manual of the Pacifica Police Department is hereby established and shall be referred to as "The Policy Manual." The Policy Manual is a statement of the current policies, procedures, rules, and guidelines of this department. All employees are to conform to the provisions of this manual. All prior and existing manuals, orders, and regulations which are in conflict with this manual are revoked, except to the extent that portions of existing manuals, orders, and other regulations which have not been included herein shall remain in effect where they do not conflict with the provisions of this manual.

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this manual shall be considered as guidelines. It is recognized, however, that police work 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.

### 103.1.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in this 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 Pacifica Police Department 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 employees. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for departmental administrative action, training or discipline. The Pacifica Police Department Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

## 103.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate responsibility for the contents of the manual rests with the Chief of Police. Since it is not practical for the Chief of Police to prepare and maintain the manual, the following delegations have been made:

### 103.2.1 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police shall be considered the ultimate authority for the provisions of this manual and shall continue 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.

### 103.2.2 STAFF

Staff shall consist of the following:

- Chief of Police
- The Captain from each division

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Policy Manual*

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The staff shall review all recommendations regarding proposed changes to the manual at staff meetings.

#### 103.2.3 OTHER PERSONNEL

All Department employees suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their suggestion, in writing, to their Division Commander who will consider the recommendation and forward to staff.

#### 103.2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE CAPTAIN

It shall be the responsibility of the Administrative Captain to maintain and manage all policy changes to this policy manual.

### **103.3 FORMATTING CONVENTIONS FOR THE POLICY MANUAL**

The purpose of this section is to provide examples of abbreviations and definitions used in this manual.

#### 103.3.1 ACCEPTABLE ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are acceptable substitutions in the manual:

- General Orders may be abbreviated as "GO"
- Policy Manual sections may be abbreviated as "Section 106.X" or "§ 106.X"

#### 103.3.2 DEFINITIONS

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

**Adult** - Any person 18 years of age or older.

**CHP** - The California Highway Patrol.

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations.

**City** - The City of Pacifica.

**Department/PPD** - The Pacifica Police Department.

**DMV** - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

**Employee/Personnel** - Any person employed by the Department.

**Juvenile** - Any person under the age of 18 years.

**Manual** - The Pacifica Police Department Policy Manual.

**May** - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

**Member** - Any person who is employed or appointed by the Pacifica Police Department including sworn officers, reserve officers, non-sworn employees and volunteers.

**Non-sworn** - Employees and volunteers who are not sworn peace officers.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Policy Manual*

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**Officer/Sworn** - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn employees of the Pacifica Police Department.

**On-Duty** - Employee 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 job classification title 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.

**USC** - United States Code

#### 103.3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF MANUAL

Copies of the Policy Manual shall be distributed to the following:

- Chief of Police
- Captains
- Administrative Sergeant
- Field Sergeant's Office
- Detective Bureau
- Officer's Report Room
- Temporary Holding Facility (15 CCR § 1029)

A computerized version of the Policy Manual will be made available on the Department network for access by all employees. The computerized version will be limited to viewing and printing of specific sections. No changes shall be made to the electronic version without authorization.

#### 103.4 MANUAL ACCEPTANCE

As a condition of employment, all employees are required to read and obtain necessary clarification of this department's policies. All employees are required to sign a statement of receipt acknowledging that they have received a copy, or have been provided access to the Policy Manual and understand they are responsible to read and become familiar with its contents.

##### 103.4.1 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

All employees are responsible for keeping abreast of all Policy Manual revisions. All changes to the Policy Manual will be announced via departmental electronic mail and during shift briefings. The Training Manager will forward revisions to the Policy Manual as needed to all personnel via

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Policy Manual*

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electronic mail. Each employee shall acknowledge receipt by return email, review the revisions and seek clarification as needed.

Each unit commander/manager/supervisor will ensure that employees under his/her command are aware of any Policy Manual revisions.

## **Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration**

## 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 Pacifica Police Department. There are three divisions in the Police Department as follows:

- Field Operations Division
- Administrative Services Division
- Investigative Services Division

The Administrative and Investigative Services Division are under the command and control of one Captain.

#### 200.2.1 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the division. The Administration Division consists of Technical Services, Police Records and Training/Personnel.

#### 200.2.2 FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Field Operations Division commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for that Division. The Operations Division consists of Uniformed Patrol and Special Operations, which includes Traffic, SWAT and K-9 personnel.

#### 200.2.3 INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

The Investigation Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the division. The Investigation Division consists of the Investigations Bureau, Juvenile Division, Property Bureau and Forensic 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 Captain 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) A Captain, from either division, in order of seniority
- (b) Watch Commander, in the absence or unavailability of a Captain

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Organizational Structure and Responsibility*

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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.

## General Order

# Emergency Operations Plan

## **202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

The City has prepared an Emergency Operations 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).

## **202.2 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY PLAN**

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

### **202.2.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL**

In the event that the Emergency Operations Plan is activated, all employees of the Pacifica 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.

## **202.3 LOCATION OF THE PLAN**

The Emergency Operations Plan is available in office of the Captain assigned the collateral duty of Emergency Manager and the Emergency Operations Center. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Management Plan. The assigned Captain should ensure that department personnel are familiar with the roles police personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

## **202.4 UPDATING OF MANUALS**

The Chief of Police or designee shall review the Emergency Operations 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.

## Training

### 203.1 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.

### 203.2 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).

### 203.3 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.

### 203.4 TRAINING PLAN

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

Federal and State mandated training, perishable skills training, necessary update training, and other department-specific training

### 203.5 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The 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.

### 203.6 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 should be limited to the following:
  - 1. Court appearances



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Training*

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2. First choice vacation
  3. Sick leave
  4. Physical limitations preventing the employee's participation.
  5. Emergency situations
- (b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, that 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 Manager to attend the required training on an alternate date.

#### **203.7 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.

#### **203.8 TRAINING MANAGER**

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

##### **203.8.1 TRAINING RESTRICTION**

The Training Manager 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)).

## Electronic Mail

### 204.1 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.

### 204.2 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.

### 204.3 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 and must be approved by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander. 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.

### 204.4 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Electronic Mail*

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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.

#### **204.5 ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY**

In addition to this policy, all employees shall adhere to the City of Pacifica Administrative Policy No.57 Electronic Media Use and Telephone Policy

## **Administrative Communications**

### **205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

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

### **205.2 PERSONNEL ORDER**

Personnel Orders may be issued periodically by the Chief of Police to announce and document all promotions, transfers, hiring of new personnel, separations, training and other changes in status.

### **205.3 CORRESPONDENCE**

In order to ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, all external correspondence shall be on Department letterhead. All Department letterhead shall bear the City seal and the current mayoral and City Council organization. Personnel should use Department letterhead only for official business and with approval of their supervisor.

### **205.4 SURVEYS**

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

## Staffing Levels

### **206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that proper staffing 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 concern is the need to safely meet operational requirements of the Department.

### **206.2 SUPERVISION DEPLOYMENTS**

In order to accommodate training and other unforeseen circumstances, a corporal may be used as a field supervisor in place of a field sergeant.

In the absence of a field sergeant, a corporal may act as the Watch Commander for a limited period of time. With prior authorization from the Field Operations Division Commander, a corporal may act as the Watch Commander for an extended period of time.

## License to Carry a Firearm

### 207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Chief of Police is given the statutory discretion to issue a license to carry a firearm to residents within the community (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155). This policy will provide a written process for the application and issuance of such licenses. Pursuant to Penal Code § 26160, this policy shall be made accessible to the public.

#### 207.1.1 APPLICATION OF POLICY

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the Chief or other head of a municipal police department 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 department to process all applications and license renewals for the carrying of concealed weapons (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

### 207.2 POLICY

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

### 207.3 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS

In order to qualify for a license to carry a firearm, the applicant must meet certain requirements, including:

- (a) Be a resident of the City of Pacifica (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).
- (b) Be at least 21 years of age (Penal Code § 29610).
- (c) Fully complete an application that will include substantial personal information. Much of the information in the application may be subject to public access under the Public Records Act.
- (d) Be free from criminal convictions that would disqualify the applicant from carrying a firearm. Fingerprints will be required and a complete criminal background check will be conducted.
- (e) Be of good moral character (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).
- (f) Pay all associated application fees. These fees are set by statute and may not be refunded if the application is denied.
- (g) Provide proof of ownership or registration of any firearm to be licensed.
- (h) Be free from any psychological conditions that might make the applicant unsuitable for carrying a firearm (Penal Code § 26190).
- (i) Complete required training (Penal Code § 26165).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *License to Carry a Firearm*

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#### **207.4 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.

No person determined to fall within a prohibited class described in Penal Code § 29800, Penal Code § 29900, Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100, or Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103 will be issued a license to carry a firearm. A license shall not be issued if the California Department of Justice (DOJ) determines that the applicant is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm (Penal Code § 26195).

##### **207.4.1 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. In the event of any discrepancies in the application or background investigation, the applicant may be required to undergo a polygraph examination, at no cost to the applicant.
  - 2. 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) The applicant shall be required to submit to fingerprinting and a complete criminal background check by the California DOJ. A second set of fingerprints may be required

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *License to Carry a Firearm*

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for retention in department files. Two recent passport-size photos (2 inches by 2 inches) of the applicant shall be submitted for department use.

- (d) The applicant should submit at least three signed letters of character reference from individuals other than relatives.
- (e) The applicant shall submit proof of ownership or registration of each firearm to be licensed.

Once the Chief of Police or the authorized designee has reviewed the completed application package and relevant background information, the application will either be advanced to phase two or denied.

In the event that an application is denied at the conclusion of, or during, phase one, the applicant shall be notified in writing within 90 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. If the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code § 26205).

#### 207.4.2 PHASE TWO

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

- (a) Upon successful completion of phase one, the applicant shall be scheduled for a personal interview with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. During this stage, there will be further discussion of any potential restrictions or conditions that might be placed on the license.
- (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 (not to exceed \$150) shall be paid by the applicant. The purpose of any such psychological testing is intended only to identify any outward indications or history of psychological problems that might render the applicant unfit to carry a firearm. This testing is not intended to certify in any other respect that the applicant is psychologically fit. If it is determined that the applicant is not a suitable candidate for carrying a firearm, the applicant shall be removed from further consideration (Penal Code § 26190).
- (c) The applicant shall complete a course of training approved by the department, which complies with Penal Code § 26165 (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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *License to Carry a Firearm*

---

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.

Whether an application is approved or denied at the conclusion of or during phase two, the applicant shall be notified in writing within 90 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. If the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code § 26205).

#### **207.5 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 the person may carry the firearm.
  - 1. All such restrictions or conditions shall be conspicuously noted on any license issued (Penal Code § 26200).
  - 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 be laminated, bearing a photograph of the licensee with the expiration date, type of firearm, restrictions, and other pertinent information clearly visible.
  - 1. Each license shall be numbered and clearly identify the licensee.
  - 2. All licenses shall be subjected to inspection by the Chief of Police or any law enforcement officer.
- (c) The license will be valid for a period not to exceed two years from the date of issuance (Penal Code § 26220).
  - 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *License to Carry a Firearm*

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#### 207.5.1 LICENSE RESTRICTIONS

- (a) The Chief of Police may place special restrictions limiting time, place, manner and circumstances under which any license shall be valid. In general, these restrictions will prohibit the licensee from:
  - 1. Consuming any alcoholic beverage while armed.
  - 2. Falsely representing him/herself as a peace officer.
  - 3. Unjustified or unreasonable displaying of a firearm.
  - 4. Committing any crime.
  - 5. Being under the influence of any medication or drug while armed.
  - 6. Interfering with any law enforcement officer's duties.
  - 7. Refusing to display his/her license or firearm for inspection upon demand of any peace officer.
  - 8. Loading the permitted firearm with illegal ammunition.
- (b) The Chief of Police reserves the right to inspect any license or licensed firearm at any time.
- (c) The alteration of any previously approved firearm including, but not limited to adjusting the trigger pull, adding laser sights or modifications shall void any license and serve as grounds for revocation.

#### 207.5.2 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.

#### 207.5.3 REVOCATION OF LICENSES

Any license issued pursuant to this policy may be immediately revoked by the Chief of Police for any of the following reasons:

- (a) The licensee has violated any of the restrictions or conditions placed upon the license.
- (b) The licensee becomes psychologically unsuitable to carry a firearm.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *License to Carry a Firearm*

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- (c) The licensee is determined to be within a prohibited class described in Penal Code § 29800, Penal Code § 29900, Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100, Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103, or any state or federal law.
- (d) The licensee engages in any conduct which involves a lack of good moral character for the original issuance of the license.
- (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).

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).

#### **207.5.4 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 department-approved 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 a non-refundable renewal application fee.

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. Prior issuance of a license shall not entitle any licensee to any property or liberty right to renewal.

Whether an application for renewal is approved or denied, the applicant shall be notified in writing within 90 days of the renewal application or within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the California DOJ, whichever is later (Penal Code § 26205).

#### **207.6 DEPARTMENT REPORTING AND RECORDS**

Pursuant to Penal Code § 26225, the Chief of Police shall maintain a record of the following and immediately provide copies of each to the California DOJ:

- (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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *License to Carry a Firearm*

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- (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.

#### **207.7 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 public record (Government Code § 7923.805).

Any information in an application for a license to carry a firearm that indicates when or where the applicant is vulnerable to attack or that concerns the applicant's medical or psychological history or that of the applicant's family shall not be considered public record (Government Code § 7923.800).

#### **207.8 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 (Penal Code § 26150). Therefore, such applicants may be referred to the Sheriff for processing.

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 Pacifica (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).

## Retiree Concealed Firearms

### 208.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 208.2 POLICY

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

### 208.3 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.

#### 208.3.1 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 Pacifica 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.

#### 208.3.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Retiree Concealed Firearms*

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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.

#### **208.4 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).

##### **208.4.1 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."

##### **208.4.2 QUALIFIED RETIREES FROM INCORPORATED JURISDICTION**

The Pacifica Police Department shall provide an identification card with a CCW Approved endorsement to honorably retired peace officers from any jurisdiction that this department now serves under the following conditions (Penal Code § 25905):

- (a) The retiree's previous agency is no longer providing law enforcement services or the relevant government body is dissolved.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Retiree Concealed Firearms*

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- (b) This department is in possession of the retiree's complete personnel record or can verify the retiree's honorably retired status.
- (c) The retiree is in compliance with all of the requirements of this department for the issuance of a CCW Approved endorsement.

#### 208.4.3 QUALIFIED RETIRED RESERVES

Qualified retired reserve officers who meet the department requirements shall be provided an identification card with a CCW Approved endorsement (Penal Code § 26300).

#### **208.5 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.

##### 208.5.1 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.

##### 208.5.2 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER LEOSA

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

- (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.

#### **208.6 DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF A LEOSA IDENTIFICATION CARD**

A LEOSA identification card may be denied or revoked upon a showing of good cause as determined by the Department. In the event that an identification card is denied, suspended, or revoked, the former officer may request a review by the Chief of Police. The decision of the Chief of Police is final.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Retiree Concealed Firearms*

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

#### **208.8 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).
  - 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Retiree Concealed Firearms*

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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.

## **Chapter 3 - General Operations**

## 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

---

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 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)).

#### **300.2.2 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.

#### **300.2.3 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.

#### **300.2.4 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)).

### **300.3 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

---

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 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).

#### 300.3.2 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

As time and circumstances reasonably permit, and when community and officer safety would not be compromised, officers shall 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)(1)). 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

---

#### 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

---

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 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 shall not 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.

#### 300.3.7 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF A CHOKE HOLD

Officers of this department are not authorized to use a carotid restraint or 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). 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.

#### 300.3.8 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

---

#### **300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS**

Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves 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 themselves 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 themselves, 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 should not use deadly force against a person whose actions are a threat solely to property.

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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

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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 imminent 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

---

#### 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 Section 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Use of Force

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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.

The Watch Commander shall create a use of force memorandum to the Chief of Police via the Division Commander describing the circumstances surrounding the use of force.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force*

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#### **300.8 TRAINING**

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

##### **300.8.1 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

Required annual training shall include:

- (a) Legal updates.
- (b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.
- (c) The duty to intercede.
- (d) The duty to request and/or render medical aid.
- (e) Warning shots (see the Firearms Policy).
- (f) All other subjects covered in this policy (e.g., use of deadly force, chokeholds and carotid holds, discharge of a firearm at or from a moving vehicle, verbal warnings).
- (g) Training courses required by and consistent with POST guidelines set forth in Penal Code § 13519.10.

See the Training Policy for restrictions relating to officers who are the subject of a sustained use of force complaint.

##### **300.8.2 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)).

#### **300.9 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)).

#### **300.10 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)).

#### **300.11 POLICY AVAILABILITY**

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

#### **300.12 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)).

## Use of Force Review Boards

### 301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a process for the Pacifica Police Department to review the use of force by its employees.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity having jurisdiction over the investigation or evaluation of the use of deadly force.

### 301.2 POLICY

The Pacifica Police Department will objectively evaluate the use of force by its members to ensure that their authority is used lawfully, appropriately and is consistent with training and policy.

### 301.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT

Generally, whenever an employee's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using department equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that employee will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Chief of Police may exercise discretion and choose not to place an employee in an administrative assignment in any case.

### 301.4 REVIEW BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board will be convened when the use of force by a member results in very serious injury or death to another.

The Use of Force Review Board will also investigate and review the circumstances surrounding every discharge of a firearm, whether the employee was on- or off-duty, excluding training, the controlled dispatch of a dangerous or injured animal, or recreational use.

The Chief of Police may request the Use of Force Review Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident.

The Administrative Services Division Commander will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. It will be the responsibility of the Division Commander or supervisor of the involved employee to notify the Administrative Services Division Commander of any incidents requiring board review. The involved employee's Division Commander or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

#### 301.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Administrative Services Division Commander should select five Use of Force Review Board members from the following, as appropriate:

- Representatives of each division
- Commanding officer in the involved member's chain of command
- Training Manager

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force Review Boards*

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- Non-administrative supervisor
- A peer officer
- Department instructor for the type of weapon, device or technique used

The senior ranking command representative who is not in the same division as the involved employee will serve as chairperson.

#### 301.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of an incident.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information and request the involved employee to appear. The involved employee will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative through all phases of the review process.

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Chief of Police will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, filing of criminal charges the decision not to file criminal charges, or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

Absent an express waiver from the employee, no more than two members of the board may ask questions of the involved employee (Government Code § 3303). Other members may provide questions to these members.

The review shall be based upon those facts which were reasonably believed or known by the officer at the time of the incident, applying any legal requirements, department policies, procedures and approved training to those facts. Facts later discovered but unknown to the officer at the time shall neither justify nor call into question an officer's decision regarding the use of force.

Any questioning of the involved employee conducted by the board will be in accordance with the department's disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the current collective bargaining agreement and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

- (a) The employee's actions were within department policy and procedure.
- (b) The employee's actions were in violation of department policy and procedure.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as disciplinary investigations, training reviews to consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Chief of Police.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Use of Force Review Boards*

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The Chief of Police shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the employee's actions were within policy and procedure and will determine whether any additional actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police's final findings will be forwarded to the involved employee's Division Commander for review and appropriate action. If the Chief of Police concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed with the Chief of Police.

## Handcuffing and Restraints

### 302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 302.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 302.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Pacifica 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.

#### 302.3.1 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.

#### 302.3.2 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Handcuffing and Restraints*

---

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

#### 302.3.3 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.

#### 302.3.4 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.

#### **302.4 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.

#### **302.5 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Handcuffing and Restraints*

---

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.

#### **302.6 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.

#### **302.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES**

Leg restraints (such as the WRAP) 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).

##### **302.7.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Handcuffing and Restraints*

---

- (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).

#### **302.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION**

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

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.

#### **302.9 TRAINING**

Subject to available resources, the Training Manager should ensure that officers receive periodic training 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.

## Control Devices and Techniques

### 303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 303.2 POLICY

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

### 303.3 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.

### 303.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 303.4.1 WATCHCOMMANDER 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.

#### 303.4.2 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rangemaster or Training Manager shall 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 Rangemaster or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

#### 303.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Control Devices and Techniques*

---

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Rangemaster or Training Manager for disposition. Damage to City property forms shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

#### **303.5 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.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt or on the load bearing vest (LBV). 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.

#### **303.6 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 or Incident 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.

#### **303.7 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.

##### **303.7.1 OC SPRAY**

Uniformed personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its authorized holder. 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.

##### **303.7.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS**

Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine or groin. Therefore, personnel using a pepper projectile system should

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Control Devices and Techniques*

---

not intentionally target those areas, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

Officers encountering a situation that warrants the use of a pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. A supervisor shall respond to all pepper projectile system incidents where the suspect has been hit or exposed to the chemical agent. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the suspect, whether or not the launcher was used. Unintentional discharges shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented on the appropriate report form. Only non-incident use of a pepper projectile system, such as training and product demonstrations, is exempt from the reporting requirement.

#### **303.7.3 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.

#### **303.8 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.

#### **303.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES**

This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, such as those used with the "less-lethal" shotgun, 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.

##### **303.9.1 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Control Devices and Techniques*

---

- (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.

#### 303.9.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

- (a) Distance and angle to target.
- (b) Type of munitions employed.
- (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.

#### 303.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Control Devices and Techniques*

---

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be loaded with four projectiles in the magazine and an empty chamber. It will be securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile shotgun, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun. Other types of munitions/projectiles shall not be used in or stored with the shotgun.

Absent compelling circumstances, officers who must transition from conventional 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 conventional ammunition.

#### **303.10 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES**

The Training Manager 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 and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All 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.

#### **303.11 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.



## Conducted Energy Device

### 304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 304.2 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.

### 304.3 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

the department approved holster (**TASER 7 CQ Safariland holster with an attached TASER 7 cartridge carrier**). The TASER 7 cartridge carrier shall be attached to the approved holster at all times, but may be attached at either the front or the rear.

The following holster attachments have been approved to attach to the TASER 7 CQ Safariland holster at the discretion of the officer:

- (a) Safariland 6070UBL mid-ride universal belt loop
- (b) Safariland 6070UBL mid-ride belt pad
- (c) Safariland 6075UBL low-ride universal belt loop
- (d) Safariland 6075UBL low-ride belt pad
- (e) Safariland QLS duty locking fork
- (f) Safariland QLS 22 duty receiver plate / Safariland QLS 22L duty receiver plate

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Conducted Energy Device*

---

- (d) Officers shall carry a TASER 7 CQ cartridge in bay #1 (left side) of the TASER 7. Officers shall carry a TASER 7 standoff cartridge in bay #2 (right side) of the TASER 7
- (e) Officers shall carry a TASER 7 CQ cartridge on the left side and a TASER 7 standoff cartridge on the right side, in their TASER 7 cartridge carrier.

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

#### **304.3.1 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 Rangemaster 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.

#### **304.4 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.

#### **304.5 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Conducted Energy Device*

---

#### 304.5.1 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, themselves, 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.

#### 304.5.2 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.
- (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.

#### 304.5.3 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Conducted Energy Device*

---

#### 304.5.4 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.

#### 304.5.5 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 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.

#### 304.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

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

#### 304.5.7 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.

### **304.6 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.

#### 304.6.1 REPORTS

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Conducted Energy Device*

---

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing EMDTs
- (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
- (f) Booking of photographs of impact area(s) with darts and/or probes during drive-stun mode
- (g) Booking probes and confetti into evidence
- (h) Whether any display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance
- (i) The range at which the EMDT was used
- (j) Location of any probe impact
- (k) Location of contact in drive-stun mode
- (l) Whether the suspect sustained any injuries
- (m) Whether any officers sustained any injuries

#### **304.7 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/

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Conducted Energy Device*

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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).

#### **304.8 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 or Rangemaster 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.

#### **304.9 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 Training Manager. 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 Training Manager 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 Training Manager 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Conducted Energy Device*

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- (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.
- (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.

## Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

### 305.1 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.

### 305.2 POLICY

The policy of the Pacifica Police Department is to ensure that officer-involved shootings and deaths are investigated in a thorough, fair and impartial manner.

### 305.3 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Officer-involved shootings and deaths involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

- A criminal investigation of the suspect'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.

### 305.4 CONTROL OF INVESTIGATIONS

Investigators from surrounding agencies may be assigned to work on the criminal investigation of officer-involved shootings and deaths. This may include at least one investigator from the agency that employs the involved officer.

Jurisdiction is determined by the location of the shooting or death and the agency employing the involved officer. The following scenarios outline the jurisdictional responsibilities for investigating officer-involved shootings and deaths.

#### 305.4.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT ACTIONS

The investigation of any possible criminal conduct by the suspect is controlled by the agency in whose jurisdiction the suspect's crime occurred. For example, the Pacifica Police Department would control the investigation if the suspect's crime occurred in Pacifica.

If multiple crimes have been committed in multiple jurisdictions, identification of the agency that will control the investigation may be reached in the same way as with any other crime. The investigation may be conducted by the agency in control of the criminal investigation of the involved officer, at the discretion of the Chief of Police and with concurrence from the other agency.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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#### 305.4.2 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF OFFICER ACTIONS

The control of the criminal investigation into the involved officer's conduct during the incident will be determined by the employing agency's protocol. When an officer from this department is involved, the criminal investigation will be handled according to the Criminal Investigation section of this policy.

Requests made of this department to investigate a shooting or death involving an outside agency's officer shall be referred to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for approval.

#### 305.4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL INVESTIGATION

Regardless of where the incident occurs, the administrative and civil investigation of each involved officer is controlled by the respective employing agency.

### **305.5 INVESTIGATION PROCESS**

The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting or death. The investigation of an officer-involved shooting shall also conform to the San Mateo County Officer Involved Critical Incident Protocol.

See attachment: [OICI-Protocol.pdf](#)

#### 305.5.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- (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.

#### 305.5.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting or death, 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 Division Commander.

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

#### 305.5.3 NOTIFICATIONS

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

- Chief of Police
- Investigative Services Division Commander

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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- Officer Involved Critical Incident rollout team
- Outside agency investigator (if appropriate)
- Internal Affairs Unit supervisor
- Civil liability response team (through City Attorney's Office)
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Coroner (if necessary)
- Involved officer's agency representative (if requested)
- Public Information Officer

#### 305.5.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- (a) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any uninvolved officers.
  1. In the event that there are no uninvolved 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 PPD officer to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene, identify injured parties and pursue suspects.
  1. Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of any shots fired, perimeter of the incident scene, identity of known or potential witnesses and any other pertinent information.
  2. 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 the Communications Center. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.
- (d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional PPD members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or investigator.
- (e) As soon as practicable, ensure that involved officers are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.
  1. Each involved PPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or PPD members pending further direction from a supervisor.
  2. 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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#### 305.5.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

- (a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.
  - 1. Involved PPD 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-PPD officers should be referred to their employing agency.
- (b) Discussions with licensed attorneys will be considered privileged as attorney-client communications.
- (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 PPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected PPD 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 PPD 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.

#### **305.6 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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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) PPD supervisors and Internal Affairs Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of PPD 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.
- (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.

#### 305.6.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED PPD OFFICERS

In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this department shall retain the authority to require involved PPD 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 PPD 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 PPD 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.

#### 305.6.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an officer-involved shooting or death may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, a supervisor should take

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with criminal 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.
- (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 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.

#### **305.6.3 INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL**

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Investigative Services Division supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle the investigation of related crimes. Department investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the District Attorney's Office and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by the District Attorney's Office.

All related department reports, except administrative and/or privileged reports, will be forwarded to the designated Investigative Services Division supervisor for approval. Privileged reports shall be maintained exclusively by members who are authorized such access. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

#### **305.7 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 PPD officers to determine conformance with department policy. The investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Internal Affairs 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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- (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.
  - 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 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 Internal Affairs 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 submitted to the Use of Force Review Board, which will restrict its findings as to whether there was compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
  - 7. Any other indications of potential policy violations shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

### **305.8 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS**

Care should be given to not allow the involved officer(s) to view any video or audio recordings captured on any device before the first interview by the incident investigators. If it is believed

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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that suspect or other critical information may have been captured on Department video capture equipment, investigators should review and document the presence or absence of this evidence. After the initial interview with the involved officer(s), review of any collected video may be done at a later time during follow-up interview(s). An exception to this condition would be when the officer's assistance is needed to timely confirm the identity of a fleeing suspect to the incident and the officer has not begun or completed a primary interview.

Any MAV, body-worn and other known video or audio recordings of an incident should not be publicly released during an ongoing investigation without consulting the prosecuting attorney or City Attorney's Office, as appropriate.

#### **305.9 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.

#### **305.10 DEBRIEFING**

Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Pacifica 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.

##### **305.10.1 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.

#### **305.11 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, Investigative Services Division Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

The Department shall not subject any involved PPD officer to visits by the media (Government Code § 3303(e)). No involved PPD officer shall make any comment to the media unless he/she is authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander. 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths*

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#### **305.12 REPORTING**

If the death of an individual occurs in the Pacifica Police Department jurisdiction and qualifies to be reported to the state as a justifiable homicide or an in-custody death, the Field Operations Division Commander will ensure that the Records Supervisor is provided with enough information to meet the reporting requirements (Penal Code § 196; Penal Code § 13022; Government Code § 12525).



## Firearms

### 306.1 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.

### 306.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 306.3 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 Commander. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

#### 306.3.1 HANDGUNS

The authorized department-issued handgun is the Smith & Wesson M&P .40 caliber semi-automatic. The Rangemaster may authorize other .40 caliber and .45 caliber semi-automatic handguns for use provided they have been thoroughly inspected by the Rangemaster and the member has passed the prescribed qualification course with that weapon.

#### 306.3.2 SHOTGUNS

The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Mossberg 590 Tactical. The department has one Mossberg 500 modified for use as a breaching tool to be used with specific breaching rounds. The Mossberg 500 is only to be used as a breaching tool by specially trained personnel.

When not deployed, the Mossberg 590 Tactical 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Firearms

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#### 306.3.3 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY FIREARMS

Members desiring to carry an authorized but personally owned duty firearm must receive written approval from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Once approved, personally owned duty firearms are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The firearm shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.
- (b) The firearm shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (c) Prior to carrying the firearm, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the firearm functions properly.
- (d) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.
- (e) Members assigned to administrative and detective positions may carry personally owned approved 9mm caliber firearms. Members will be required to receive written approval from the Chief of Police and will be subject to all the requirements outlined in this section.

#### 306.3.4 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY HANDGUN

Members desiring to carry department or personally owned secondary handguns are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The handgun shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.
- (b) Only one secondary handgun may be carried at a time.
- (c) The purchase of the handgun and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member unless the handgun and ammunition are provided by the Department.
- (d) The handgun shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.
- (e) The handgun shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (f) Ammunition shall be the same as department issue. If the caliber of the handgun is other than department issue, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall approve the ammunition.
- (g) Prior to carrying the secondary handgun, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the handgun functions properly.
- (h) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of a secondary handgun to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Firearms*

---

#### 306.3.5 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all department-issued 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.

#### 306.3.6 PATROL RIFLES

The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the Colt AR-15 A2 Gvt. Carbin .223 or a similar variant.

Members may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the member can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- (b) When a member is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.
- (c) Situations where a member reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.
- (d) When a member reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage, except when the suspect is in the immediate vicinity of that hostage.
- (e) When a member 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.

When not deployed, the patrol rifle shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

#### 306.3.7 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARMS

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

- (a) The member may use his/her duty firearm or may use a personally owned firearm that is carried and inspected in accordance with the Personally Owned Duty Firearms requirements in this policy. A member carrying his/her duty firearm will be deemed to have complied with (c), (d) and (e) of this section.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Firearms

---

1. The purchase of the personally owned firearm shall be the responsibility of the member.
  - (b) The firearm shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent accidental unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.
  - (c) It will be the responsibility of the member to submit the firearm to the Rangemaster for inspection prior to being personally carried. Thereafter the firearm shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Rangemaster or other approved armorer.
  - (d) Prior to carrying any off-duty firearm, the member shall demonstrate to the Rangemaster that he/she is proficient in handling and firing the firearm and that it will be carried in a safe manner.
  - (e) The member will successfully qualify with the firearm prior to it being carried.
  - (f) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.
  - (g) If a member desires to use more than one firearm while off-duty, he/she may do so, as long as all requirements set forth in this policy for each firearm are met.
  - (h) Members shall only carry department-authorized ammunition. Members carrying authorized off duty 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.
  - (i) When armed, officers shall carry their badges and Pacifica Police Department identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

### **306.4 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.

#### **306.4.1 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.

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.

#### **306.4.2 HOLSTERS**

Only department-approved holsters shall be used and worn by members. Members shall periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security and retention of the handgun.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Firearms*

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#### 306.4.3 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.

#### 306.4.4 OPTICS OR LASER SIGHTS

Optics or laser sights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Rangemaster. Any approved sight shall only be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer specifications. Once approved sights 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.

Except in an approved training situation, a member may only sight in on a target when the member would otherwise be justified in pointing a firearm at the target.

### **306.5 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 under Rangemaster supervision.
- (c) Members should 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.
- (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 holding cell area or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the holding cell area to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the holding cell area.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Firearms*

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#### 306.5.1 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.

Firearms may be safely stored in lockers or another approved location at the end of the shift. 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 and then stored in the appropriate equipment storage room.

#### 306.5.2 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).

#### 306.5.3 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.

#### 306.5.4 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).

### **306.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS**

All members who carry a firearm while on-duty should successfully complete six training sessions with their duty firearms. As part of the scheduled training, all members will qualify at least annually with their duty firearms. Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms annually.. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Firearms*

---

At least annually, all members carrying a firearm should receive practical training designed to simulate field situations including low-light shooting.

#### **306.6.1 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.

#### **306.7 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 Commander 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, a written report shall be submitted or recorded statement provided no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

#### **306.7.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Firearms*

---

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.

#### **306.7.2 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).

#### **306.7.3 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS**

Warning shots or shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid may not be discharged.

#### **306.8 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 Manager 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.

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 Manager 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Firearms

---

keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance or other records as directed by the Training Manager.

#### **306.9 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Pacifica 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.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Firearms*

---

#### **306.10 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 Pacifica Police Department identification card and badge 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.

## Vehicle Pursuits

### 307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for vehicle pursuits in order to protect the safety of involved officers, the public, and fleeing suspects.

#### 307.1.1 DEFINITIONS

**Blocking** - A low-speed tactic where one or more authorized police department emergency vehicles intentionally restrict the movement of a suspect vehicle, with the goal of containment or preventing a pursuit. Blocking is not boxing in or a roadblock.

**Boxing-in** - A tactic designed to stop a suspect's moving vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

**Pursuit Intervention** - An attempt to stop the suspect's ability to continue to flee in a vehicle through tactical application of technology, tire deflation devices, blocking or vehicle intercept, boxing-in, the PIT (known as Pursuit Intervention Technique or Precision Immobilization Technique), ramming, or roadblock procedures.

**Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT)** - A low-speed tactic intentionally applied to cause the suspect vehicle to spin out and terminate the pursuit.

**Ramming** - The deliberate act of impacting a suspect's vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the suspect's vehicle to stop. Ramming may only be used under circumstances when deadly force would be authorized.

**Roadblocks** - A tactic designed to stop a suspect's vehicle by intentionally placing an emergency vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the suspect's vehicle.

**Tire deflation device** - A device that extends across the roadway designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle, sometimes referred to as spike strips.

**Terminate** - To discontinue a pursuit or stop chasing fleeing vehicles.

**Trail** - Following the path of the pursuit at a safe speed while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment. If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing vehicle will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit vehicles so as to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit

**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.

### 307.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Vehicle pursuits shall only be conducted using authorized police department emergency vehicles that are equipped with and displaying emergency lighting and sirens as required by Vehicle Code

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

§ 21055. Officers are responsible for continuously driving with due regard and caution for the safety of all persons and property (Vehicle Code § 21056).

#### 307.2.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

Officers are authorized to initiate a pursuit when the officer reasonably believes that a suspect, who has been given appropriate signal to stop by a law enforcement officer, is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle.

Factors that should be considered in deciding whether to initiate a pursuit include:

- (a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety.
- (b) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists, and others.
- (c) The safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones), and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.
- (d) The pursuing officers' familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing units and the dispatcher supervisor, and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.
- (e) Whether weather, traffic, and road conditions unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risk of the suspect's escape.
- (f) Whether the identity of the suspect has been verified and whether there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time.
- (g) The performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speeds and other conditions of the pursuit.
- (h) Emergency lighting and siren limitations on unmarked police department vehicles that may reduce visibility of the vehicle, such as visor or dash-mounted lights, concealable or temporary emergency lighting equipment, and concealed or obstructed siren positioning.
- (i) Suspect and officer vehicle speeds.
- (j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders, hostages).
- (k) Availability of other resources such as air support or vehicle locator or deactivation technology.

#### 307.2.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

Pursuits should be terminated whenever the totality of objective circumstances known or which reasonably ought to be known to the officer or supervisor during the pursuit indicates that the present risks of continuing the pursuit reasonably appear to outweigh the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

The factors listed in this policy on when to initiate a pursuit will apply equally to the decision to terminate a pursuit. Officers and supervisors must objectively and continuously weigh the seriousness of the offense against the potential danger to innocent motorists, themselves, and the public when electing to continue a pursuit.

In addition to the factors that govern when to initiate a pursuit, other factors should be considered in deciding whether to terminate a pursuit, including:

- (a) The distance between the pursuing vehicle and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time and/or distance.
- (b) The pursued vehicle's location is no longer definitely known.
- (c) The pursuing vehicle sustains damage or a mechanical failure that renders it unsafe to drive.
- (d) The pursuing vehicle's emergency lighting equipment or siren becomes partially or completely inoperable.
- (e) Hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.
- (f) The danger that the continued pursuit poses to the public, the officers, or the suspect, balanced against the risk of allowing the suspect to remain at large.
- (g) The identity of the suspect is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit.
- (h) Extended pursuits of violators for misdemeanors not involving violence, risk of serious harm, or weapons (independent of the pursuit) are generally discouraged.

#### **307.2.3 SPEED LIMITS**

The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds shall 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 shall 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.

#### **307.3 PURSUIT UNITS**

When involved in a pursuit, unmarked police department emergency vehicles should be replaced by marked emergency vehicles whenever practicable

Vehicle pursuits should be limited to three vehicles (two units and a supervisor); however, the number of units involved may vary with the circumstances.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

An officer or supervisor may request additional units to 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 suspects. All other officers should stay out of the pursuit, but should remain alert to its progress and location. Any officer who drops out of a pursuit may then, if necessary, proceed to the termination point at legal speeds, following the appropriate rules of the road.

#### 307.3.1 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS

When involved in a pursuit, police department motorcycles should be replaced by marked four-wheel emergency vehicles as soon as practicable.

#### 307.3.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Officers operating vehicles not equipped with red light and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit.

#### 307.3.3 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The initial pursuing unit will be designated as the primary pursuit unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless the officer 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 suspects without unreasonable danger to any person.

The primary unit should notify the dispatcher commencing with a request for priority radio traffic, that a vehicle pursuit has been initiated, and as soon as practicable provide information including but not limited to:

- (a) The location, direction of travel, and estimated speed of the suspect's vehicle.
- (b) The description of the suspect's vehicle including license plate number, if known.
- (c) The reason for the pursuit.
- (d) Known or suspected weapons. Threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages, or other unusual hazards.
- (e) The suspected number of occupants and identity or description.
- (f) The weather, road, and traffic conditions.
- (g) The need for any additional resources or equipment.
- (h) The identity of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

Until relieved by a supervisor or secondary unit, the officer in the primary unit is responsible for the broadcasting of the progress of the pursuit. Unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise, the primary pursuing officer should, as soon as practicable, relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to a secondary unit or air support joining the pursuit to minimize distractions and allow the primary pursuing officer to concentrate foremost on safe pursuit tactics.

#### 307.3.4 SECONDARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The second officer in the pursuit will be designated as the secondary unit and is responsible for:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

- (a) Immediately notifying the dispatcher of entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Remaining a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary pursuit vehicle or if the primary pursuit vehicle is unable to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Broadcasting the progress, updating known or critical information, and providing changes in the pursuit, unless the situation indicates otherwise.
- (d) Identifying the need for additional resources or equipment as appropriate.
- (e) Serving as backup to the primary pursuing officer once the suspect has been stopped.

#### 307.3.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of the factors the officer considered when determining whether to initiate and/or terminate a pursuit. The following are tactics for units involved in the pursuit:

- (a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles such that they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
- (b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
  - 1. Available units not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.
  - 2. Pursuing units should exercise due regard and caution when proceeding through controlled intersections.
- (c) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving left of center (wrong way) against traffic. In the event that the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:
  - 1. Requesting assistance from available air support.
  - 2. Maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling it on the correct side of the roadway.
  - 3. Request other units to observe exits available to the suspects.
- (d) Notify the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and/or other law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.
- (e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the primary unit and with a clear understanding of the maneuver process between the involved units.

#### 307.3.6 PURSUIT TRAILING

In the event the initiating unit from this agency either relinquishes control of the pursuit to another unit or jurisdiction, that initiating unit may, with permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspects and reporting the incident.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

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#### **307.3.7 AIR SUPPORT ASSISTANCE**

When available, air support assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, the unit should assume control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground units, or involved supervisor, will maintain operational control but should consider whether the participation of air support warrants the continued close proximity and/or involvement of ground units in the pursuit.

The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit and provide officers and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards, or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact of the pursued vehicle and the air support unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air support unit should recommend terminating the pursuit.

#### **307.3.8 UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT**

There should be no paralleling of the pursuit route. Officers are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public. Officers should remain in their assigned area and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

The primary and secondary units should be the only units operating under emergency conditions (red light and siren) unless other units are assigned to the pursuit.

#### **307.4 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department.

The field supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor will be responsible for:

- (a) Immediately notifying involved unit and the dispatcher of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit.
- (b) Engaging in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.
- (c) Exercising management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.
- (d) Ensuring that no more than the required number of units are involved in the pursuit under the guidelines set forth in this policy.
- (e) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in the supervisor's judgment, it is unreasonable to continue the pursuit under the guidelines of this policy.
- (f) Ensuring that assistance from air support, canines, or additional resources is requested, if available and appropriate.
- (g) Ensuring that the proper radio channel is being used.
- (h) Ensuring that the Watch Commander is notified of the pursuit as soon as practicable.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

- (i) Ensuring the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit either leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this department.
- (j) Controlling and managing Pacifica Police Department units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- (k) Preparing a post-pursuit review and documentation of the pursuit.
  - 1. Supervisors should initiate follow up or additional review when appropriate.

#### 307.4.1 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 requirements of this policy. Once notified, the Watch Commander has the final responsibility for the coordination, control, and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

The Watch Commander shall review all pertinent reports for content and forward to the Division Commander.

#### 307.5 COMMUNICATIONS

If the pursuit is confined within the City limits, radio communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or communications dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications according to County protocol to an emergency channel (CWMA Green or Tac channel) most accessible by participating agencies and units.

#### 307.5.1 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Dispatcher responsibilities determined by the South San Francisco Police Department policies and procedures and the Police Communications Service Agreement with the City of Pacifica Police Department.

#### 307.5.2 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE

When the pursued vehicle is lost, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information to assist other units in locating suspects. The primary unit or supervisor will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

#### 307.6 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary officer or supervisor, taking into consideration distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area and other pertinent facts, should determine whether to request the other agency to assume the pursuit. Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, it is generally recommended that the primary officer or supervisor 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.

#### 307.6.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

Units originally involved will discontinue the pursuit when advised that another agency has assumed the pursuit and assistance of the Pacifica Police Department is no longer needed. Upon

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may proceed upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, to the termination point to assist in the investigation.

The role and responsibilities of officers at the termination of a pursuit initiated by this department shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the units from the agency assuming the pursuit.

Notification of a pursuit in progress should not be construed as a request to join the pursuit. Requests to or from another agency to assume a pursuit should be specific. Because of communication limitations between local agencies and CHP units, a request for CHP assistance will mean that they will assume responsibilities for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves the freeway and a request for assistance is made to this department, the CHP should relinquish control.

#### 307.6.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

The agency that initiates a pursuit is responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the pursuing agency and with approval from a supervisor. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a supervisor may authorize units from this department to join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit or until additional information is provided allowing withdrawal of the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of Pacifica Police Department, the supervisor should consider:

- (a) The public's safety within this jurisdiction.
- (b) The safety of the pursuing officers.
- (c) Whether the circumstances are serious enough to continue the pursuit.
- (d) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
- (e) The ability to maintain the pursuit.

As soon as practicable, a supervisor or the Watch Commander should review a request for assistance from another agency. The Watch Commander or supervisor, after considering the above factors, may decline to assist in, or assume the other agency's pursuit.

Assistance to a pursuing allied agency by officers of this department will terminate at the City limits provided that the pursuing officers have sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department may 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 officers from the allied agency including but not limited to scene control, coordination and completion of supplemental reports, and any other reasonable assistance requested or needed.

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

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#### **307.7 WHEN PURSUIT INTERVENTION IS AUTHORIZED**

Whenever practicable, an officer shall seek approval from a supervisor before employing any intervention to stop the pursued vehicle. In deciding whether to use intervention tactics, officers/supervisors should balance the risks of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards to the public arising from the use of each tactic, the officers, and persons in or on the pursued vehicle to determine which, if any, intervention tactic may be reasonable.

##### **307.7.1 USE OF FIREARMS**

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 threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle (see the Use of Force Policy).

##### **307.7.2 INTERVENTION STANDARDS**

Any intervention tactic, depending upon the conditions and circumstances under which it is used, may present dangers to the officers, the public, or anyone in or on the vehicle being pursued. Certain applications of intervention tactics may be construed to be a use of force, including deadly force, and subject to the policies guiding such use. Officers should consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where, and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

- (a) Blocking should only be used after giving consideration to the following:
  - 1. The technique should only be used by officers who have received training in the technique.
  - 2. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving reasonably appears to outweigh the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
  - 3. It reasonably appears the technique will contain or prevent the pursuit.
- (b) The PIT should only be used after giving consideration to the following:
  - 1. The technique should only be used by officers who have received training in the technique, including speed restrictions.
  - 2. Supervisory approval should be obtained before using the technique.
  - 3. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle reasonably appears to outweigh the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
  - 4. It reasonably appears the technique will terminate or prevent the pursuit.
- (c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should only be done after giving consideration to the following:
  - 1. Supervisory approval should be obtained before using the technique.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

2. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle reasonably appears to substantially outweigh the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
  3. It reasonably appears the technique will terminate or prevent the pursuit.
  4. Ramming may be used only under circumstances when deadly force would be authorized.
  5. Ramming may be used when all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or reasonably appear ineffective.
- (d) Before attempting to box a suspect vehicle during a pursuit the following should be considered:
1. The technique should only be used by officers who have received training in the technique.
  2. Supervisory approval should be obtained before using the technique.
  3. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle reasonably appears to outweigh the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
  4. It reasonably appears the technique will terminate or prevent the pursuit.
- (e) Tire deflation devices should only be used after considering the following:
1. Tire deflation devices should only be used by officers who have received training in their use.
  2. Supervisory approval should be obtained before using tire deflation devices.
  3. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle reasonably appears to outweigh the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
  4. It reasonably appears the use will terminate or prevent the pursuit.
  5. Tire deflation devices should not be used when the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children, except in extraordinary circumstances.
  6. Due to the increased risk to officers deploying tire deflation devices, such deployment should be communicated to all involved personnel.
- (f) Roadblocks should only be used after considering the following:
1. Roadblocks should only be used by officers who have received training in their use.
  2. Supervisory approval should be obtained before using the technique.
  3. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle reasonably appears to substantially outweigh the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

4. It reasonably appears the technique will terminate or prevent the pursuit. Roadblocks may be used only under circumstances when deadly force would be authorized.
5. Roadblocks may be used when all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or reasonably appear ineffective.

#### **307.7.3 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS**

Proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to a successful conclusion of a pursuit and apprehension of evading suspects. Officers shall use only that amount of force, which reasonably appears necessary under the circumstances, to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Unless relieved by a supervisor, the primary pursuing officer should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspects following the pursuit. Officers should consider safety of the public and the involved officers when formulating plans for setting up perimeters or for containing and capturing the suspects.

#### **307.8 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The following reports should be completed upon conclusion of all pursuits:

- (a) The primary officer should complete appropriate crime/arrest reports.
- (b) 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.
- (c) After first obtaining the available information, a field supervisor shall promptly complete a Pursuit Memo, briefly summarizing the pursuit, and submit it to the Chief of Police via the Field Operation Division Commander. This memo should minimally contain the following information:
  1. Date and time of pursuit
  2. Length of pursuit
  3. Involved units and officers
  4. Initial reason for pursuit
  5. Starting and termination points
  6. Disposition (arrest, citation), including arrestee information if applicable
  7. Injuries and/or property damage
  8. Medical treatment
  9. Name of supervisor at scene

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Pursuits*

---

10. A preliminary determination whether the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy and whether additional review or follow-up is warranted

#### **307.8.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING**

The Training Manager shall make available to all officers initial and supplementary Police Officer Standard Training (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.

#### **307.8.2 POLICY REVIEW**

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.

#### **307.9 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.

#### **307.10 POLICY**

It is the policy of this department to balance the importance of apprehending suspects who unlawfully flee from law enforcement against the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

## Officer Response to Calls

### 308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to emergency and non-emergency situations whether dispatched or self-initiated.

### 308.2 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.

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

[Calls requiring an immediate response, but not rising to the level of an emergency shall be a "Code-2" response defined as responding immediately to the scene while obeying all traffic laws, regulations and policies.](#)

[A "Code-1" response is at an officer's convenience.](#)

### 308.3 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 the Communications Center.

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

#### 308.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED

Normally, only one unit should respond to an emergency call Code-3 unless the Watch Commander or the field supervisor authorizes an additional unit(s).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer Response to Calls*

---

#### **308.4 INITIATING CODE 3 RESPONSE**

If an officer believes a Code-3 response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall immediately notify the Communications Center. Generally, only one unit should respond Code-3 to any situation. Should another officer believe a Code-3 response is appropriate, the Communications Center 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.

#### **308.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICERS**

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 the Communications Center. 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.

#### **308.6 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
- (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

#### **308.7 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Officer Response to Calls*

---

- (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:

- The type of call
- The necessity of a timely response
- Traffic and roadway conditions
- The location of the responding units

#### **308.8 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 the Communications Center of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.

## Canines

### 309.1 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.

### 309.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica Police Department that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to effectively and reasonably carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives.

### 309.3 REQUEST FOR USE OF CANINE TEAMS

Personnel within the Department are encouraged to freely solicit the use of the canines. Requests for a canine team from outside of the Patrol Bureau shall go through the Unit Coordinator or the Watch Commander.

### 309.4 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.
- (h) Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.

### 309.5 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.

#### 309.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST

All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Watch Commander and are subject to the following:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Canines*

---

- (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.

#### **309.5.2 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.

#### **309.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES**

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has either committed, is committing or 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

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 present an imminent threat to officers, the canine or the public, such canine use should be conducted under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Canines*

---

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 once compliance or control of the suspect has been gained by the handler or other officer(s).

#### 309.6.1 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.

#### 309.6.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Canines*

---

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.

#### **309.6.3 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).

#### **309.7 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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Canines

---

- (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.

#### 309.7.1 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.

#### 309.7.2 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.

#### 309.7.3 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.

At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

### 309.8 HANDLER SELECTION

The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

- (a) An officer who is currently off probation.
- (b) Residing in an adequately fenced, single-family residence (minimum 5-foot high fence with locking gates). (Preferred)

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Canines

---

- (c) Living within 30 minutes travel time from the Pacifica City limits.
- (d) Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years.

#### **309.9 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) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.
- (h) 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.
- (i) 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.

#### **309.9.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Canines*

---

#### **309.10 HANDLER COMPENSATION**

The canine handler shall be available for call-out under conditions specified by the canine coordinator.

The canine handler shall be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and other needs of the canine in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), and according to the terms of the collective bargaining agreement (29 USC § 207).

#### **309.11 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.

#### **309.12 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 also shall be trained and certified by the California Narcotic Canine Association (CNCA) 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.

##### **309.12.1 CONTINUED TRAINING**

Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to a current POST, CNCA, 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 Pacifica 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Canines*

---

#### 309.12.2 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.

#### 309.12.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's and the canine's training file.

#### 309.12.4 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 Pacifica Police Department may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

#### 309.12.5 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 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Canines*

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#### 309.12.6 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)).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize a member to seek a court order to allow controlled substances seized by the Pacifica 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.

#### 309.12.7 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 Section 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.

## Domestic Violence

### 310.1 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.

#### 310.1.1 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.

### 310.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 310.3 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.

### 310.4 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Domestic Violence*

---

- (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 Investigative Services 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.

#### 310.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Domestic Violence*

---

- (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.

#### **310.4.2 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.

#### **310.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

Because victims may be traumatized or confused, officers should be aware that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected:

- (a) Victims should be provided with the department's domestic violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.
- (b) Victims should also be alerted to any available victim advocates, shelters, and community resources.
- (c) When an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property, officers should stand by for a reasonable amount of time.
- (d) If the victim has sustained injury or complaints of pain, officers should seek medical assistance as soon as practicable.
- (e) Officers should ask the victim whether the victim has a safe place to stay and assist in arranging transportation to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for the victim's safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.
- (f) Officers should 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.
- (g) If appropriate, officers should seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order if appropriate.

An officer shall advise an individual protected by a Canadian domestic violence protection order of available local victim services (Family Code § 6452).

#### **310.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE**

All calls of domestic violence, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Domestic Violence*

---

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.

#### **310.7 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).

#### **310.8 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Domestic Violence*

---

#### **310.9 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY**

A copy of this domestic violence policy will be provided to members of the public upon request (Penal Code § 13701).

#### **310.10 SERVICE OF 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) A temporary restraining order, emergency protective order, or an order issued after a hearing shall, at the request of the petitioner, be served on the restrained person by an officer who is present at the scene of a reported domestic violence incident or when the officer receives a request from the petitioner to provide service of the order (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).
  - 1. An officer should ensure that the Records Section is notified of any firearm obtained for entry into the Automated Firearms System (Family Code § 6383) (see the Records Section Policy for additional guidance).
- (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).

#### **310.11 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 Supervisor to maintain and report this information as required.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Domestic Violence*

---

#### **310.12 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 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)).

#### **310.13 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS**

Officers investigating a domestic violence report should consider the following:

- (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 the victim's 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Domestic Violence*

---

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).

## Search and Seizure

### 311.1 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 Pacifica Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

### 311.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 311.3 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Search and Seizure*

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#### **311.4 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 or contraband.

#### **311.5 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. Absent a required report, documentation shall be made by way of notes in the incident record.

## Temporary Custody of Juveniles

### 312.1 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 Pacifica Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

Guidance regarding contacting juveniles at schools or who may be victims is provided in the Child Abuse Policy.

#### 312.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

**Juvenile non-offender** - An abused, neglected, dependent, or alien juvenile who may be legally held for the juvenile'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.
- (b) A juvenile handcuffed to a rail.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

---

- (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).

#### **312.2 POLICY**

The Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer, or release.

#### **312.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD**

Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the Pacifica 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

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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

---

These juveniles should not be held at the Pacifica 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).

#### **312.3.1 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).

#### **312.3.2 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 themselves, or any unusual behavior which may indicate the juvenile may harm themselves while in either secure or non-secure custody (15 CCR 1142).

#### **312.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES**

Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

#### **312.4.1 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 Pacifica 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 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

---

#### 312.4.2 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).

#### 312.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Pacifica Police Department unless another form of custody is authorized by this policy or is necessary due to exigent circumstances.

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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

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#### **312.5 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).

#### **312.6 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 Pacifica 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 shall initial the log to approve the custody, including any secure custody, and shall also initial the log when the juvenile is released.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

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#### **312.7 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 Pacifica 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).

#### **312.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS**

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Pacifica 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

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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).

#### **312.9 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES**

Juvenile offenders may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. A juvenile offender may be handcuffed at the Pacifica 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).

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).

#### **312.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY**

The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Pacifica 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.

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 Pacifica Police Department.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

---

#### **312.11 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).

#### **312.11.1 LOCKED ENCLOSURES**

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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

---

- (d) Unscheduled safety checks to provide for the health and welfare of the juvenile by a staff member, 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) Juveniles 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.

#### **312.12 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, 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 Pacifica Police Department (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1047). The procedures will address:

- (a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police, and Investigative Services 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.
- (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).
- (h) A medical and operational review of deaths and suicide attempts pursuant to 15 CCR 1046.
- (i) Evidence preservation.

#### **312.13 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. The requirement to consult with legal counsel does not apply when (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6):

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

---

- (a) Information is necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat.
- (b) The questions are limited to what is reasonably necessary to obtain the information relating to the threat.

#### 312.13.1 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):

- (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).

#### **312.14 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Juveniles*

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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 Investigative Services 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

#### **312.15 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 shall not divulge any information regarding juveniles unless they are certain of the legal authority to do so.

A copy of the current policy of the juvenile court concerning authorized release of information and appropriate acknowledgment forms shall be kept with copies of this procedure in the Pacifica Police Department Policy Manual. Such releases are authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 828 authorizes the release of certain information to other agencies. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Supervisor and the appropriate Investigative Services Division supervisors to ensure that personnel of those bureaus act within legal guidelines.

#### **312.16 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CERTIFICATION**

The Field Operations Division Commander shall coordinate the procedures related to the custody of juveniles held at the Pacifica Police Department and ensure any required certification is maintained (Welfare and Institution Code § 210.2).

#### **312.17 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION**

Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

#### **312.18 TRAINING**

Department members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

## Senior and Disability Victimization

### 313.1 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 Pacifica Police Department members as required by law (Penal Code § 368.6).

The Pacifica 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).

#### 313.1.1 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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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

#### **313.2 POLICY**

The Pacifica Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged elder and dependent adult abuse and ensure proper reporting and notification as required by law.

#### **313.3 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).

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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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- (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).
  - 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)).

#### 313.3.1 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)).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

---

- (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)).

#### **313.4 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.

#### **313.5 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION**

Members of the Pacifica Police Department shall notify the local office of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) APS agency of known, suspected, or alleged instances of abuse 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 or through a confidential internet reporting tool as soon as practicable. If notification is made by telephone, a written report shall be sent or internet report shall be made through the confidential internet reporting tool within two working days, as provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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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 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.
  - 2. If the abuse is allegedly caused by a resident with dementia and there is no serious bodily injury, notification shall be made by a written report to the local ombudsman within 24 hours.
  - 3. If there is any other abuse in a long-term care facility (not a state mental health or a state developmental center), a written report shall be made to the local ombudsman and corresponding state licensing agency within 24 hours.
- (b) The California Department of Public Health (DPH) shall be notified of all known or suspected abuse in a long-term care facility.
- (c) 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.
- (d) If the abuse occurred in an adult day health care center, DPH and the California Department of Aging shall be notified.
- (e) 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.
- (f) The District Attorney's office shall be notified of all cases of physical abuse and financial abuse in a long-term care facility.
- (g) 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)).
- (h) 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)).
- (i) 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)).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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The Investigative Services 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)).

#### **313.5.1 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.

#### **313.6 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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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.

#### **313.6.1 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)).

#### **313.6.2 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.

### **313.7 INTERVIEWS**

#### **313.7.1 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.

#### **313.7.2 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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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.

#### 313.7.3 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).

#### **313.8 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.

#### **313.9 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.

##### 313.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigative Services Division supervisor should:

- (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 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 Investigative Services Division supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an adult abuse victim lives.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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- (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.

#### **313.9.2 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 Investigative Services Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

#### **313.9.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Investigative Services Division supervisor should:

- (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 Investigative Services 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.

#### **313.10 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.

##### **313.10.1 MANDATORY TRAINING**

The Training Manager shall ensure that appropriate personnel receive the required training, including:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

---

- (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)).
    - (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 Manager 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)).

#### **313.11 JURISDICTION**

The Pacifica 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.

#### **313.12 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Records Section 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.

#### **313.13 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

---

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.

(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)**

A 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

---

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.
  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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

---

- (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.

#### **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, or former Section 262 of the Penal Code.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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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.
  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.

#### **313.14 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:
  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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Senior and Disability Victimization*

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- (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) Ensuring 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) Ensuring 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) Ensuring this policy is available to the Protection and Advocacy Agency upon request.

#### **313.15 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.

## Discriminatory Harassment

### 314.1 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.

### 314.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 314.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

#### 314.3.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Discriminatory Harassment*

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#### 314.3.2 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.

#### 314.3.3 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.

#### 314.3.4 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.

#### **314.4 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 Director of Human Services, 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Discriminatory Harassment*

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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.

#### **314.4.1 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 the Director of Human Services in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

#### **314.4.2 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.

#### **314.4.3 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 Director of Human Services, the City Manager, or the California Civil Rights Department for further information, direction, or clarification (Government Code § 12950).

#### **314.5 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Discriminatory Harassment*

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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.

#### 314.5.1 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.

#### 314.5.2 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, the Director of Human Services, or the City Manager.

#### 314.5.3 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.

### **314.6 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 Director of Human Services, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Discriminatory Harassment*

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- (b) Maintained in accordance with the department's established records retention schedule.

#### 314.6.1 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.

### **314.7 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.

#### 314.7.1 STATE-REQUIRED TRAINING

The Training Manager 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 Manager should ensure that employees are provided the following website address to the training course: <https://calcivilrights.ca.gov> (Government Code § 12950; 2 CCR 11023).

#### 314.7.2 TRAINING RECORDS

The Training Manager 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).

### **314.8 WORKING CONDITIONS**

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Discriminatory Harassment*

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#### **314.9 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).

## Child Abuse

### 315.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Pacifica Police Department members are required to notify the county Child Protective Services (CPS) of suspected child abuse.

#### 315.1.1 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).

### 315.2 POLICY

The Pacifica Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure CPS is notified as required by law.

### 315.3 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

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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.

#### **315.3.1 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.
- (b) A written follow-up report should be forwarded within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident.

#### **315.4 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).

#### **315.5 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.

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

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- (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).

#### 315.5.1 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).

#### 315.5.2 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
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

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#### **315.6 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.
  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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

---

A child taken into protective custody shall be delivered to CPS unless otherwise directed by court order.

#### 315.6.1 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.

#### 315.6.2 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.

### **315.7 INTERVIEWS**

#### 315.7.1 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.

#### 315.7.2 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.
  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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

---

#### 315.7.3 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).

#### **315.8 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.

#### **315.9 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.

##### 315.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigative Services 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 Investigative Services 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.

##### 315.9.2 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

---

- (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 Investigative Services Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

#### **315.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS**

California requires or permits the following:

##### **315.10.1 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).

##### **315.10.2 REQUESTS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE CHILD ABUSE CENTRAL 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.

##### **315.10.3 CACI HEARING OFFICER**

The Investigative Services 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.

##### **315.10.4 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
- (d) Statements by representatives of a child protective agency who may be familiar with the case

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child Abuse*

---

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.

#### **315.10.5 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).

#### **315.11 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.

## Missing Persons

### 316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

#### 316.1.1 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).

### 316.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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).

### 316.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS

The Investigative Services 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Missing Persons*

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- 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

#### **316.4 ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS**

Any member 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 members who do not take such reports or who are unable to render immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert a member 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).

#### **316.5 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:
  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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Missing Persons*

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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.

#### **316.6 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.

##### **316.6.1 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 Section.
- (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.

##### **316.6.2 RECORDS SECTION 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Missing Persons*

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- (d) Forwarding a copy of the report to the Investigative Services 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).

#### **316.7 INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES 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.
- (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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Missing Persons*

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#### **316.8 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 Supervisor 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.

#### **316.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS**

Members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying themselves 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.

#### **316.9 CASE CLOSURE**

The Investigative Services 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.
- (b) If the missing person is a resident of Pacifica 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Missing Persons*

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#### **316.10 TRAINING**

Subject to available resources, the Training Manager 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.

## Public Alerts

### 317.1 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.

### 317.2 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.

### 317.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 317.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the Pacifica Police Department should notify their supervisor, Watch Commander, or Investigative Services 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.

#### 317.3.2 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 Commander and the Public 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 Commander

### 317.4 SAN MATEO COUNTY ALERT SYSTEM (SMC ALERT)

[SMC Alert is a customizable alert system used within San Mateo County. Text messages and email messages can be sent to specific regions within the City of Pacifica and the County of San Mateo or be sent to specific pre-designated groups. Upon Watch Commander approval, the department's Emergency Manager or the County's Office of Emergency Services can send messages. SMC Alert has the capability to have messages sent at a pre-determined date/time in the future.](#)

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

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#### **317.5 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.

##### **317.5.1 CRITERIA FOR AMBER ALERT**

The following conditions must be met before activating an AMBER Alert (Government Code § 8594(a)):

- (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.

##### **317.5.2 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 Public 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

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- (f) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:
  - 1. The local FBI office
  - 2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

#### **317.6 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.

##### **317.6.1 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.

##### **317.6.2 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 Public 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

---

1. Entry into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS)
2. The FBI local office

#### **317.7 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).

##### **317.7.1 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.

##### **317.7.2 PROCEDURE FOR SILVER ALERT**

Requests for a Silver Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.10).

#### **317.8 MUTUAL AID**

The experiences of other law enforcement jurisdictions that have implemented similar plans indicate a public alert will generate a high volume of telephone calls to the handling agency.

The Sheriff's Department emergency communications facilities and staff can be made available in the event of a high call volume.

If the Watch Commander or Investigative Services Division Supervisor elects to use the services of the Sheriff's Department, the following will apply:

- (a) Notify the Sheriff's Department Watch Commander of the incident and the request for assistance. The Watch Commander will provide a telephone number for the public to call.
- (b) In the press release, direct the public to the telephone number provided by the Sheriff's Department Watch Commander.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

---

- (c) The Public Information Officer will continue to handle all press releases and media inquiries. Any press inquiries received by the Sheriff's Department will be referred back to this department.

The Pacifica Police Department shall assign a minimum of two detectives/officers to respond to the Sheriff's Department emergency communications facility to screen and relay information and any clues received from incoming calls. As circumstances dictate, more staff resources from the handling law enforcement agency may be necessary to assist the staff at the emergency communications facility.

### **317.9 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).

#### 317.9.1 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.

#### 317.9.2 PROCEDURE

Public safety emergency alerts should be activated by following the guidelines issued by the Office of Emergency Services (Government Code § 8593.7).

### **317.10 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).

#### 317.10.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

---

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.

#### 317.10.2 PROCEDURE FOR YELLOW ALERT

Requests for a Yellow Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.15).

#### **317.11 FEATHER ALERT**

A Feather Alert may be issued when an indigenous person is reported missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances (Government Code § 8594.13).

##### 317.11.1 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.

##### 317.11.2 PROCEDURE FOR FEATHER ALERT

Requests for a Feather Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.13).

#### **317.12 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

---

#### 317.12.1 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.

#### 317.12.2 PROCEDURE FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORIES

Requests for an endangered missing advisory shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.11).

#### **317.13 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).

#### 317.13.1 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.
- (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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Alerts*

---

#### 317.13.2 PROCEDURE FOR EBONY ALERT

Requests for an Ebony Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.14).

## Victim and Witness Assistance

### 318.1 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.

### 318.2 POLICY

The Pacifica Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Pacifica 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.

### 318.3 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 Pacifica 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.

#### 318.3.1 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 Pacifica Police Department jurisdiction (Penal Code § 680.2).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Victim and Witness Assistance*

---

- (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).

#### **318.4 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.

##### **318.4.1 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).

#### **318.5 VICTIM INFORMATION**

The Administrative Services 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Victim and Witness Assistance*

---

- (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).

#### **318.6 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.

## Hate Crimes

### 319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to meet or exceed the provisions of Penal Code § 13519.6(c) and provides members of this department with guidelines for identifying and investigating incidents and crimes that may be motivated by hatred or other bias.

#### 319.1.1 DEFINITIONS

**Hate crimes** - A criminal act committed in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim (Penal Code § 422.55; Penal Code § 422.56; Penal Code § 422.57):

- (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
- (h) Examples of hate crimes include, but are not limited to:
  1. Interfering with, oppressing or threatening any other person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the constitution or laws because of one or more of the actual or perceived characteristics of the victim (Penal Code § 422.6).
  2. Defacing a person's property because of one or more of the actual or perceived characteristics of the victim (Penal Code § 422.6(b)).
  3. Terrorizing a person with a swastika or burning cross (Penal Code § 11411).
  4. Vandalizing a place of worship (Penal Code § 594.3).

The federal Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act expands federal hate crimes to include crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability (18 USC § 249).

**Victim** - Includes, but is not limited to, a community center, educational facility, entity, family, group, individual, office, meeting hall, person, place of worship, private institution, public agency, library or other victim or intended victim of the offense (Penal Code § 422.56).

### 319.2 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

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.

#### **319.3 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 Pacifica 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).

##### **319.3.1 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.

**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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

**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:
  - 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,

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

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.

**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).



### *Hate Crimes*

---

**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

#### **319.4 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.

##### **319.4.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

- (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 and Muslim 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 Manager 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 Section for mandated reporting to the 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 Section Policy.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

#### 319.4.2 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.

#### **319.5 RESPONSE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP**

##### 319.5.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

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.
  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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

- (n) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

#### 319.5.2 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.
  - 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

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- (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.

#### 319.5.3 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.
  - 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hate Crimes*

---

- (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.

#### **319.6 TRAINING**

All members of this department will receive POST-approved training on hate crime recognition and investigation as provided by 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.

#### **319.7 APPENDIX**

See attachments:

[Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf](#)

[Hate Crime Checklist.pdf](#)

[Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf](#)

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## Standards of Conduct

### 320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Pacifica 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.

### 320.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Pacifica 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.

### 320.3 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.

#### 320.3.1 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Standards of Conduct*

---

The person countermanning the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

#### **320.3.2 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.

#### **320.4 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.

#### **320.5 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:

##### **320.5.1 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.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Standards of Conduct*

---

#### 320.5.2 ETHICS

- (a) Using or disclosing one's status as a member of the Pacifica 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.

#### 320.5.3 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.

#### 320.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

- (a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on duty 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 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Standards of Conduct*

---

#### 320.5.5 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.

#### 320.5.6 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.
  - (a) 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.
- (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.

#### 320.5.7 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.
- (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 Department of Human Resources of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Standards of Conduct*

---

#### 320.5.8 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 on duty 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 on duty at official legislative or political sessions.
  - 2. Solicitations, speeches or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while on duty or, on department property except 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 off duty that brings discredit to this department.

#### 320.5.9 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Standards of Conduct*

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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 on duty 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 off duty 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.

#### 320.5.10 SAFETY

- (a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Standards of Conduct*

---

- (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.

#### 320.5.11 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.

## Information Technology Use

### 321.1 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.

#### 321.1.1 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 Pacifica 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.

### 321.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 321.3 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Information Technology Use*

---

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).

#### **321.4 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.

##### **321.4.1 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.

##### **321.4.2 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Information Technology Use*

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#### **321.4.3 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 or other matter as required in an active investigation.

#### **321.4.4 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.

#### **321.5 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.

#### **321.6 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Information Technology Use*

---

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.

## 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 (pend) 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/forms must be prepared legibly. If the report/form is not legible, the submitting employee will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report.

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
  3. Child Abuse Policy

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Report Preparation*

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4. Adult Abuse 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) Anytime an officer points a firearm at any person
- (b) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)
- (c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy)
- (d) Anytime a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Policy)
- (e) Any found property or found evidence
- (f) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)
- (g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy
- (h) All protective custody detentions
- (i) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk
- (j) 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 the Death Investigations Policy. 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Report Preparation*

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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 Section 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) Stolen vehicle attempts with no suspect information or evidence.
- (e) Annoying telephone calls with no suspect information.
- (f) Identity theft without an identifiable suspect.
- (g) Online or email fraud solicitations without an identifiable suspect and if the financial loss classifies the crime as a misdemeanor.
- (h) Hit-and-run vehicle collisions with no suspect or suspect vehicle.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Report Preparation*

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- (i) 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 or make the appropriate comments in the electronic report writing system 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 Section 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 Section may be corrected or modified by the authoring officer only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

## 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 Commanders, Watch Commanders, and designated Public Information Officers (PIOs) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

#### 323.2.1 MEDIA REQUEST

Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement situation shall be referred to the designated department media representative, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, employees shall consider the following:

- (a) At no time shall any employee of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the designated department media representative;
- (b) In situations involving multiple law enforcement agencies, 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 comment(s) to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police.

### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Media Relations*

---

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.

#### **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 Pacifica 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Media Relations*

---

#### **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 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Media Relations*

---

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 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).

## 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 Pacifica Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

### 324.2 POLICY

Pacifica 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 (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.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Subpoenas and Court Appearances*

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- (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 Pacifica Police Department.
- (e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Pacifica 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.

#### 324.3.4 ELECTRONIC SUBPOENA SERVICE

Pursuant to agreement between the District Attorney of San Mateo County and the Pacifica Police Department, the District Attorney will now prepare and serve subpoenas upon Pacifica Police Department employees electronically.

Notification to employees will consist of an e-mail to the employee's designated Pacifica Police Department e-mail account. Employees will be expected to access their e-mail at least once a day while on duty.

Upon notification of a subpoena, employees should access the link (<https://ca.hostedbykarpel.com/CASanMateoeSubpoena/Login.aspx>) to the portal and view the subpoena. Proof of service occurs electronically the moment the employee opens the link to the subpoena. Employees should view all subpoenas without delay.

In lieu of prior practice of calling the day before, employees should access the link before appearing in court to avoid unnecessary court attendance. Overtime will not be paid when failing to confirm your court appearance.

If an employee is unable to attend court due to preplanned vacation, training, or other approved absences he/she should prepare a Declaration For Court Continuance within 48 hours of service, via the link.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Subpoenas and Court Appearances*

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Supervisor responsibilities include monitoring subpoenas to ensure they are served timely. In cases where there is an extended absence or situation preventing the employee from being served, supervisors should immediately notify the District Attorney's Office using the Officer Declaration For Court Continuance form.

#### **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.

#### **324.5 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 appropriate 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.

## Reserve Officers

### 325.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Pacifica 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 AND APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

The Pacifica 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, an extended basic academy, or the required POST modules for the position to be hired.

#### 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 a loyalty 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 an initial uniform allowance check 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 Department of Human Resources prior to an employee serving in a reserve or volunteer capacity (29 CFR 553.30).

### 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reserve Officers*

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Operations Division. Reserve officers may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed. Reserve officers are required to work a minimum of 16 hours per month.

#### 325.3.1 POLICY COMPLIANCE

Police reserve officers shall be required to adhere to all departmental 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 requires Level II reserve officers, who have not been released from the immediate supervision requirement per the Completion of the Formal Training Process subsection, 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) Committee. 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reserve Officers*

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#### 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 to properly function as an officer with the Pacifica 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. 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. Based upon the reserve officer's evaluations, plus input from the primary training officer, the Reserve Coordinator 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reserve Officers*

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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 Commander.

##### **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 Commander, 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 Commander, 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 design, but with a different color scheme than 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 Commander.

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reserve Officers*

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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 departmental standards. The weapon must be registered by the reserve officer and be inspected and certified as fit for service by a departmental 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 the Field Training section), 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 as a Reserve Officer with the Pacifica Police Department.

##### 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reserve Officers*

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- (a) All reserve officers are required to meet the same range qualifications and standards as full-time officers
- (b) Reserve officers may fire at the department approved range at least once each month and more often with the approval of the Reserve Coordinator
- (c) Should a reserve officer fail to qualify, 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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## Mutual Aid and 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 Pacifica 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 and existing countywide protocol.

### 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 Pacifica Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Watch Commander and the Communications Center 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance*

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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 Administrative Services Division Commander 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 the Communications Center and the Watch Commander to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Training Manager should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.

## Registered Offender Information

### 327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines by which the Pacifica 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, arson and drug offenders.

### 327.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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 Investigative Services 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 Investigative Services 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Registered Offender Information*

---

The Investigative Services Division supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department's website. Information on sex registrants placed on the Pacifica Police Department's website shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 290.46.

The Records Supervisor 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Registered Offender Information*

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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).



## 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 Pacifica 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 Commander. 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 Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for special notifications)
- An incident where firearms have been used, or where there is reasonable cause to believe firearms have been used
- Significant injury or death to an employee or injury (on or off-duty) resulting in the employee being removed from full-duty status
- Any incident where assistance is requested from an outside agency (except routine cover calls/traffic stops)
- In the event of a major disturbance, or reports received indicating there may be a major disturbance
- Any major incident in another jurisdiction requiring or likely to require assistance from this department (including Tactical Alerts and Code-30 responses)
- Anytime a member of this department is involved in a police action, no matter how minor, that is not directly related to his/her assignment
- 
- Death of a prominent Pacifica official
- Arrest of a department employee or prominent Pacifica official
- Aircraft crash
- In-custody deaths
- Any incident or unusual occurrence likely to attract public interest

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Major Incident Notification*

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#### **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 soon as practicable. Notification should be made by telephone.

##### **328.4.1 STAFF NOTIFICATION**

In the event an incident occurs described in the Major Incident Notification Policy, the Chief of Police shall be notified along with the affected Division Commander and the Detective Sergeant 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. The Traffic Sergeant will notify the Field Operations Division Commander.

##### **328.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)**

The Public 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.

## 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.

The Watch Commander shall notify an investigator, the coroner, and evidence technician when appropriate. The investigator shall be notified in cases outlined under section 329.2.1. The Watch Commander shall ensure the crime scene is protected and no unauthorized persons or unnecessary personnel enter.

#### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Death Investigation*

---

- (j) Drowning, fire, hanging, gunshot, stabbing, cutting, starvation, exposure, alcoholism, drug addiction, strangulation or aspiration.
- (k) Accidental poisoning (food, chemical, drug, therapeutic agents).
- (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

Notification of the next-of-kin is normally handled by the Coroner's Office. If requested 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Death Investigation*

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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.

#### 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.

#### 329.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances and unattended deaths, the Investigations Division shall be notified to determine the possible need for a detective to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation and implementation of the appropriate crime scene protocol.

#### 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)).

## 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 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.

## 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Private Persons Arrests*

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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 Private Person's Arrest form under penalty of perjury.

In addition to the Private Person's Arrest 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.



## Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Reporting

### 332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy shall establish a procedure for the mandated reporting of Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes (ARRC) to the Attorney General pursuant to the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act (Penal Code § 13775 et seq.).

### 332.2 DEFINITIONS

Penal Code § 423.2 provides that the following acts shall be considered Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes (ARRC) when committed by any person, except a parent or guardian acting towards his or her minor child or ward:

- (a) By force, threat of force, or physical obstruction that is a crime of violence, intentionally injures, intimidates, interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person or entity because that person or entity is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or in order to intimidate any person or entity, or any class of persons or entities, from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant
- (b) By non-violent physical obstruction, intentionally injures, intimidates, or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with, any person or entity because that person or entity is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or in order to intimidate any person or entity, or any class of persons or entities, from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider or assistant
- (c) Intentionally damages or destroys the property of a person, entity, or facility, or attempts to do so, because the person, entity, or facility is a reproductive health services client, provider, assistant, or facility

### 332.3 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

- (a) Upon the receipt of the report of an ARRC, it shall be the responsibility of the employee taking such a report to also complete an ARRC Data Collection Worksheet (BCIA 8371) in accordance with the instructions contained on such forms.
- (b) The ARRC Data Collection Worksheet shall be processed with all related reports and forwarded to the Investigation Division Commander.
- (c) By the tenth day of each month, it shall be the responsibility of the Investigation Division Commander to ensure that a Summary Worksheet (BCIA 8370) is submitted to the Department of Justice Criminal Justice Statistics Center.
  - 1. In the event that no ARRC(s) were reported during the previous month, a Summary Worksheet shall be submitted to Department of Justice with an indication that no such crimes were reported.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Reporting*

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2. Any ARRC(s) reported in the Summary Worksheet shall be accompanied by a copy of the related Data Collection Worksheet(s).

## Limited English Proficiency Services

### 333.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

#### 333.1.1 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 Pacifica 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).

### 333.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 333.3 LEP COORDINATION

The Chief of Police may delegate certain responsibilities to appropriate personnel.

The areas of LEP coordination include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Pacifica Police Department's LEP services to LEP individuals.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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- (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) Periodically assessing demographic data and other resources 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.

#### **333.4 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:

- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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- (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.

#### **333.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE**

Pacifica 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.

#### **333.6 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.

#### **333.7 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.

#### **333.8 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.

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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#### **333.9 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.

##### **333.9.1 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.

##### **333.9.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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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.

#### **333.10 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.

#### **333.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE**

The Pacifica Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the Department of Human Resources to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

##### **333.11.1 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 the Communications Center, 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.

Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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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.

#### **333.12 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.

#### **333.13 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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#### **333.14 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.

#### **333.15 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.

#### **333.16 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.

#### **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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Limited English Proficiency Services*

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The Training Manager 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 Manager 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.

#### 333.18.1 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 Manager shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.

## Communications with Persons with Disabilities

### 334.1 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.

#### 334.1.1 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.

### 334.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 334.3 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 Commander 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 Pacifica Police Department's efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.
- (b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

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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.

#### **334.4 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.

#### **334.5 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

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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 Pacifica 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.

#### **334.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE**

Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

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#### **334.7 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.

#### **334.8 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).

#### **334.9 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

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#### **334.10 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.

#### **334.11 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.

#### **334.12 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.

#### **334.13 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

---

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.

#### **334.13.1 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.

#### **334.14 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

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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.

#### **334.15 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.

#### **334.16 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.

#### **334.17 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.

#### **334.18 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communications with Persons with Disabilities*

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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 Manager 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 Manager 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.

#### 334.18.1 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 the Communications Center 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

### 335.1 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.

### 335.2 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.

#### 335.2.1 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).

#### 335.2.2 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).

#### 335.2.3 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).

#### 335.2.4 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mandatory Employer Notification*

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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).

#### **335.3 POLICY**

The Pacifica Police Department will meet the reporting requirements of California law to minimize the risks to children and others.

#### **335.4 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).

## Biological Samples

### 336.1 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.

### 336.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 336.3 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.

### 336.4 PROCEDURE

When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

#### 336.4.1 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.

### 336.5 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Biological Samples*

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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.

#### **336.5.1 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).

#### **336.5.2 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).

### **336.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS**

California law provides for the following:

#### **336.6.1 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.

#### **336.6.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Biological Samples*

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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)).

#### 336.6.3 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.

# 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 Pacifica 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Safety Video Surveillance System*

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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 the Communications Center. 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 the Communications Center 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Safety Video Surveillance System*

---

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Safety Video Surveillance System*

---

#### **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 Pacifica 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.

## 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 Adult Abuse 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child and Dependent Adult Safety*

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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)).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child and Dependent Adult Safety*

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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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Child and Dependent Adult Safety*

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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 Manager 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).

## 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 Pacifica 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Service Animals*

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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 Pacifica Police Department affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136).

##### **339.4.1 COMPLAINTS**

When handling calls of a complaint regarding a service animal, members of this department should remain neutral and should be prepared to explain the ADA requirements concerning service animals to the concerned parties. Businesses are required to allow service animals to accompany their handlers into the same areas that other customers or members of the public are allowed (28 CFR 36.302).

Absent a violation of law independent of the ADA, officers should take no enforcement action beyond keeping the peace. Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against as a result of a disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

##### **339.4.2 INQUIRY**

If it is apparent or if a member is aware that an animal is a service animal, the individual generally should not be asked any questions as to the status of the animal. If it is unclear whether an animal meets the definition of a service animal, the member should ask the individual only the following questions (28 CFR 35.136(f)):

- Is the animal required because of a disability?
- What task or service has the service animal been trained to perform?

If the individual explains that the animal is required because of a disability and has been trained to work or perform at least one task, the animal meets the definition of a service animal and no further questions as to the animal's status should be asked. The individual should not be questioned about his/her disability nor should the person be asked to provide any license, certification or identification card for the service animal.

##### **339.4.3 CONTACT**

Service animals are not pets. Department members should not interfere with the important work performed by a service animal by talking to, petting or otherwise initiating contact with a service animal.

##### **339.4.4 REMOVAL**

If a service animal is not housebroken or exhibits vicious behavior, poses a direct threat to the health of others, or unreasonably disrupts or interferes with normal business operations, an officer may direct the handler to remove the animal from the premises. Barking alone is not a threat nor

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Service Animals*

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does a direct threat exist if the person takes prompt, effective action to control the service animal (28 CFR 35.136(b)).

Each incident must be considered individually and past incidents alone are not cause for excluding a service animal. Removal of a service animal may not be used as a reason to refuse service to an individual with disabilities. Members of this department are expected to provide all services as are reasonably available to an individual with a disability, with or without a service animal.

## 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 Administrative Services Division Commander. 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Volunteer Program*

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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 POST Personal History Statement (PHS) 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Volunteer Program*

---

#### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Volunteer Program*

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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 departmental 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 departmental policy and supervisory personnel.

Each volunteer may be required to sign a nondisclosure/security 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 regular use of a vehicle should complete the following:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Volunteer Program*

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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 MDT 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 may be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations should be conducted with specific classifications of 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.

## 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 Pacifica 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions*

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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 Pacifica 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 NON-SWORN RESPONSIBILITIES**

Non-sworn 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.

## GENERAL PROCEDURES

### 342.1 PURPOSE OF PROCEDURES MANUAL

The attached procedures outline routine actions or processes utilized by members of the Pacifica Police Department. These procedures are not specifically outlined by other policies in this manual. When covered in other policies, the policies will supersede information contained in a procedure. The procedures attached herein will constitute a Procedures Manual.

[See attachment: 001 Storm Watch.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 002 Public Speaking Request.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 003 Bank Alarm Response.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 004 Alarm Systems.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 005 Dept Forms Control.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 006 4 Wheel Drive Use.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 007 Quality Control.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 008 DUI Recovery.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 009 Nuisance Complaint.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 010 Loud-Unruly Party.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 011 Block Party.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 012 Graffiti Abatement.pdf](#)

[See attachment: 013 Stolen Vehicle-Lojack.pdf](#)

## Chaplains

### 343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Pacifica Police Department chaplains to provide counseling or emotional support to members of the Department, their families and members of the public.

### 343.2 POLICY

The Pacifica Police Department shall ensure that department chaplains are properly appointed, trained and supervised to carry out their responsibilities without financial compensation.

### 343.3 ELIGIBILITY

Requirements for participation as a chaplain for the Department may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Being above reproach, temperate, prudent, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, be free from addiction to alcohol or other drugs, and excessive debt.
- (b) Managing their households, families and personal affairs well.
- (c) Having a good reputation in the community.
- (d) Successful completion of an appropriate-level background investigation.
- (e) A minimum of five years of successful counseling experience.
- (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.

### 343.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

The Pacifica 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.

#### 343.4.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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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 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.

#### **343.5 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 Pacifica Police Department identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard Pacifica 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.

#### **343.6 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 Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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- (h) Planning periodic recognition events.
- (i) Maintaining liaison with other agency chaplain coordinators.

An evaluation of the overall use of chaplains will be conducted on an annual basis by the coordinator.

#### **343.7 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.

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 Pacifica Police Department.

##### **343.7.1 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.

##### **343.7.2 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 Pacifica 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.
- (d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with officers during any shift and observe Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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- (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.

#### 343.7.3 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.

#### 343.7.4 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.

#### 343.7.5 CHAPLAIN MEETINGS

All chaplains are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the chaplain coordinator.

#### 343.7.6 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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- (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.
- (e) Providing counseling and support for members and their families.
- (f) Being alert to the needs of members and their families.

#### **343.8 PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS**

No person who provides chaplain services to members of the Department may work or volunteer for the Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department member concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

#### **343.9 TRAINING**

The Department will establish a minimum number of training hours and standards for department chaplains. The training, as approved by the Training Manager, may include:

- Stress management
- Death notifications
- Symptoms of post-traumatic stress
- Burnout for members of law enforcement and chaplains
- Legal liability and confidentiality
- Ethics
- Responding to crisis situations
- The law enforcement family
- Substance abuse
- Suicide
- Officer injury or death
- Sensitivity and diversity

## Department Use of Social Media

### 344.1 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).

#### 344.1.1 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

### 344.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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. Members shall also adhere to the City of Pacifica Administrative policy on social media.

### 344.3 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.

### 344.4 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Department Use of Social Media*

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Examples of appropriate content include:

- (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.

#### **344.4.1 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 Public 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.

#### **344.5 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 Pacifica 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.

#### **344.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED**

Department social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Department Use of Social Media*

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The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.

#### **344.6 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.

#### **344.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS**

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

#### **344.8 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.

## Gun Violence Restraining Orders

### 345.1 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).

#### 345.1.1 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).

### 345.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 345.3 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).

#### 345.3.1 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 domestic disturbance where the residence 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 or possesses a firearm.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Gun Violence Restraining Orders*

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- (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 themselves or another person by having custody or control of a firearm (see the Mental Illness Commitments Policy) (Penal Code § 18108).

#### **345.4 SERVICE OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**

An officer serving any gun violence restraining order shall:

- (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 Supervisor 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.

##### **345.4.1 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 Supervisor for filing with the court and appropriate databases.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Gun Violence Restraining Orders*

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#### **345.5 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.
- (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.

#### **345.6 RECORDS SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Records Supervisor 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Gun Violence Restraining Orders*

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#### **345.7 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.

#### **345.8 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 returned to the restrained person upon the expiration of the order and in accordance with Penal Code § 18120 and the Property and Evidence Policy.

#### **345.9 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.
- (b) Developing and maintaining factors to consider when assessing the need to seek an order, including:
  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.
  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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Gun Violence Restraining Orders*

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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 Supervisor 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.
- (d) Coordinating with the Training Manager 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 (Penal Code § 18108).

#### **345.10 RENEWAL OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**

The Investigative Services Division supervisor is responsible for the review of a gun violence restraining order obtained by the Department to determine if renewal should be requested within the time prescribed by law (Penal Code § 18190).

#### **345.11 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Gun Violence Restraining Orders*

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#### **345.12 TRAINING**

The Training Manager should ensure that members receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy (Penal Code § 18108).



## Chaplains

### 376.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Pacifica Police Department Chaplain Program is established for the purposes of providing spiritual and emotional support to all members of the Department, their families and members of the public.

### 376.2 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.

### 376.3 GOALS

Members of the Chaplain Program shall fulfill the program's purpose in the following manner:

- (a) By serving as a resource for department personnel when dealing with the public in such incidents as accidental deaths, suicides, suicidal subjects, serious accidents, drug and alcohol abuse, and other such situations that may arise.
- (b) By providing an additional link between the community, other chaplain programs and the Department.
- (c) By providing counseling, spiritual guidance and insight for department personnel and their families.
- (d) By being alert to the spiritual and emotional needs of department personnel and their families.
- (e) By familiarizing themselves with the role of law enforcement in the community.

### 376.4 REQUIREMENTS

Candidates for the Chaplain Program shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) Must be above reproach, temperate, prudent, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, not be addicted to alcohol or other drugs, not contentious, and free from excessive debt. Must manage their household, family, and personal affairs well. Must have a good reputation with those outside the church.
- (b) Must be ecclesiastically certified and/or endorsed, ordained, licensed, or commissioned by a recognized religious body.
- (c) Must successfully complete an appropriate level background investigation.
- (d) Must have at least five years of successful ministry experience within a recognized church or religious denomination.
- (e) Membership in good standing with the International Conference of Police Chaplains (ICPC).
- (f) Possess a valid California Drivers License.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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#### **376.5 SELECTION PROCESS**

Chaplain candidates are encouraged to participate in the ride-along program before and during the selection process. Chaplain candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to deployment as a chaplain:

- (a) Appropriate written application.
- (b) Recommendation from their church elders, board, or council.
- (c) Interview with Chief of Police & Chaplain Supervisor
- (d) Successfully complete an appropriate level background investigation.
- (e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Chief of Police.

#### **376.6 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The duties of a chaplain include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Assisting in making notification to families of department members who have been seriously injured or killed.
- (b) After notification, responding to the hospital or home of the department member.
- (c) Visiting sick or injured law enforcement personnel in the hospital or at home.
- (d) Attending and participating, when requested, in funerals of active or retired members of the Department.
- (e) Assisting sworn personnel in the diffusion of a conflict or incident, when requested.
- (f) 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 Department's mission.
- (g) 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 personnel.
- (h) Counseling officers and other personnel with personal problems, when requested.
- (i) Attending department and academy graduations, ceremonies and social events and offering invocations and benedictions, as requested.
- (j) Being responsible for the organization and development of spiritual organizations in the Department.
- (k) Responding to all major disasters such as earthquakes, bombings and similar critical incidents.
- (l) Providing liaison with various religious leaders of the community.
- (m) Assisting public safety personnel and the community in any other function of the clergy profession, as requested.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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- (n) Participating in in-service training classes.
- (o) Willing to train to enhance effectiveness.
- (p) Promptly facilitating requests for representatives or ministers of various denominations.
- (q) Making referrals in cases where specialized attention is needed or in cases that are beyond the chaplain's ability to assist.

Chaplains may not proselytize or attempt to recruit members of the department or the public into a religious affiliation while on-duty unless the receiving person has solicited spiritual guidance or teaching. 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 follow-up contacts that was provided while functioning as a chaplain for the Pacifica Police Department.

#### **376.7 CLERGY-PENITENT CONFIDENTIALITY**

No person who provides chaplain services to members of the department may work or volunteer for the Pacifica 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 privilege and shall inform department members when it appears reasonably likely that the member is discussing matters that are not subject to the clergy-penitent privilege. 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 Pacifica Police Department employees concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

#### **376.8 COMMAND STRUCTURE**

- (a) Under the general direction of the Chief of Police or his/her designee, chaplains shall report to the Senior Chaplain and/or Watch Commander.
- (b) The Chief of Police shall make all appointments to the Chaplain Program and will designate a Senior Chaplain/Chaplain Commander.
- (c) The Senior Chaplain shall serve as the liaison between the Chaplain Unit and the Chief of Police. He/she will arrange for regular monthly meetings, act as chairman of all chaplain meetings, prepare monthly schedules, maintain records on all activities of the Chaplain Unit, coordinate activities that may concern the members of the Chaplain Unit and arrange for training classes for chaplains.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Chaplains*

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#### **376.9 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES**

- (a) Chaplains will be scheduled to be on-call for a period of seven days at a time during each month, beginning on Monday and ending on the following Sunday.
- (b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Pacifica 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 his designee.
- (d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with officers during any shift and observe Pacifica Police Department operations, provided the Watch Commander has been notified and approved of the activity.
- (e) Chaplains shall not be evaluators of employees and shall not be required to report on an employee's performance or conduct.
- (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 Pacifica Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or his designee.
- (i) Each chaplain shall have access to current personnel rosters, addresses, telephone numbers, duty assignments and other information that may assist in their duties. Such Information will be considered confidential and each chaplain will exercise appropriate security measures to prevent distribution of the information.

##### **376.9.1 UNIFORMS AND BADGES**

A distinct uniform, badge and necessary safety equipment will be provided for the Chaplains. This uniform may be similar to that worn by the personnel of this department.

##### **376.10 TRAINING**

The Department will establish a minimum number of training hours and standards for department chaplains. The training may include stress management, death notifications, post-traumatic stress syndrome, burnout for officers and chaplains, legal liability and confidentiality, ethics, responding to crisis situations, the law enforcement family, substance abuse, suicide, officer injury or death, and sensitivity and diversity, as approved by the Training Manager.

## **Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations**

## Patrol Function

### 400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

#### 400.1.1 FUNCTION

Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked vehicles, patrol assigned jurisdictional areas of Pacifica, respond to calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws and respond to emergencies 24 hours per day seven days per week.

Patrol will generally provide the following services within the limits of available resources:

- (a) Patrol that is directed at the prevention of criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, the maintenance of public order, and the discovery of hazardous situations or conditions
- (b) Crime prevention activities such as residential inspections, business inspections, community presentations, etc.
- (c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency in nature
- (d) Investigation of both criminal and non-criminal acts
- (e) The apprehension of criminal offenders
- (f) Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving activities such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature
- (g) The sharing of information between the Patrol and other divisions within the Department, as well as other outside governmental agencies
- (h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community, which may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and problem solving strategies
- (i) Traffic direction and control

#### 400.1.2 TERRORISM

It is the goal of the Pacifica Police Department to make every reasonable effort to accurately and appropriately gather and report any information that may relate to either foreign or domestic terrorism. Officers should advise a supervisor as soon as practicable of any activity believed to be terrorism related and should document such incidents with a written report or Field Interview (FI). The supervisor should ensure that all terrorism related reports and FIs are forwarded to the Investigative Services Division Supervisor in a timely fashion. The Investigations Division Sergeant shall also be assigned as the department's Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) and shall act as a conduit of information between the department and appropriate federal agencies.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Patrol Function*

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#### **400.2 INFORMATION SHARING**

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

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

##### **400.2.1 CRIME REPORTS**

A crime report may be completed by any patrol officer who receives criminal information. The report will be processed and forwarded to his/her supervisor for approval or follow-up investigation.

##### **400.2.2 PATROL BRIEFINGS**

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

##### **400.2.3 INFORMATION CLIPBOARDS**

Several information clipboards will be maintained in the briefing room and will be available for review by officers from all divisions within the Department. This will include the briefing folder.

##### **400.2.4 BULLETIN BOARDS**

A bulletin board will be kept in the briefing room and the Investigative Services Division for display of suspect information, intelligence reports and photographs. New General Orders will be made available for patrol supervisors and will be discussed at briefings and shift meetings. A copy of the General Order will be placed in the briefing room.

#### **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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Patrol Function*

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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 Pacifica. 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:

- (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 Pacifica 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.



## Bias-Based Policing

### 401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Bias-Based Policing*

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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.

#### **401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

- (a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and his/her supervisor in a timely manner.
  - 1. Supervisors should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.
- (b) Supervisors should periodically review MAV recordings, portable audio/video recordings, 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**

Deleted

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Bias-Based Policing*

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#### **401.7 TRAINING**

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy shall be conducted annually and include:

- (a) Explicit and implicit biases.
- (b) Avoiding improper profiling.

##### **401.7.1 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS**

Training should be conducted as directed by the 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 Internal Affairs 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 Supervisor for required reporting to the DOJ (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020). See the Records Section Policy.

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

## 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.

### 402.3 RETENTION OF BRIEFING TRAINING RECORDS

Briefing training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be forwarded to the Training Manager for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.

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## Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

### 403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 403.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity*

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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 § 120155).

## Tactical Response Team

### 404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Tactical Response Team (TRT) is comprised of two specialized teams: the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) and the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT). The unit has 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 the Tactical Response Team 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

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least 5% of their on-duty time should be devoted to training with supplemental training for tactical capabilities above the Level I team.

#### 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 membership on a multi-jurisdictional SWAT team and to provide the equipment, manpower, and training necessary to maintain membership on the 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 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

As members of a multi-jurisdictional team, managed by the Daly City Police Department, this department shall adhere to their 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

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#### **404.4 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

The SWAT 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. § 1084).

##### **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.

##### **404.4.4 SWAT ONGOING TRAINING**

Training shall be coordinated by the Tactical Response Team Commander. The TRT 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.

##### **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 Training Unit. Such documentation shall be maintained in each member's individual training file. A separate agency SWAT training file shall be maintained with documentation and records of all team training.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

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#### **404.5 OPERATION GUIDELINES FOR TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM**

The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the Tactical Response Team. Generally, the Special Weapons and Tactics Team and the Crisis Negotiation Team will be activated together. It is recognized, however, that a tactical team may be used in a situation not requiring the physical presence of the Crisis Negotiation Team such as warrant service operations. This shall be at the discretion of the TRT Commander.

##### **404.5.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION**

The supervisor in charge on the scene of a particular event will assess whether the Tactical Response Team is to respond to the scene. Upon final determination by the Watch Commander, he/she will notify the appropriate division commander who will, in turn, notify the TRT Commander.

##### **404.5.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM**

The following are examples of incidents which may result in the activation of the Tactical Response Team:

- (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.

##### **404.5.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS**

Requests by field personnel for assistance from outside agency crisis units must be approved by the Watch Commander. Deployment of the Pacifica Police Department/Daly City Police Department/Colma Police Department Crisis Response Unit in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by a Daly City Police Department Division Commander.

##### **404.5.4 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 Pacifica Police Department SWAT team shall operate under the command of the Daly City Police Department when working in a multi-agency situation.

##### **404.5.5 MOBILIZATION OF TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM**

The On-Scene supervisor shall make a request to the Watch Commander for the Tactical Response Team. The Watch Commander shall then notify the TRT Commander. If unavailable,

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

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a team supervisor shall be notified. A current mobilization list shall be maintained in the Watch Commander's office by the TRT Commander. The Watch Commander will then notify the Field Operations Division Commander as soon as practical.

The Watch Commander should advise the TRT Commander with as much of the following information which is available at the time:

- (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 TRT Commander or supervisor shall then call selected officers to respond.

#### 404.5.6 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

While waiting for the Tactical Response Team, 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 TRT has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiators and SWAT time to set up.
- (f) Be prepared to brief the TRT Commander on the situation.
- (g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.

#### 404.5.7 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival of the Tactical Response Team at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the TRT Commander and team supervisors about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the TRT Commander, whether to deploy the Tactical

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

---

Response Team. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the TRT 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 Tactical Response Team. The Incident Commander and the TRT Commander (or his or her designee) shall maintain communications at all times.

#### 404.5.8 COMMUNICATION WITH TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM PERSONNEL

All of those persons who are non-Tactical Response Team 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 Tactical Team personnel directly. All non-emergency communications shall be channeled through the Negotiation Team Sergeant or his or her designee.

#### **404.6 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.

##### 404.6.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit a change of assignment request to their appropriate Division Commander. 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 TRT Commander. The testing process will consist of an oral board, physical agility, SWAT basic handgun, and team evaluation.

- (a) A list of successful applicants shall be submitted to staff, by the TRT Commander, for final selection.

##### 404.6.2 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 TRT 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

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#### **404.7 CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES**

The Crisis Negotiation Team 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 Crisis Negotiation Team.

##### **404.7.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL**

Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a change of assignment request to their appropriate Division Commander. A Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

- (a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.
- (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.

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.

A minimum of one training day per quarter will be required to provide the opportunity for role playing and situational training necessary to maintain proper skills. This will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

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 Negotiation Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the unit.

#### **404.8 MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION OF TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM**

The Commander of the TRT shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon recommendation of staff.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Tactical Response Team*

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#### 404.8.1 PRIMARY UNIT MANAGER

Under the direction of the Chief of Police, through the Field Operations Division Commander, the Tactical Response Team shall be managed by a DCPD lieutenant.

#### 404.8.2 TEAM SUPERVISORS

The Negotiation Team and each Special Weapons and Tactics Team will be supervised by a sergeant.

The team supervisors shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon specific recommendation by staff and the TRT Commander.

The following represent the supervisor responsibilities for the Tactical Response Team.

- (a) The Negotiation Team supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the Negotiation Team which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the TRT 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 TRT Commander.

### **404.9 UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FIREARMS**

#### 404.9.1 UNIFORMS

SWAT teams from this agency 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.

#### 404.9.2 EQUIPMENT

SWAT teams from this agency should be adequately equipped to meet the specific mission(s) identified by the agency.

#### 404.9.3 FIREARMS

Weapons and equipment used by SWAT, the specialized units, and the supporting resources should be agency-issued or approved, including any modifications, additions, or attachments.

#### 404.9.4 OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTIONS

The TRT Commander shall appoint a TRT supervisor to perform operational readiness inspections of all unit equipment at least quarterly. The result of the inspection will be forwarded to the TRT Commander in writing. The inspection will include personal equipment issued to members of the unit, operational equipment maintained in the TRT facility and equipment maintained or used in TRT vehicles.

## 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 Pacifica 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 14 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 anytime for adults and from 0830 to 0200 for minors between the ages of 14 and under 18 years of age.

### 405.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG

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

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

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

#### 405.2.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Ride-Along Policy*

---

An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one citizen will participate in a ride-along during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along will be allowed in the officer's vehicle at a given time.

Ride-along requirements for policeExplorers are covered in the PoliceExplorer Policy.

#### **405.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE**

Any person approved to ride along is required to be suitably dressed, preferably in collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks and shoes. The Watch Commander or field supervisor may refuse a ride along to anyone not properly dressed.

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

### **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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Ride-Along Policy*

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- (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
- (g) Ride-alongs shall not be permitted to take photographs or use recording devices without prior approval of the police department

# 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hazardous Material Response*

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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.

## 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 Pacifica 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,

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hostage and Barricade Incidents*

---

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hostage and Barricade Incidents*

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- (c) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
- (d) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
- (e) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.
- (f) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information on the subject as possible, including weapons, other involved parties, additional hazards or injuries.
- (g) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as circumstances require and resources permit to prevent unauthorized access.
- (h) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.
- (i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hostage and Barricade Incidents*

---

- (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 Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) response if appropriate and apprising the CNT 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Hostage and Barricade Incidents*

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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 the Communications Center.
- (i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department Public Information Officer or a designated temporary media representative provide media access in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.
- (j) Identify the need for mutual aid and the transition or relief of personnel for incidents of extended duration.
- (k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.

#### **407.6 CNT RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Incident Commander will decide, with input from the CNT Commander, whether to deploy the CNT during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the CNT 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 CNT. The Incident Commander and the CNT 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.



## Response to Bomb Calls

### 408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 PACIFICA POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY

If the bomb threat is against the Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Response to Bomb Calls*

---

#### 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 Pacifica, 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Response to Bomb Calls*

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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, emergency medical services, and the bomb squad/EOD.

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:
  - 1. The time of discovery.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Response to Bomb Calls*

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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
- 
- Watch Commander, Division Commander, Police Chief, and City Manager
- 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Response to Bomb Calls*

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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.

## 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 Pacifica 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 officers encounter an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment, they 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) Ensure the person is transported 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.

#### 409.3.2 SMART PROGRAM

The SMART (San Mateo County Mental Assessment and Referral Team) program was established as an additional resource for dealing with individuals who could be placed on a "5150" commitment. This program operates 7 days a week typically from **0900-2100 hours**, but subject

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mental Illness Commitments*

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to availability of personnel, and may be requested for an individual who meets the criteria for a "5150" commitment, but is not: violent, non-ambulatory (can't stand or walk unassisted) and does not have an emergency medical condition. The SMART car is staffed by a specially trained paramedic who has additional training to evaluate patients with behavioral problems.

When requesting a SMART car response, officers should complete an Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation and Treatment form (MH-302). The SMART car paramedic can later complete this form if necessary. If no MH-302 form is completed by the officer, and the individual voluntarily goes with the SMART car paramedic, the incident should be considered a "medical" call only, and no report is necessary. Dispatch shall be advised of this and make the proper notation in the CAD call.

If an officer believes that a "5150" hold is necessary due to the circumstances, they shall completed the MH-302 form and give the original to the SMART car paramedic.

#### **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:

- (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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mental Illness Commitments*

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#### **409.5 DOCUMENTATION**

The officer shall complete an application for a 72-Hour detention for evaluation and treatment, provide it to the ambulance personnel providing transportation and retain a copy of the application for inclusion in the case report.

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to the ambulance personnel regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

##### **409.5.1 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).

#### **409.6 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.
- (c) Facilitate the individual's transfer to jail following clearance from a mental health facility.
- (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 be arrested or booked and transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense,



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mental Illness Commitments*

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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.

#### **409.7 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).

##### **409.7.1 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 Investigative Services 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.

#### **409.8 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.

## 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 Pacifica 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

#### 410.4.1 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Cite and Release Policy*

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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.
- (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 Section.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Cite and Release Policy*

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#### 410.4.2 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)

#### 410.5 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.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Cite and Release Policy*

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#### **410.6 REQUESTING CASE NUMBERS**

Traffic situations and local code violations may be documented on the reverse side of the records copy of the citation. Most Penal Code sections will require a case number to document the incident properly in a report. This section does not preclude an officer from requesting a case number if he/she feels the situation should be documented more thoroughly in a case report.

836.6(a) (1)	Misdemeanor arrestees <b>shall</b> be released (no discretion) on cite with only certain specified exceptions; may be booked first but then must be cited out.
(2)	DV protective order (without threats) arrestees may be released if offense is not likely to continue and release does not create imminent endangerment (should be W/C's call based on officer's justification)
(3)	No cite for: Misd/Felony DV, violating DV protective orders if threats were made and stalking however arrestees are still entitled to release on scheduled bail or OR release (OR release or deviation from bail schedule require Bail Hearing, for listed violent felonies (1270.1))
836.6.(h)	Must cite out misdemeanor arrestees. Note that code says a person "the officer has arrested" not "suspected offender". Includes pvt. person arrests.
(i)	Identifies the only reasons for which a misdemeanant may be held for court/bail (too drunk, no ID, would jeopardize a prosecution, offense likely to continue...). Note that these reasons do not prohibit citing out "the arresting officer may release". Must indicate in writing the reason the person was not cited and include with any transmittal of the arrestee to other facility.

# Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

## 411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Pacifica Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

## 411.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives*

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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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

Category	Arrested or Detained	Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures	Issued Traffic Citation	Subpoenaed as Witness	Prosecuted	Recognized Family Members
<b>Diplomatic Agent</b>	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
<b>Member of Admin and Tech Staff</b>	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
<b>Service Staff</b>	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
<b>Career Consul Officer</b>	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
<b>Honorable Consul Officer</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability
<b>Consulate Employees</b>	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))
<b>Int'l Org Staff (note (b))</b>	Yes (note (c))	Yes (note (c))	Yes	Yes (note (c))	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (c))	No immunity or inviolability
<b>Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int'l Org</b>	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
<b>Support Staff of Missions to Int'l Orgs</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives*

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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.

## 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 Pacifica 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. This policy shall be used in conjunction with the San Mateo County Immediate Deployment protocol.

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Rapid Response and Deployment*

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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 Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Rapid Response and Deployment*

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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 Manager should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

- (a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.
- (b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.
  - (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).

# Immigration Violations

## 414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

[See attachment: Sanctuary City Ordinance.pdf](#)

### 414.1.1 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.

## 414.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

## 414.3 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.

## 414.4 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED

Officers shall not inquire into, or otherwise investigate an individual's immigration status for the sole purpose of immigration enforcement (Government Code § 7284.6).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Immigration Violations*

---

#### 414.4.1 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).

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).

#### 414.4.2 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).

#### **414.5 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 shall not detain any individual, for any length of time, for any other criminal immigration violation of federal immigration laws (Government Code § 7284.6).

When an officer is notified that a judicial warrant for an immigration violation exists for a lawfully contacted or detained individual, the officer shall immediately notify the Watch Commander. The Watch Commander will review the details of the notification to assure a judicial warrant exists.

An officer should notify a supervisor as soon as practicable whenever an individual is arrested for violation of 8 USC § 1326(a).

#### **414.6 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE**

Absent an urgent issue of officer safety or other emergency circumstances, requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The supervisor shall notify the Division Commander of the request. The Division Commander is responsible for determining whether the requested assistance would be permitted under the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284.2 et seq.), this policy, and the City of Pacifica Sanctuary City Ordinance.

The Chief of Police shall be notified of all requests for assistance by federal immigration authorities as soon as possible.

#### **414.7 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Immigration Violations*

---

- (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.

#### 414.7.1 ICE INTERVIEWS

Law enforcement agencies shall not allow federal immigration authorities access to City of Pacifica facilities to interview individuals in custody for immigration enforcement purposes, (PMC Section 4-16.03(A)(1)(d)).

#### 414.7.2 TRANSFERS TO IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES

Members shall not transfer an individual to federal immigration authorities for the sole purpose of immigration enforcement unless transfer is authorized by a judicial warrant.

#### 414.7.3 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Investigative Services Division supervisor 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 Supervisor for required reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 7284.6(c)(2)(see the Records Section Policy).

### **414.8 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)).

Any request for assistance in applying for U visa or T visa status should be forwarded in a timely manner to the Investigative Services Division supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigative Services 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Immigration Violations*

---

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.

#### 414.8.1 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 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.

#### 414.8.2 REPORTING TO LEGISLATURE

The Administrative Division Captain 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).

#### 414.8.3 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).



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Immigration Violations*

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#### **414.9 TRAINING**

The Training Manager should ensure that all appropriate members receive training on immigration issues.

Training should include:

- (a) Identifying civil versus criminal immigration violations.
- (b) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a criminal immigration violation has been committed.
- (c) Prohibitions contained in the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284 et seq.).
- (d) Content and requirements/prohibitions contained in the City of Pacifica Sanctuary City Ordinance (Ordinance #826).

## Emergency Utility Service

### 415.1 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.

#### 415.1.1 BROKEN WATER LINES

The North Coast County Water District (NCCWD) 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. NCCWD can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this.

If a break occurs on the NCCWD side of the meter, emergency personnel should be called as soon as practical by the Communication Center.

#### 415.1.2 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. PG&E or the North County Fire Authority should be promptly notified, as appropriate.

#### 415.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS, ETC.

The Waste Water Treatment Plant maintains the street drainage pumps. In the event of flooding or equipment malfunctions, emergency personnel should be contacted as soon as possible.

#### 415.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS

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

### 415.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE

The City of Pacifica 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.

#### 415.2.1 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the the Communications Center of the location and problem with the signal. The dispatcher should make the necessary notification to the proper maintenance agency.

## Aircraft Accidents

### 416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

#### 416.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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

### 416.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

### 416.3 ARRIVAL AT SCENE

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

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

### 416.4 INJURIES AND CASUALTIES

Members should address emergency medical issues and provide care as a first priority.

Those tasked with the supervision of the scene should coordinate with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) before the removal of bodies. If that is not possible, the scene supervisor should ensure documentation of what was disturbed, including switch/control positions and instrument/gauge readings.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Aircraft Accidents*

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#### **416.5 NOTIFICATIONS**

When an aircraft accident is reported to this department, the responding supervisor shall ensure notification is or has been made to NTSB, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and when applicable, the appropriate branch of the military.

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

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

#### **416.6 CONTROLLING ACCESS AND SCENE AUTHORITY**

Prior to NTSB arrival, scene access should be limited to authorized personnel from the:

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

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

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

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

#### **416.7 DANGEROUS MATERIALS**

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

- (a) Fuel, chemicals, explosives, biological or radioactive materials and bombs or other ordnance.
- (b) Pressure vessels, compressed gas bottles, accumulators and tires.
- (c) Fluids, batteries, flares and igniters.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Aircraft Accidents*

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- (d) Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems and composite materials.

#### **416.8 DOCUMENTATION**

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

##### **416.8.1 WRECKAGE**

When reasonably safe, members should:

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

##### **416.8.2 WITNESSES**

Members tasked with contacting witnesses should obtain:

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

#### **416.9 MEDIA RELATIONS**

The Public Information Officer (PIO) should coordinate a response to the media, including access issues, road closures, detours and any safety information that is pertinent to the surrounding community. Any release of information regarding details of the accident itself should be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Aircraft Accidents*

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Depending on the type of aircraft, the airline or the military may be responsible for family notifications and the release of victims' names. The PIO should coordinate with other involved entities before the release of information.

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## Field Training Officer Program

### 417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

### 417.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER - SELECTION AND TRAINING

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

#### 417.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

FTOs will be selected based on the following requirements:

- (a) Desire to be an FTO
- (b) Minimum of two years of patrol experience, one of which shall be with this department
- (c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model
- (d) May be required to participate and pass an internal oral interview selection process
- (e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTOs
- (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.

### 417.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The FTO Program supervisor shall be the Training Manager who reports to the Administrative Services Division Commander. He/She should possess, or be eligible to receive, a POST Supervisory Certificate.

The responsibilities of the FTO Program supervisor include the following:

- (a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Field Training Officer Program*

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

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

#### **417.4 TRAINEE DEFINED**

Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the Pacifica Police Department who has successfully completed a POST approved Basic Academy.

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

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

##### **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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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:



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Field Training Officer Program*

---

- (a) Complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of his/her assigned trainee to the FTO Coordinator on a daily basis.
- (b) Review the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations with the trainee each day.
- (c) Complete a detailed end-of-week performance evaluation on his/her assigned trainee at the end of each week of training.
- (d) Sign off all completed topics contained in the Field Training Manual, noting the method(s) of learning and evaluating the performance of his/her assigned trainee.

#### 417.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR

The immediate supervisor should review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations and forward them to the Field Training Administrator.

#### 417.6.3 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR

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

#### 417.6.4 TRAINEE

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

#### **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) Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations
- (b) End of week evaluations
- (c) A Certificate of Completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of hours of field training

## Obtaining Air Support

### 418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of a police helicopter or airplane 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/AIRPLANE ASSISTANCE

If a supervisor or officer in charge of an incident determines that the use of a helicopter or airplane 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 or airplane, dispatch will request availability of air support from county communications. 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

Air support may be requested under any of the following conditions:

- (a) When the helicopter or airplane 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 air support will aid in the capture of a suspected fleeing felon whose continued freedom represents an ongoing threat to the community
- (d) When air support 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 air support will generally provide valuable assistance to ground personnel, the presence of a helicopter or airplane will rarely replace the need for officers on the ground.

## 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Contacts and Temporary Detentions*

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#### **419.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS**

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicion.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Contacts and Temporary Detentions*

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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 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 Pacifica 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.

#### **419.6 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.

##### **419.6.1 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.

##### **419.6.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Contacts and Temporary Detentions*

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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.

#### 419.6.3 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.

#### 419.6.4 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 Section.

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.

## Criminal Organizations

### 420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Pacifica Police Department appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

#### 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.

### 420.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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 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 Section. Any supporting documentation for an entry shall be retained by the Records Section in accordance

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Criminal Organizations*

---

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 Section are appropriately marked as intelligence information. The Records Supervisor 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 Section after appropriate database entries are made. The supervisor should clearly mark the report/FI as gang intelligence information.

It is the responsibility of the Records Section supervisor to retain reports and FIs in compliance with the database rules and any applicable end user agreement.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Criminal Organizations*

---

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.

##### **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 Section or Property and Evidence Section, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents such as copies of reports, FI forms, the Communications Center 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.

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.

#### **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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Criminal Organizations*

---

- (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 Manager 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 Investigative Services 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.
- (c) Train other members to identify gang indicia and investigate criminal street gang-related crimes.

### *Criminal Organizations*

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#### **420.8 TRAINING**

The Training Manager 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 Manager 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).

## 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 departmental policies, procedures, practices, functions and objectives. To accomplish this goal, a Sergeant heads each watch.

### **421.2 DESIGNATION AS ACTING WATCH COMMANDER**

When a Sergeant is unavailable for duty as Watch Commander, in most instances the senior qualified corporal shall be designated as acting Watch Commander. This policy does not preclude designating a less senior corporal as an acting Watch Commander when operational needs require or training permits.

# MOBILE DIGITAL VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDERS

## 422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this order is to establish policy and guidelines for the use of mobile digital video cameras in the patrol cars and digital voice recorders utilized by Police Officers, Reserve Police Officers and Community Service Officers of this department.

## 422.2 DIGITAL AND AUDIO RECORDER ACTIVATION POLICY

The digital video camera recorders and digital voice (PUMA) recorders shall be used as follows:

- (a) Every contact with the public shall be recorded with both the in car digital audio/video recorder and a digital voice recorder (PUMA) and these digital files will be retained for no less than one year. (Section 6200 and 34090, et al, of the California Government Code.)
- (b) The digital video camera and transmitter will automatically activate if the vehicle's emergency lights are activated, the release for the vehicle mounted long guns is used, the record button is depressed on the transmitter or if the record icon is tapped on the in car computer. The camera and transmitter will also activate in the event of an accident, which trips the Accelerometer Threshold, and if the vehicle is driven at 90 MPH or over for 10 seconds or more.

Once the audio or video system is activated, it shall remain on and shall not be turned off 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, victims, etc. have been interviewed. Recordings may cease if an officer is discussing the incident with other officers or supervisors outside the hearing of any other persons, or while simply waiting for a tow truck, or a family member to arrive or similar situations.

## 422.3 ACTIVATION OF AUDIO RECORDER

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

- (a) No member of this department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department without the expressed knowledge and consent of all parties. Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with an officer's right to openly record any interrogation pursuant to Government Code § 3303(g).
- (b) Any member of this department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation, whether in the field or in the police station.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### MOBILE DIGITAL VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDERS

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1. For the purpose of this policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.
  2. For the purpose of this policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted audio recorder will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.
- (c) Members of the Department are required to activate their recorders upon every contact with the public, regardless of whether the officer believes that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit or not.
1. At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a recorder or change the recording media.
  2. Officers are prohibited from utilizing department recorders and recording media for personal use.

#### **422.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY**

The officer will test the digital video cameras and PUMA digital recorders daily. The units will be activated and the officer will speak into the transmitter. The officer will review the file to confirm proper operation.

- (a) At the beginning of each shift the officer will dictate the following: NAME, DATE & WATCH.
- (b) At the end of shift the each officer is responsible to ensure that all digital video and audio files have been transferred to the station server.

In the event that an in-car digital video camera is not operational, officers shall use the digital voice recorder (PUMA) under the same guidelines as the video/digital camera recorder.

#### **422.4.1 PROCEDURES FOR USE OF DIGITAL VOICE RECORDERS (PUMA)**

The Department will issue all Police Officers, Reserve Officers and Community Service Officers, a PUMA digital recorder and carrying case. Officers shall test their PUMA digital recorders, pursuant to Policy Manual § 447.4, at the beginning of their shifts. Should a recorder become inoperative, a replacement recorder shall be issued immediately.

Recorders must be carried in the carrying case for the safety of the equipment. The case is to be carried on the front of the belt, or other location, including a pocket, as approved by Staff. Whenever possible, the recorder should be started just prior to the citizen contact, and the contact should be recorded in its entirety.

In the event a supervisor is taking a personnel complaint, the supervisor shall advise that the statement is being recorded.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### MOBILE DIGITAL VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDERS

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- (a) Should the complainant refuse to give a recorded statement, the supervisor shall take the verbal statement without recording same, and note the refusal in the investigation report.

Officers will download PUMA recordings at the end of their shift. Any desktop computer in the department, where the PUMA hardware and software is loaded, can be used to upload these digital files. If digital PUMA files are evidence, the appropriate entries should be made on the PUMA Download Screen, when downloading the digital files.

Instructions on the use and care of the PUMA digital voice recorders can be found in the "Pacifica Police Department PUMA II Police Special" instructional handout.

#### **422.5 RETENTION OF AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDED MEDIA**

Digital audio and video files will be held for one year after which time it will be automatically deleted, pursuant to Government Code § 34090, et al. If a digital file has value as evidence, it is to be moved into evidence storage, or bookmarked as appropriate, and shall be held as evidence until the case has been disposed, unless retention of the files is deemed necessary, such as in the case of a homicide or other serious crime. If the case is disposed of prior to the end of the one year period, it shall be kept until the one year period has elapsed.

Rules of evidence should be followed whenever a suspect's statements are recorded. These will be moved into evidence storage as soon as possible and noted in the case report. Depending on the circumstances and case, victim and witness statements may also qualify.

All digital video and audio data to be saved as evidence will be bookmarked as evidence on the department server following the procedures outlined in Pacifica Police Training Bulletin 09-07 and the "Pacifica Police Department PUMA II Police Special" instructional handout.

#### **422.5.1 COPIES OF AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS**

Copies of audio and video recorded pursuant to this policy shall only be copied under the following circumstances:

- (a) With permission from the Chief of Police or his/her designate;
- (b) In response to a valid subpoena
- (c) In response to a lawful discovery request, pursuant to Penal Code § 1054, et al.
  - 1. In the event of a discovery request from other than the District Attorney's office, the party requesting discovery shall be responsible to pay any applicable fees for the duplication and handling of the media.

# Body Worn Camera System

## 423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the implementation of audio and video recording using Body Worn Camera Systems (BWCS) by members of the Pacifica Police Department while in the performance of their official law enforcement duties.

The Pacifica Police Department recognizes the use of Body-Worn Camera Systems (BWCS) by its members conveys a sense of law enforcement legitimacy, accountability, and transparency. The police department believes video and audio recordings from BWCS will serve as a tool to maintain and enhance the community's trust in the police department. The recordings will capture interactions with the public and provide additional means of evidence collection for criminal investigations, administrative investigations, and civil litigation. In addition, BWCS will serve as a valuable training aid for officers.

## 423.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica Police Department to utilize BWCS in a manner that will assist in criminal investigations and prosecution as well as administrative investigations and civil litigation, by providing a recording of the incident that may supplement an employee's report and help document police conduct, investigations, and enforcement activity. In addition, BWCS will serve as a valuable training aid for officers.

The Pacifica Police Department will issue BWCS to community service officers, reserve officers, regular full-time sworn officers, sergeants, captains, and the police chief to use during the performance of their duties. This policy is intended to provide users with guidance on when and how to use BWCS so that users may accurately and reliably record their contacts with the public.

## 423.3 DEFINITIONS

**Axon Capture** –A mobile device application that sends digital evidence to Evidence.com from the field. Axon Capture uses smartphone capabilities to import photo, video, and audio recordings directly into Evidence.com.

**Axon View** –Allows officers to view a list of all videos stored on the device in order to review and add associated metadata.

**Axon Signal Technology** -Activates Axon cameras within 30 feet and initiates a BWCS recording through Bluetooth technology.

**Signal in Taser 7** - Activates cameras when Taser 7 is armed, trigger is pulled, or arc is engaged.

**Manual Activation/Event Mode** – When the "Event" mode button on the BWCS is activated, the camera records both audio and video. The buffered video (not audio) captured directly before the event (60 seconds prior to activation) will also be saved and attached to the event in permanent memory.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

---

**De-activation/Buffering Mode** – When the BWCS is on but has not been activated to record both sound and video, the camera is in the "buffering" mode. While in the buffering mode, the BWCS will continuously record only video (not audio) in 60 second loops.

**Sleep Mode** - Puts the camera in an idle state that disables recording and buffering. While in this state, Signal automatic activation will not initiate camera recording.

**Stealth Mode** – Pressing and holding the volume down button for approximately three seconds to cease LED light, display screen backlight, sounds, and vibration notifications on a member's BWCS.

**Muting** – A function of the BWC that allows for video recording while audio recording is disabled.

**On Position** – Switching the on/off switch of the camera into "buffering" mode which allows the camera, when activated, to capture the previous 60 seconds of video, excluding audio.

**Off Position** – The camera does not record any video or audio.

**Digital Evidence** – Refers to data of an incident or encounter that could prove useful for investigative purposes, including, but not limited to, a crime, an arrest or citation, a search, a use of force incident, or a confrontational encounter with a member of the public.

**Non-evidentiary Data** – Refers to data that does not have value to aid in an investigation or prosecution, such as data of an incident or encounter that does not lead to an arrest or citation, or data of general activities the officer might perform while on duty (Penal Code § 832.18(c)(2)).

**Video Recall** – Allows Axon BWCS to capture low-resolution evidence while idle to include audio. The Chief of Police and or designee will have the appropriate permissions to retrieve evidence from the last 18 hours of active camera use if a camera was not recording during a critical incident.

**Evidence.com**-On-line web-based media storage facility which stores digitally encrypted video recordings, accessible to authorized personnel, based on their need to access, which also maintains an audit trail of user activity.

**Metadata** – Case numbers, event numbers, and other descriptors used to identify digital evidence via the annotation process.

#### **423.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES**

While in uniform and performing duties which will place them in contact with the public, members who have been issued a camera shall wear their department issued BWCS. Any member of command staff, non-uniformed officers or supervisors may wear a department issued BWCS if the member believes such a device is useful in the performance of their duties.

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for ensuring their BWCS is in good working order. Members shall inspect and test the BWCS prior to each shift to verify proper functioning. If the BWCS is not in working order or malfunctions at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to their supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as practicable.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

---

The BWCS shall be worn above the midline of the torso, in a position that provides for effective recording without foreseeable obstructions. When donning their BWCS, members should utilize their smart phone BWCS application to ensure their BWCS is mounted in a position where the field of view is effective for recording. Members shall not remove, dismantle, or tamper with any hardware or software component or part of the BWCS.

Members should upload all video from their BWCS with appropriate metadata annotation daily by the end of their shift. Members shall obtain supervisor approval if the BWCS upload cannot take place by the end of the member's shift. Members shall not edit, alter, or erase BWC recordings.

Members should document the existence of a BWCS recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the BWCS malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording, or any instance in which the BWCS was not used but probably should have been used under this policy. In this documentation, members should include the reason for deactivation or non-use.

When not in use, BWCS devices shall be stored in a designated docking/charging station.

#### **423.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

Supervisors should take custody of a portable audio/video recording device, or ensure the recording is uploaded and saved, as soon as practicable when the device may have captured an incident involving the use of force, an officer-involved shooting or death, vehicular collision involving injuries or another serious incident.

Supervisors shall not arbitrarily review BWCS recordings for the sole purpose of searching for violations of department policy not related to a specific complaint or incident.

Supervisors shall provide Officers with a replacement BWC unit if their assigned BWCS is damaged or malfunctioning.

Supervisors shall have the ability to immediately resolve personnel complaints by viewing video captured by the officer's BWCS prior to contacting the citizen. At no time, except at the direction of the Chief of Police or designee, shall the supervisor allow the community member to view the file footage.

Minor policy violations (not criminal in nature) discovered during any review, absent a personnel or administrative complaint, of recorded materials in accordance with department policy, should be viewed as training opportunities and not as routine disciplinary actions. Supervisors will continue to have discretion to resolve the minor violation with training or informal counseling. Should the behavior or action reoccur after it was informally addressed, the appropriate disciplinary or corrective action should be taken.

#### **423.6 OPERATION**

While on duty, members are required to keep the BWCS in the "ON" position and in "buffering mode." During the below circumstances it is recommended members place the camera in "Sleep"

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

---

mode. While in "Sleep" mode there is no "buffering" or video captured prior to the event button being activated.

- When out of service during an authorized break.
- When inside the police department, except where a member is in contact with a member of the public and the contact appears to be escalating to an adversarial situation or conducting investigative activities involving contact with the public (i.e. interviewing victims and/or witnesses).
- While using the restroom.

While in "Sleep" mode there is no "buffering" or video captured prior to the event button being activated.

While "buffering mode" is not actively recording, members are advised that the BWCS will capture 60 seconds of video preceding the activation of the BWCS. Turning off the BWC is not advised for the fact the camera boot procedure takes over 1 minute to turn on the camera.

Members may utilize "stealth mode" on the BWCS when there are facts to support the officer safety tactic. Such instances are building searches when "stealth mode" would not compromise officer safety by revealing their location in darkness. When no circumstances are present, officers shall leave the body camera on "buffering mode."

#### **423.7 ACTIVATION OF THE BODY WORN CAMERA SYSTEMS**

This policy is not intended to describe every possible circumstance in which the BWCS should be used, however, it should be used when the officer or supervisor reasonably determines that it would be appropriate and/or valuable to the documentation of a law enforcement related incident. Unless it is not safe or practical to do so, or mechanical issues or other logistical or operational considerations are present members shall activate their BWCS prior to making contact with members of the public, or as soon as reasonably possible under the circumstances in any of the following types of incidents.

- a. Law enforcement and investigative activities including, but not limited to, dispatched calls for service (upon arrival on scene), response to calls for back-up, self-initiated enforcement stops (including but not limited to traffic and pedestrian violations, stranded motorist assistance, and crime interdiction stops), consensual encounters, field interview, investigative detentions, and arrests;
- b. probation and parole searches;
- c. service of search and arrest warrants
- d. gang enforcement activities;
- e. vehicle pursuits;
- f. K9 deployments, (i.e., cover officers, perimeter officers, etc.)
- g. prisoner transport until which time the prisoner has been secured in a holding cell or released from the officer's custody;

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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- h. maintaining the peace at a protest or rally;
- i. responding Code 3;
- j. any other situation where an officer or supervisor reasonably determines that its use would be appropriate or valuable to document an incident or record contact between members of the public and the department.

Members who do not record as required by this policy shall articulate their reason(s) for not utilizing their BWCS in the appropriate log notes entry and/or report and in a memorandum to the Division Commander via the chain of command immediately after the conclusion of the incident, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible.

It shall be a violation of this policy for a member to intentionally fail to activate the BWCS or terminate the recording to commit a violation of the law or any Department Policy.

#### **423.8 HOW TO RECORD**

(a) Members shall patrol with their BWCS in the deactivation/buffering mode. While in buffering mode, the BWCS will continuously record in 60 second loops. During that 60 second period, only video is recorded, not audio.

(b) When a member decides to activate their BWCS, the member will place the camera in manual activation/event mode to record the incident. In this mode, both video and audio will be recorded.

(c) When the incident is over or the member stops recording for any other reason set forth in this policy, he or she will return the BWCS to deactivation/buffering mode or turn off the BWCS entirely.

#### **423.9 MUTING OF THE BWCS AUDIO**

Generally, members should not mute the audio recording function during an active recording on their BWCS. Under certain circumstances, however, it may be necessary for department personnel to do so, to protect sensitive communications. Personnel are authorized to utilize the mute function to discuss tactics, have administrative or investigative discussions with other personnel or when directed by a supervisor.

When practicable and without compromising officer safety officers should remove themselves from the immediate area of suspects, and witnesses when in mute mode.

If the muting function will be used in a recording that is ultimately logged as evidence in a case, the reason for that muting shall be verbally announced on the recording BEFORE applying the muting function.

#### **423.10 TERMINATION OF BODY WORN CAMERA SYSTEMS RECORDINGS**

Once a BWCS recording has been activated as provided in this policy, it shall not be terminated until the incident has concluded and no further communication with the participants or witnesses is reasonably anticipated. Recording may also be stopped when the member or supervisor reasonably determines that there would be no further evidentiary or documentary value in continuing to record an incident.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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Exceptions are as follows:

- a) During significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.
- b) To protect the anonymity of a previously identified and registered confidential informant, confidential source, undercover officer, or confidential investigative techniques.
- c) When it is necessary to discuss tactical considerations, training or supervisory issues, union activities, or confidential investigative techniques.
- d) 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.
- e) Within a hospital or medical facility if the recording would compromise patient confidentiality.
- f) When entering places where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists, such as locker rooms, dressing rooms, or restrooms, unless necessary as part of an official law enforcement investigation.
- g) When someone reporting a crime requests that the recording be stopped so that they may remain anonymous.

If the deactivation function will be used in a recording that is ultimately logged as evidence in a case, the reason for deactivating the BWCS shall be verbally announced on the recording BEFORE applying the deactivation function.

#### **423.11 SIGNAL ACTIVATION**

The Axon Body 3 Camera includes technology that will activate the camera when in buffering mode upon receiving a signal from a Taser 7 device. A member's BWCS will be activated if in buffering mode and it receives a signal from any Taser 7 device that is within the range of the BWCS. This includes devices issued to members as well as AXON devices in the range of signal technology. Taser 7 signal technology is activated when the Taser 7 is either armed, trigger is pulled, or arc is engaged.

No employee of this department shall intentionally disable any of the automatic activation features of this BWCS system.

#### **423.12 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 when detailed to a bomb call, a suspicious package call, a call where an explosive device may be present or a call where an officer reasonably believes an explosive device may be present.

#### **423.13 PROHIBITED USE OF BODY WORN CAMERA SYSTEM**

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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Members are prohibited from using BWCS to surreptitiously record professional or personal interactions with or between other department members or employees, or members of the public for any personal or non-law enforcement-related purpose.

All BWCS recordings shall remain the property of the Department and constitute official records of investigation of the Department. Unauthorized access to, use, duplication, and/or distribution of BWCS files is prohibited. Personnel shall not make copies of any BWCS file for their personal use and are prohibited from using a recording device such as a phone camera or secondary video camera to record BWCS files.

Personally owned BWCS shall not be used while on duty. This does not preclude personnel from using a secondary or "back-up" device should their BWCS become disabled or is unavailable for any reason. Secondary devices include department-issued cell phones, digital recording devices or device capable of capturing audio and video. Any such recording captured using a secondary device, will be considered the property of the department and constitute official records of the department. It shall be a violation of this policy for a member to use, distribute, or release in any manner, including through any social media forum, any audio or visual recording created by a department issued BWCS or any other duly authorized recording device for the purpose of embarrassment, intimidation or ridicule of any person(s).

#### **423.14 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION**

The BWCS equipment and all data, images, video, and metadata captured, recorded, or otherwise produced by the equipment is the sole property of the Pacifica Police Department. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings, to include section below on unintentional recordings.

#### **423.15 COMMUNITY PRIVACY EXPECTATIONS**

Community members have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their homes. However, when officers are lawfully present in a home (warrant, consent, or exigent circumstances) during official duties, there is no reasonable expectation of privacy.

Community members 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. Therefore, officers are not required to give notice they are recording. However, if asked, officers shall advise community members that they are being recorded. Officers are not required to initiate or cease recording an event, situation or circumstance solely at the demand of a community member.

#### **423.16 RECORDING STATEMENTS OF VICTIMS, WITNESSES, AND SUSPECTS**

When conducting a field investigation, the officer shall attempt to record all statements with the BWCS. The recording may be valuable evidence that contributes to or compliments an investigation.

While evidence collection is important, the department also recognizes it is important for officers to maintain credibility with people wanting to share information with law enforcement. On occasion, a

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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member may encounter a reluctant crime victim or witness who does not wish to make a statement on camera. In these situations, the member should continue to develop rapport with the individual while balancing the need for evidence collection with the individual's request for privacy. Members should use their best discretion and consider not recording or turning their camera away so it is not facing the person in the following situations:

- (a) Obtaining victim and witness statements in sexual assault or child abuse cases.
- (b) In a facility whose primary purpose is to provide psychiatric or medical services, unless responding to a call involving a suspect, taking a suspect statement, or addressing an issue which requires police action.
- (c) In order to gain the cooperation of a community member who are reluctant to provide a statement while being recorded.
- (d) Conversations with agency personnel or personnel from another agency involving tactics and strategy.
- (e) When gathering sensitive intelligence or meetings with informants.

#### **423.17 REVIEW OF RECORDED FILES**

All access to Evidence.com is logged and subject to audit at any time. Members seeking to review BWCS recordings shall log the reason for access in the "Notes" section (access to automatically time/date stamped and records each access by name). Access to the data from the system is permitted on a right to know, need to know basis.

Members may view the audio/video data captured on their BWCS under the following circumstances:

- a) For the purpose of completing a criminal investigation and preparing reports.
- b) Prior to or during preparation for testifying in any deposition, before any court or administrative agency (i.e., DMV, ABC) or for courtroom presentation pursuant to direction of the district attorney or department legal counsel or where authorized by the supervisor.
- c) For individual training purposes, with the authorization of a supervisor, or by an FTO when providing training to a Trainee.
- d) Prior to being interviewed in an internal departmental administrative investigation (i.e., internal affairs investigations).
- e) Upon request, to assist in responding to a Public Records Act Request.
- f) Members may not view another member's BWCS recordings relating to an incident in which they did not personally participate or are actively investigating, without the approval of the Division Commander.
- g) For use in social media for the purposes of investigation, community safety or suspect apprehension only with permission of the Division Commander.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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All BWCS records should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release. Recordings that contain recordings of matters that would normally be considered private and/or personal outside the context of law enforcement investigation and which show an extremely violent or graphic scene should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

#### **423.18 OFFICER INVOLVED CRITICAL INCIDENTS**

Members involved in critical incidents defined within the San Mateo County OICI (Officer Involved Critical Incident Team) investigative protocol shall not review any BWCS video or audio in conjunction with the OICI Team investigation prior to providing a preliminary statement to the OICI investigators assigned to the incident.

Once an involved officer has provided an initial statement, they will have an opportunity to review any available recordings with their representative and/or legal counsel. The officer shall then be afforded an opportunity to provide a follow-up statement after having reviewed the recording(s).

#### **423.19 18 HOUR VIDEO RECALL**

The Chief of Police or designee can retrieve evidence from the last 18 hours of camera use if the camera was not recording during a critical incident (Video Only). This includes times when the camera is powered on but not actively recording, excluding when it is in "sleep mode," on the docking station, or powered off.

This feature would be utilized when a situation occurs unexpectedly, and the member could not activate their BWCS. With Video Recall, the footage from before the recording was activated can be recovered, ensuring that no crucial evidence is lost. This would be invaluable in situations involving an ambush style assault or a vehicle collision resulting in significant injury.

This feature would also be potentially utilized to provide evidence in administrative investigations including but not limited to critical incidents, uses of force, or allegations of serious misconduct (Title 11 California Code of Regulations 1205) where dispositive or exculpatory evidence may exist.

The 18 hours of Video Recall is segmented into half-hour increments requiring a specific time frame of the incident to access. The member will be notified in writing and allowed to view the process of collecting and recording when practical. Recordings outside the scope or requested time frame shall not be saved.

The member's BWCS may be taken out of service to obtain the recording and issued a different BWCS to prevent overwriting the recording. The BWC should be turned off until the recording is recovered.

#### **423.20 UNINTENTIONAL RECORDINGS**

In the event of an unintentional or inadvertent activation of the BWCS in which the resulting recording is not evidence in a criminal case or potential administrative investigation, or when the



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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recording may unreasonably infringe on personal privacy rights, the user who recorded the video may request the recording be deleted.

The request shall contain specific reasons for recommending the deletion of the recording. The supervisor shall "flag" the video to be deleted and alert the Division Commander of the request.

The Division Commander or their designee will review the video in a timely manner to ensure that it is appropriate for deletion. If the Division Commander determines the video should be deleted due to personal privacy concerns, the BWCS Program Administrator will delete the file and document the deletion for audit purposes.

Accidental Signal Activations (e.g., administrative un-holstering without deactivating the Signal Sidearm) should be memorialized verbally in the member's BWCS and associated footage shall be titled as deletion review.

#### **423.21 RELEASE OF RECORDINGS**

The Pacifica Police Department's goal is to release BWCS recordings of critical incidents to the greatest extent possible unless disclosure would:

- (a) Endanger the safety of a witness or another person involved in the investigation,
- (b) Jeopardize the successful completion of an investigation, or
- (c) Violate local, state and/or federal laws, including but not limited to, the right to privacy. In the event the Police Department or City intends to release or publish, for any purpose, video recordings where officers are captured on video or the video depicts actions taken by them in the course of the performance of their official duties, those officers shall be given written notice of the intention to release or publish said video with as much advance notice possible.

The Department may, without prior notice to involved officers, share video footage of specific incidents with other law enforcement agencies outside of Pacifica, when there is reasonable suspicion that criminal activity has occurred or is about to occur.

Non-Departmental Requests:

- (a) The Department shall accept and process PRA requests in accordance with the provisions of federal, state and local statutes and Department policy.
- (b) The evidence technician shall review and process requests for BWCS recordings before transferring via Evidence.com.
- (c) City Attorney or City Manager requests.
- (d) Other requests shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis with access being granted as permitted by the Custodian of Records.

#### **423.22 USE OF BWCS RECORDINGS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES**

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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A BWCS file may be utilized as a training tool for individuals, specific units, and the department as a whole. A person recommending utilization of a BWCS file for training purposes shall submit the recommendation through the chain of command to the Division Commander.

If an involved officer or employee objects to the showing of a recording, their objection will be submitted to the Division Commander to determine if the employee's objections outweigh the training value. The Division Commander or designee shall review the recommendation and determine how best to utilize the BWCS file.

Exception: Field Training Officers may use BWCS files to provide immediate training to recruits and to assist with the completion of Daily Observation Reports.

#### **423.23 RETENTION POLICY**

BWCS recordings shall be categorized properly to ensure they are retained for an appropriate amount of time, pursuant to the current applicable laws. Occasionally, the proper category for a recording may change as an investigation develops. It shall be the responsibility of the employee assigned to investigate an incident to ensure all BWCS recordings are properly categorized and contain all required information (Incident or Case Number, Title, and Retention Category).

All BWCS recordings related to any criminal proceeding, civil claim, pending litigation, or personnel complaint, shall be preserved until that matter is resolved in accordance with individual retention requirements of the evidence. Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings should be retained permanently.

Retention periods are established by the City of Pacifica consistent with the requirements of federal law, state law, and the City's interests. The retention schedule is included in the City's Records and Information Management Program Policy.

#### **423.24 TRAINING**

Prior to issuance of a BWCS, members shall receive:

- a) Training on operation, maintenance and care;
- b) Additional training shall be provided at periodic intervals to ensure the continued effective use of the equipment, proper calibration and performance, and to incorporate changes, updates, or other revisions in policies or equipment;
- c) Training on mandatory, discretionary and non-permissible uses of the BWCS
- d) Periodic training on significant changes in the law pertaining to legal developments.

Members are encouraged to speak to their supervisors if they believe additional training would enhance the performance of their duties.

#### **423.25 DOCKING OF BWC'S WHEN OFF-DUTY**

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Worn Camera System*

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All department personnel are to keep their BWCS in their designated docking station at the police department when off-duty. BWCS are not to be taken home with department personnel and are not to be kept in other storage areas such as lockers or mailboxes. When not being worn on-duty for official police business, BWCS should always be kept in their designated docking stations.

## 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 the Communications Center.

### 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

Pacifica 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 and Protected Information 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 and communications that are directly related to the business, administration or practices of the Department. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular message or accessing a particular database, the member should seek prior approval from his/her supervisor.

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive, 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.

#### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mobile Data Terminal Use*

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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**

##### **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 the Communications Center. It shall be the responsibility of the dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Mobile Data Terminal Use*

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#### 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.

## Medical Marijuana

### 425.1 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.

#### 425.1.1 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Marijuana*

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#### **425.2 POLICY**

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department will exercise discretion to ensure laws are appropriately enforced without unreasonably burdening both those individuals protected under California law and public resources.

#### **425.3 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.

##### **425.3.1 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.

##### **425.3.2 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Marijuana*

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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.

#### 425.3.3 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).

#### 425.3.4 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Marijuana*

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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.

#### 425.3.5 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Marijuana*

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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).

#### **425.3.6 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).

#### **425.4 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.

#### **425.5 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SECTION SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

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

The Property and Evidence Section supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Investigative Services Division supervisor.

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## Bicycle Patrol Unit

### 426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Pacifica 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.

### 426.2 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.

### 426.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a change of assignment request to their appropriate Division Commander. A copy will be forwarded to the BPU supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the BPU supervisor and second person to be selected by the BPU supervisor. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

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

#### 426.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR

The Bicycle Patrol Unit supervisor will be selected from the rank of sergeant by the Field Operations Division Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Bicycle Patrol Unit*

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- (f) Other activities as required to maintain the efficient operation of the Bicycle Patrol Unit.

#### **426.4 TRAINING**

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

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

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

#### **426.5 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.

#### **426.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES**

Officers will be assigned a specially marked and equipped patrol bicycle, attached gear bag, two batteries and a charger.

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Bicycle Patrol Unit*

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Each bicycle gear bag shall include a first aid kit, tire pump, repair tool, tire tube, security lock, equipment information and use manuals. These items are to remain with/on the bicycle at all times.

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)

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 repair work order will be completed and forwarded to the program supervisor for repair by an approved technician.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **426.7 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.

## Foot Pursuits

### 427.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

#### 427.1.1 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.

### 427.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Foot Pursuits*

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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.

#### **427.3 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Foot Pursuits*

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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.

#### **427.4 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS**

##### **427.4.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Foot Pursuits*

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#### 427.4.2 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.

#### 427.4.3 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.

#### 427.4.4 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the dispatcher is responsible for:

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

#### 427.5 REPORTING

The initiating officer shall complete the appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at minimum, the following:

- (a) The reason for initiating the foot pursuit.
- (b) The identity of involved personnel.
- (c) The course and approximate distance of the pursuit.
- (d) 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 Department Use of Force Policy.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Foot Pursuits*

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- (e) Any injuries or property damage.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to warrant further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.

#### **427.6 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.

## Homeless Persons

### 428.1 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 Pacifica Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The Pacifica 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.

#### 428.1.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 428.2 HOMELESS COMMUNITY LIAISON

The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to act as the Homeless Liaison Officer, typically assigned to the Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) 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.
- (g) Attend Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) meetings.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Homeless Persons*

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#### **428.3 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.

##### **428.3.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

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

- (a) Document alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and phone numbers of relatives and friends.
- (b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.
- (c) Provide homeless victims with victim/witness resources when appropriate.
- (d) Obtain statements from all available witnesses in the event that a homeless victim is unavailable for a court appearance.
- (e) Consider whether the person may be a dependent adult or elder, and if so, proceed in accordance with the Adult Abuse Policy.
- (f) Arrange for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.
- (g) Consider whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution, even when a homeless victim indicates that he/she does not desire prosecution.

#### **428.4 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Homeless Persons*

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supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed and measures should be taken to remove or secure the property. It will be the supervisor's responsibility to coordinate the removal and safekeeping of the property.

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

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

#### **428.5 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.

#### **428.6 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.

## Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

### 429.1 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.

### 429.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 429.3 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.

### 429.4 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity*

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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.

#### **429.5 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.

#### **429.6 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity*

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

## Crisis Intervention Incidents

### 430.1 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.

#### 430.1.1 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.

### 430.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 430.3 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Crisis Intervention Incidents*

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#### **430.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

The Chief of Police should designate an appropriate Division Commander 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.

#### **430.5 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Crisis Intervention Incidents*

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#### **430.6 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.

#### **430.7 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.

#### **430.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis. Responding supervisors should:

- (a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Crisis Intervention Incidents*

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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) Conduct an after-action tactical and operational debriefing, and prepare an after-action evaluation of the incident to be forwarded to the Division Commander.

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

#### **430.9 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.

##### **430.9.1 DIVERSION**

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

#### **430.10 NON-SWORN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS**

Non-sworn members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

- (a) Members should treat all individuals equally and with dignity and respect.
- (b) If a member believes that he/she is interacting with a person in crisis, he/she should proceed patiently and in a calm manner.
- (c) Members should be aware and understand that the person may make unusual or bizarre claims or requests.

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.

#### **430.11 EVALUATION**

The Division Commander designated to coordinate the crisis intervention strategy for this department should ensure that a thorough review and analysis of the department response

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Crisis Intervention Incidents*

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to these incidents is conducted annually. The analysis will not include identifying information pertaining to any involved individuals, officers or incidents and will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

#### **430.12 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).

## First Amendment Assemblies

### 431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

### 431.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 431.3 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

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#### 431.3.1 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.

#### 431.4 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 the Communications Center, 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.

#### 431.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

##### 431.5.1 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

---

- 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).

#### 431.5.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

---

- (t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

#### 431.5.3 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).

#### 431.6 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.

#### 431.7 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

---

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.

#### **431.8 ARRESTS**

The Pacifica 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).

#### **431.9 MEDIA RELATIONS**

The Public 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).

##### **431.9.1 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, 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

---

#### **431.10 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.

#### **431.11 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, the Communications Center records/tapes
- (g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

##### **431.11.1 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.

#### **431.12 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.

#### **431.13 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

---

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.
  - 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.

#### 431.13.1 USE SUMMARY

The Field Operations Division Commander 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *First Amendment Assemblies*

---

known to the Department at the time of the report and include the information required in Penal Code § 13652.1.

#### **431.14 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).

## Civil Disputes

### 432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides members of the Pacifica 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.

### 432.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 432.3 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.

### 432.4 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Civil Disputes*

---

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.

#### **432.4.1 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, absent legal standing, the member will not allow entry into the location or the removal of property from the location.

#### **432.5 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.

#### **432.6 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.



# Suspicious Activity Reporting

## 433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

### 433.1.1 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.

## 433.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

## 433.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigative Services Division Commander 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 Investigative Services Division Commander include, but are not limited to:

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Suspicious Activity Reporting*

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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).

#### **433.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION**

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

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

#### **433.5 HANDLING INFORMATION**

The Records Section will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to the following:

- Investigative Services Division supervisor
- Other authorized designees

## Medical Aid and Response

### 434.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### 434.2 POLICY

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

### 434.3 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 the Communications Center and request response by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

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

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

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Aid and Response*

---

#### **434.4 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.

#### **434.5 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.

Except as a witness, members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

#### **434.6 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE**

Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

#### **434.7 AIR AMBULANCE**

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Aid and Response*

---

Members should follow these cautions when near an air ambulance:

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

#### **434.8 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE**

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

##### 434.8.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

##### 434.8.2 AED REPORTING

Any member using an AED will complete an AED user report detailing its use.

##### 434.8.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

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

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

#### **434.9 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION**

Trained members may administer opioid overdose medication (Civil Code § 1714.22; Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Aid and Response*

---

#### 434.9.1 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 dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

#### 434.9.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING

Any member administering opioid overdose medication should detail its use in an appropriate report.

The Training Sergeant will ensure that the Records Supervisor is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

#### 434.9.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication. Training should be coordinated with the local health department (Civil Code § 1714.22).

#### 434.9.4 DESTRUCTION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

The Training Sergeant shall ensure the destruction of any expired opioid overdose medication (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

#### 434.9.5 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).

### **434.10 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE**

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

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.

Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers shall not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor's approval.

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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Medical Aid and Response*

---

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.

#### **434.11 FIRST AID TRAINING**

The Training Manager should ensure officers receive initial first aid training within one year of employment and refresher training every two years thereafter (22 CCR 100016; 22 CCR 100022).

## Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

### 435.1 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.

### 435.2 ADMINISTRATION OF ALPR DATA

The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the Pacifica 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. ALPRs may 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 Administrative and Investigative Services Division Commander. The Administrative and Investigative Services Division Commander will assign members under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

### 435.3 ALPR ADMINISTRATOR

The Administrative and Investigative Services Division Commander 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 § 1798.90.5

- (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) Ensure a transparency portal containing ALPR policies, accessibility, and usage is conspicuously posted on the Pacifica Police Department's website.

### 435.4 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)*

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- (b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or criminal investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.
- (c) While an ALPR may be used to canvass license plates around any crime scene, particular consideration should be given to using ALPR-equipped police vehicles to canvass areas around homicides, shootings and other major incidents. Partial license plates and unique vehicle descriptions reported during major crimes should be entered into the ALPR system in an attempt to identify suspect vehicles.
- (d) No member of this department shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing department-approved training.
- (e) No ALPR operator may access department, state or federal data unless otherwise authorized to do so.
- (f) If practicable, the officer should visually verify the license plate matches the license plate captured by the ALPR system and verify the status on the hot list through a law enforcement official or system such as the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), before taking enforcement action based solely on an ALPR alert.

#### **435.5 PROHIBITED USE**

- (a) Except when done pursuant to a court order such as a search warrant, ALPR shall not be used to invade the privacy of individuals or record license plates not in public view, nor shall ALPR be used to harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.
- (b) Unauthorized access, possession or release of data is a violation of policy and various federal and state criminal statutes. Any employee who accesses, possesses, or releases data from the ALPR database without authorization or in violation of this policy and may face discipline up to and including termination, criminal prosecution and/or civil liability.
- (c) Pacifica Police Department does not permit the sharing of ALPR data for the purpose of federal immigration enforcement, pursuant to the California Values Act (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.2 et seq).
- (d) The Pacifica Police Department will also consider the California Reproductive Privacy Act (Health and Safety Code § 123460 - § 123469) before approving the sharing of ALPR data for the purpose of investigating any person seeking to exercise their reproductive health care rights within California. The Pacifica Police Department does not permit the sharing of ALPR data for the purpose of prosecuting, investigating or initiating any legal proceeding against any person for the exercise of reproductive health care rights as defined by California law.
- (e) Pacifica Police Department will not share ALPR data with federal or out-of-state agencies in compliance with Civil Code §§1798.90.55(b) and 1798.90.5(f).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)*

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#### **435.6 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION**

The Administrative and Investigative Services Division Commander 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.

Fixed camera ALPR data transmitted to Flock Safety from the police department shall be stored in their encrypted cloud for no more than 30 days and then destroyed. In-car camera ALPR data transmitted to Axon Evidence shall be stored in their encrypted cloud for no more than 30 days and then destroyed.

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 cloud onto portable media and booked into evidence or transferred to the department's digital evidence management system.

The ALPR data contains no Personally Identifiable Information (PII) that may be used to connect license plate detection to an individual. The only information contained in the ALPR database is the vehicle license plate, a photograph of the vehicle, the location the photograph was taken and the date and time the photograph was taken.

#### **435.7 ACCOUNTABILITY**

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

- (a) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile workstation and in storage shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date and time (Civil Code § 1798.90.52).
- (b) Members approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or department-related civil or administrative action.
- (c) ALPR system audits will be conducted by the ALPR Administrator or designee every quarter.
- (d) All ALPR data queries must be accompanied by the law enforcement case number or incident number corresponding with the investigation. Without a case number or incident number entered, the system will not allow a query of license plate data.
- (e) ALPR data may be released to other authorized and verified law enforcement officials and agencies at any time for legitimate law enforcement purposes.
- (f) The Pacifica Police Department will not share data outside of California unless there is an exigent circumstance or court order that requires the data be shared. This does not apply to federal agencies unless the intended use of the data is for immigration purposes (California Values Act State Bill 54).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)*

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For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

#### **435.8 RELEASING ALPR DATA**

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:

California agencies with a valid Flock Safety Memorandum of Understanding:

- (a) These agencies will be granted access to Pacifica Police Department's Flock ALPR data through Flock Safety's secure platform after receiving approval from the ALPR Administrator.

California agencies without a valid Flock Safety Memorandum of Understanding:

- (b) 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.
- (c) The request is reviewed by the ALPR Administrator or the authorized designee and must be approved before the request is fulfilled.

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).

#### **435.9 TRAINING**

The Professional Standards Supervisor 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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## Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)

### 436.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for the collection of data pursuant to California Government Code section 12525.5, known as the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953).

### 436.2 POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Pacifica Police Department collect and report data to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) in accordance with RIPA, which requires officers to complete an entry for each individual detained or searched during a call for service or self-initiated activity.

### 436.3 BACKGROUND

The Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953), passed by the California Legislature, requires the reporting of detailed data regarding all stops, which AB 953 defines as a detention or search, including a consensual search, to the California Department of Justice. Effective January 1, 2022, the Pacifica Police Department will begin collecting and reporting this data. As part of AB 953, the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory (RIPA) Board was formed in July 2016 with the stated purpose of “eliminating racial and identity profiling and improving diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement.” The RIPA Board, which is comprised of a diverse group of individuals from various sectors (law enforcement, civil and human rights, and academia), aims to improve law enforcement-community relations in California through collaboration, transparency, and accountability.

Assembly Bill 953 enacted the Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015. RIPA revises the definition of racial profiling to instead refer to racial or identity profiling and makes a conforming change to the prohibition of peace officers engaging in that practice. The purpose of RIPA is to eliminate racial and identity profiling policies and practices across geographic areas of California, to make publicly available its findings and policy recommendations annually, to hold public meetings annually, and to issue RIPA Board reports.

AB 953 and California Government Code §12525.5 requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to report annually to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by the agency’s peace officers and defines the specific data that is to be reported.

Government Code 12525.5.

- (a) 1. Each state and local agency that employs peace officers shall annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by that agency’s peace officers for the preceding calendar year.
2. Each agency that employs 1,000 or more peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2019. Each agency that employs 667 or more but less than 1,000 peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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April 1, 2020. Each agency that employs 334 or more but less than 667 peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2022. Each agency that employs one or more, but less than 334 peace officers shall issue its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2023.

- (b) The reporting shall include, at a minimum, the following information for each stop:
1. The date, time, location of the stop.
  2. The reason for the stop.
  3. The result of the stop (no action, warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest).
  4. If a citation or warning was issued, the violation for which the citation or warning was issued.
  5. If an arrest was made, the offense charged.
  6. The perceived race or ethnicity, gender, and approximate age of the person stopped, provided that the identification of these characteristics shall be based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the stop (the information shall not be requested from the person stopped). For motor vehicle stops, this paragraph only applies to the driver, unless any actions specified under paragraph (8) apply in relation to a passenger, in which case the characteristics specified in this paragraph shall also be reported for him or her.
  7. The perceived sexual orientation, limited or no English fluency, or disability of the person stopped.
  8. Actions taken by the peace officer during the stop:
    - (a) Whether the peace officer asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided.
    - (b) Whether the peace officer searched the person or any property and, if so, the basis for the search and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any.
    - (c) Whether the peace officer seized any property and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property.
- (c) If more than one peace officer performs a stop, only one officer is required to collect and report to his or her agency the information specified under subdivision (b).
- (d) State and local law enforcement agencies shall not report the name, address, social security number, or other unique personal identifying information of persons stopped, searched, or subjected to a property seizure, for purposes of this section. Notwithstanding any other law, the data reported shall be available to the public, except for the badge number or other unique identifying information of the peace officer involved, which shall be released to the public only to the extent the release is permissible under state law.
- (e) Not later than January 1, 2017, the Attorney General, in consultation with stakeholders, including the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4 of the Penal Code, federal,

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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state, and local law enforcement agencies and community, professional, academic, research, and civil and human rights organizations, shall issue regulations for the collection and reporting of data required under subdivision (b). The regulations shall specify all data to be reported, and provide standards, definitions, and technical specifications to ensure uniform reporting practices across all reporting agencies. To the best extent possible, such regulations should be compatible with any similar federal data collection or reporting program.

- (f) All data and reports made pursuant to this section are public records within the meaning of subdivision (e) of Section 6252 and are open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253 and 6258.
- (g)
  1. For purposes of this section, "peace officer," as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, is limited to members of the California Highway Patrol, a city or county law enforcement agency, and California state or university educational institutions. "Peace officer," as used in this section, does not include probation officers and officers in a custodial setting.
  2. For purposes of this section, "stop" means any detention by a peace officer of a person, or any peace officer interaction with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search, including a consensual search, of the person's body or property in the person's possession or control.

State and local law enforcement agencies shall not report the name, address, social security number, or other unique identifying information of persons stopped, searched, or subjected to a property seizure.

Except for the badge number or unique identifying information of the peace officer involved, the data collected and reported shall be made available to the public.

#### **436.4 WHEN STOP DATA INFORMATION IS REQUIRED**

AB 953 requires all California law enforcement agencies to collect and report to the California Attorney General detailed data regarding all stops, which AB953 defines as a detention search, including a consensual search.

1. A "stop" under AB 953 is a detention, by a peace officer, of a person or any peace officer interaction with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search, including a consensual search, of the person's body or property in the person's possession or control. In addition, vehicle and pedestrian stops, this includes all calls for service resulting in a detention.
2. A "detention" under AB 953 means a seizure of a person by an officer that results from physical restraint, unequivocal verbal commands or conduct by an officer that would result in a reasonable person believing he/she is not free to leave or otherwise disregard the officer.

#### **436.5 INFORMATION REQUIRED**

The information required to be collected on each stop and reported to the Department of Justice (DOJ) includes information about the stop itself, the person stopped, and the officer making the

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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stop. This information is known as "data elements". Officers are required to submit the following data elements:

1. Date, time, and duration of stop.
2. Location of stop.
3. Reason for stop.
4. Whether the stop was in response to a call for service.
5. Actions taken by officer during the stop (e.g., curbside detention, handcuffed or flex cuffed, firearm pointed at person, firearm discharged or used, searched, etc. For searches, the officer must report whether the officer asked for consent to search the person or person's property, and whether consent was given).
6. Contraband or evidence discovered, if any.
7. Property seized, if any.
8. Result of stop (e.g., warning, citation for infraction, custodial arrest, etc.)

With respect to the person stopped, the officer must report his/her own perception, based upon personal observation only (and not through any other means, such as asking the person or referring to identification), regarding the following:

1. Perceived race or ethnicity of the person stopped.
2. Perceived age of the person stopped.
3. Perceived gender of the person stopped.
4. Whether the person stopped is perceived to be lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender.
5. Whether the person stopped is perceived to have limited or no English fluency.
6. Whether the person stopped is perceived or known to have a disability.

For the purposes on this policy, perception is defined as an immediate or intuitive recognition of characteristics or qualities observed. Officers are to report stop data on the basis of their own personal perceptions at the time of their initial observations of the individual stopped. Stop data is to be reported based on those initial perceptions, regardless of whether or not the observations were accurate.

#### **436.6 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

AB 953 requires that the following information be shared with DOJ regarding the officers responsible for collecting stop data information:

1. The reporting officer's agency's originating agency identifier, which is a unique identifier assigned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
2. The officer's identification number, which is the permanent identification number assigned by the officer's law enforcement agency to the reporting officer and which will be used for all stop data reporting to DOJ.
3. The total years of experience for each peace officer at the time of the stop.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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4. The officer's assignment at the time of the stop (such as patrol or gang enforcement).

#### **436.7 PROCEDURE FOR STOP DATA ENTRIES**

1. Stop data information must be collected whenever a peace officer conducts a "stop" of an individual. A "stop" as defined under AB 953 is "a detention, by a peace officer of a person, or any peace officer interaction with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search, including a consensual search of the person's body or property in the person's possession or control. This includes vehicle and pedestrian stops, and all calls for service resulting in a detention.
2. A "detention" under AB 953 means a seizure of a person by an officer that results from physical restraint, unequivocal verbal commands or conduct by an officer that would result in a reasonable person believing he/she is not free to leave or otherwise disregard the officer.
3. RIPA stop data entries will be completed using station RIMS, Mobile RIMS, or iRIMS.
4. All sworn department members will be provided a department-issued smart phone for the purpose of accessing iRIMS for stop data entries.
5. Individual officers have the primary responsibility for ensuring stop data information is collected in accordance with this policy. Deliberate failure to collect required information will result in disciplinary action.
6. When stop data is to be collected, officers will ensure the dispatchers add the names of individuals run over the police radio to page two of the CAD incident. This will allow RIMS to auto-populate the individual's name and date of birth in the stop data entry.
7. Officers will complete the following five sections for each stop data entry:
  - (a) Page 1
    - Officer assignment
    - Reason for the stop
    - Clicking the "K-12 Student" box will bring up additional drop-down choices that must be completed
  - (b) Page 2
    - Stop reason narrative
    - Suspicion types
  - (c) Perceptions
    - Perceived race
    - Perceived disabilities
    - Perceived gender
  - (d) Actions – Actions taken by the officer
  - (e) Results - Results of the stop



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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#### **436.8 GUIDELINES FOR STOP DATA ENTRIES**

1. Personal Identifying Information (PII)/Unique Identifying Information (UII): Officers shall not include any Personal Identifying Information of the persons stopped or Unique Identifying Information of any officer in this explanation (Government Code 12525.5, subdivision (b)).
2. When providing the reason for the stop and basis for the search (if one is conducted), the officer is required to provide an explanation for the reason for the stop not to exceed 250 characters. The explanation shall include additional detail beyond the general check boxes selected. No personal identifying information for any parties should be included in this narrative.
3. The narrative should include the basis for the stop.
4. If a search was conducted, the narrative shall include the basis for the search.
5. Narratives will be written in plain language. Officers are not to use acronyms, penal code, vehicle, or other code sections, or 10-codes. Information in a narrative should not duplicate what has already been selected in other fields. What was written in the Reason for Stop filed should not be repeated in the Basis for Search field.
6. All stop data entries shall be completed by the end of the shift in which they were generated, unless there are extenuating circumstances, and only with supervisory approval. Any stop data entries not completed at the end of the shift shall be completed at the beginning of the next shift. Under no circumstances will officers be allowed to leave stop data entries incomplete over their days off or when on extended leaves.

#### **436.9 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND SETTINGS**

AB 953 specifies various settings in which, for practical or public safety reasons, officers will not be required to report stops, or will only be required to report stops if the officer takes certain additional actions after stopping the person.

1. Not reportable: Stops made during public safety mass evacuations, active shooter events, and as the result of routine security screenings required of all people to enter a building or special event, do not need to be reported. Stops made of a person at their residence who is the subject of a warrant, search condition, home detention, or house arrest are not required to be reported.
2. Reporting for stops of passengers in a vehicle: Stops of passengers in a vehicle are only required to be reported if the officer engages in any of the actions with the passenger that are identified in the stop data category "Actions Taken," except for "vehicle impounds" and "none." For example, if an officer stops a vehicle with a passenger in the car, the officer is required to report a stop on a passenger if the officer does the following: handcuffed or flex cuffed the passenger, asked for consent to search the passenger, curb sat the passenger, removed the passenger from the vehicle by order, etc.
3. Reportable if officer takes any action under "Actions taken" during stop: Stops that take place in the following settings are only reportable if an officer takes any of the actions, excluding "none," provided under the category of information entitled "Actions

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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taken” and the person is detained based upon individualized suspicion or personal characteristics:

- (a) Traffic control
  - (b) Crowd control
  - (c) Interactions in which people are detained at a residence so an officer can verify proof of age for purposes of underage drinking
  - (d) Checkpoints or roadblocks in which all people are being detained or people are being detained based on a neutral formula (e.g., a DUI sobriety checkpoint, where all vehicles are stopped or stops randomly selected vehicles using a neutral formula and not based on individualized suspicion or personal characteristics).
4. Reportable if officer takes specific actions under “Actions taken” during stop: When officers are executing warrants or search conditions, or are on home detention or house arrest assignments, they shall only report stops of people in the home who are not the subject of the warrant, etc., whom the officer takes action against. The following are examples of actions taken by the officer that require reporting: handcuffing or flex cuffing, making an arrest, pointing a firearm at the person, discharging or using a firearm, using an electronic control device, using an impact projectile, using a baton or other impact weapon, using chemical spray on the person, using a canine to bite/hold the person, etc.
5. Stops of students in a K-12 public school are subject to different reporting requirements. In a K-12 public school, only the following interactions with students are subject to stop data reporting requirements:
- (a) An interaction resulting in temporary custody, citation, arrest, permanent seizure of property as evidence of a criminal offense, or referral to a school administrator because of suspected criminal activity
  - (b) An interaction in which a student is questioned to investigate whether he/she committed any violation of law, including offenses listed under Education Code sections 48900, 4800.2, 4800.3, 4800.4, and 4800.7, or to determine whether the student is a truant.
  - (c) Any interaction in which an officer takes any of the actions provided under the category of information entitled “Actions taken,” excluding “none” and searches applied using a neutral formula.

#### 436.9.1 MULTIPLE OFFICER OR OFFICERS FROM MULTIPLE AGENCIES

When there are multiple officers from the same agency involved in a single incident, the officer with the highest level of engagement will be responsible for collecting stop data information and completing stop data entries. Only one officer from the agency will complete stop data entries; however, entries must include all actions taken, including those taken by other officers.

When there are multiple officers from multiple agencies involved in a single incident, the primary agency will be responsible for collecting stop data information and completing stop data entries.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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Only one officer from the primary agency will complete stop data entries; however, entries must include all actions taken, including those taken by other officers.

#### **436.10 RIPA ENTRY REVIEW PROCESS**

##### **436.10.1 SHIFT OR UNIT SUPERVISORS**

1. Shift or unit supervisors will access the Stop Data Log by clicking on the RIMS CAD tab, then selecting on "Stop Data Log".
2. To access stop data entries, supervisors will select the incident to be reviewed. Note: select the actual incident number box will access only the CAD incident and not the stop data window. To review stop data information, supervisors must select on any of the other boxes in the incident line.
3. Once the desired incident has been selected, supervisors will select on the "stop data" tab to access the stop data fields.
4. Supervisors are expected to review each stop data field for completeness and accuracy.
5. Any errors or omissions will result in the stop data entry being returned to the officer for correction.
6. Stop data entries shall be completed by the end of the shift in which they were generated, unless there are extenuating circumstances, and only with supervisory approval. Any stop data entries not completed at the end of the shift shall be completed at the beginning of the next shift. Under no circumstances will officers be allowed to leave stop data entries incomplete over their days off or when on extended leaves.
7. When an entry is returned to an officer for corrections, a message window appears when the officer logs into RIMS. Supervisors should provide sufficient narrative comments to allow the officer to understand what needs to be corrected.
8. All correction notices sent to an officer must be corrected and resubmitted the next workday.
9. At the end of each patrol shift, the supervisor shall document on the shift bulletin the status of RIPA entries for that shift. This document shall be forwarded to the Patrol Captain.

##### **436.10.2 RECORDS SUPERVISOR**

1. The frequency of transferring stop data information to DOJ will be at the discretion of the Records Supervisor, however, data will be transferred minimally on a monthly basis. More frequent transfers are encouraged to make the process manageable in the event entries are returned to the agency by DOJ for additional corrections.
2. Stop data information for every calendar year must be forwarded to DOJ no later than April 1 of the following calendar year.
3. Generate bi-weekly RIPA compliance reports that will be forwarded to the sergeants and watch commanders identifying officers who are missing a RIPA entry or who have RIPA entries in need of correction.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) of 2015 (AB 953)*

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4. Provide the RIPA compliance report to the Operations Division Commander as needed or as requested

#### 436.10.3 ADMINISTRATIVE CAPTAIN

As the department RIPA Coordinator, the Administrative Captain will be responsible for the following:

1. Facilitate the analysis of all stop data collected and prepare reports as needed or requested.
2. Coordinate with the Records Supervisor to assure the transfer of completed stop data information to DOJ is conducted minimally on a monthly basis.

## **Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations**

## 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 Pacifica 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. Several methods are effective in the reduction of collisions:

#### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Traffic Function and Responsibility*

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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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Traffic Function and Responsibility*

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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 maintained by each employee, who is issued such a vest, and shall ensure the vest is readily available when in service.

A supply of high-visibility vests will be maintained in the Training Manager's office for replacement of damaged or unserviceable vests. The Training Manager shall be responsible for maintaining an adequate supply of vests for replacement.



## Traffic Collision Reporting

### 501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Pacifica 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 Training Manager will be responsible for distribution of the Collision Investigation Manual. The Training Manger will receive all changes in the state manual and ensure conformity with this policy. The state manual is accessible online.

### 501.3 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING

All traffic collision reports taken by members of this department shall be forwarded to the Watch Commander for approval. The Traffic Sergeant will be responsible for monthly traffic collision statistics to be forwarded to the Field Operations Division Commander, or other persons as required.

### 501.4 REPORTING SITUATIONS

#### 501.4.1 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING CITY VEHICLES

Traffic collision reports shall be taken when a City-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic collision upon a roadway, highway or private property wherein any damage or injury results. Whenever there is damage to a City vehicle, a Vehicle Damage Report shall be completed and forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

Photographs of the collision scene and vehicle damage shall be taken.

#### 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 Pacifica Police Department resulting in any injury or fatality, the Traffic Sergeant or the Watch Commander, may notify the California Highway Patrol for assistance.

#### 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 an injury or fatality has occurred.

#### 501.4.4 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

Traffic collision reports are not required for 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Traffic Collision Reporting*

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#### 501.4.5 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON ROADWAYS OR HIGHWAYS

Traffic collision reports or investigation shall be taken when they occur on a roadway or highway within the jurisdiction of this department when there is a death or injury to any persons involved in the collision.

#### **501.5 NOTIFICATION OF COLLISION INVESTIGATION (CRASH) TEAM**

In the event of a serious injury or death related traffic collision, the Watch Commander shall notify the Field Operations Captain to relate the circumstances of the traffic collision. The Watch Commander may assign an accident investigator to investigate or assist with the traffic collision.

## Vehicle Towing and Release

### 502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the Pacifica Police Department. Nothing in this policy shall require the Department to tow a vehicle.

### 502.2 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.

#### 502.2.1 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 Section as soon as practicable after the vehicle is stored.

#### 502.2.2 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 the Communications Center.

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 Pacifica. The officer will then store the vehicle using a CHP Form 180.

#### 502.2.3 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Towing and Release*

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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:

- 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.

#### 502.2.4 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.

#### 502.2.5 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.

#### 502.2.6 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Towing and Release*

---

#### **502.2.7 RECORDS SECTION 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).

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 Section 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

#### **502.3 TOWING SERVICES**

The City of Pacifica awards official tow contracts to firms to establish a rotational tow list. These firms 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 the removal from the streets of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.

#### **502.4 VEHICLE INVENTORY**

All 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Towing and Release*

---

#### **502.5 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.

#### **502.6 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Towing and Release*

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requiring the registered owner or his/her agent to request a hearing, as described in the Vehicle Impound Hearings Policy.

#### **502.7 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)).

## Vehicle Impound Hearings

### 503.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a procedure for the requirement to provide vehicle storage or impound hearings pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22852.

### 503.2 STORED OR IMPOUND HEARING

When a vehicle is stored or impounded by any member of the Pacifica 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)).

#### 503.2.1 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 weekday dayshift Watch Commander 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Impound Hearings*

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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 Commander. The hearing officer will recommend to the appropriate Division Commander that the fees paid by the registered or legal owner of the vehicle in question or their agent be reimbursed by the Department.

## Impaired Driving

### 504.1 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).

### 504.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

### 504.3 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.

### 504.4 FIELD TESTS

The Traffic Sergeant should identify standardized FSTs and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

### 504.5 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Impaired Driving*

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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.

#### 504.5.1 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)).

#### 504.5.2 BREATH SAMPLES

The Traffic Sergeant should ensure that all devices used in the field 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 or urine 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Impaired Driving*

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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)).

#### 504.5.3 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.

#### 504.5.4 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.

#### 504.5.5 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).

#### 504.5.6 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Impaired Driving*

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#### 504.5.7 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).

#### **504.6 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.

#### 504.6.1 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.

#### 504.6.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Impaired Driving*

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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.

#### 504.6.3 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)).

#### **504.7 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Records Supervisor will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney's office.

#### **504.8 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS**

The Records Supervisor will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to DMV.

When any officer receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing, the Records section should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.

#### **504.9 TRAINING**

The Training Manager 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 Manager should confer with the prosecuting attorney's office and update training topics as needed.

#### **504.10 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION**

##### 504.10.1 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Impaired Driving*

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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.

#### 504.10.2 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.

## Traffic Citations

### 505.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the procedure for dismissal, correction, and voiding of traffic citations.

### 505.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall approve the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

The Field Operations Division Commander shall be responsible for the supply and accounting of all traffic citations issued to employees of this department.

### 505.3 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 Field Operations Division Commander. If approved, the citation will be forwarded to the appropriate court via the Chief of Police 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.

### 505.4 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 presented to a supervisor to approve the voiding of the citation. The citation and copies shall then be forwarded to the Records Division after approval by the Field Operations Division Commander and Chief of Police.

### 505.5 CORRECTION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

When a traffic citation is issued and in need of correction, the officer issuing the citation shall submit the citation and appropriate form requesting a specific correction to his/her immediate supervisor. The citation and form shall then be forwarded to the Records Division. The Records Division shall forward the form to the court having jurisdiction and to the recipient of the citation.

### 505.6 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 Section.

Upon separation from employment with the department, all employees issued traffic citations books shall return any unused citations to the Training Manager.

### 505.7 NOTICE OF PARKING VIOLATION APPEAL PROCEDURE

Disposition of notice of parking violation appeals is conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40215.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Traffic Citations*

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#### 505.7.1 APPEAL STAGES

Appeals may be pursued sequentially at three different levels:

- (a) Administrative reviews are conducted by the Administrative Services Division Commander who will review written/documentary data. Instructions for requesting administrative reviews shall be printed on the parking citation. 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) 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.
- (c) 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.

#### 505.7.2 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)).
- (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 and Vehicle Code § 40210).

#### 505.7.3 COSTS

- (a) There is no cost for an administrative review.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Traffic Citations*

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- (b) Appellants must pay the full amount due for the citation, or provide satisfactory proof of their inability to pay, before receiving an administrative hearing.
- (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.

#### **505.8 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.

## Disabled Vehicles

### 506.1 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.

### 506.2 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.

### 506.3 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 departmental resources, and the vulnerability of the disabled motorist.

#### 506.3.1 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.

#### 506.3.2 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.

#### 506.3.3 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.

### 506.4 PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS POLICY

This written policy is available upon request.

## 72-Hour Parking Violations

### 507.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides procedures for the marking, recording, and storage of vehicles parked in violation of the Pacifica City Ordinance regulating 72-hour parking violations and abandoned vehicles under the authority of Vehicle Code § 22669.

### 507.2 MARKING VEHICLES

Vehicles suspected of being in violation of the City of Pacifica 72-Hour Parking Ordinance shall be marked and noted on the Pacifica Police Department 72-Hours notice form. No case number is required at this time.

Vehicles shall be marked in an identifiable manner. Markings shall be noted on the 72-Hour notice form. The investigating employee should make a good faith effort to notify the owner of any vehicle subject to towing prior to having the vehicle removed. This may be accomplished by personal contact, telephone or by leaving notice attached to the vehicle at least 24 hours prior to removal.

If a marked vehicle has been moved or the markings have been removed during a 72-hour investigation period, and it appears the violation is continuing, the vehicle may be marked again for the 72-hour parking violation and a 72-Hour notice completed.

#### 507.2.1 MARKED VEHICLE FILE

The weekday/dayshift Watch Commander or his/her designee shall be responsible for maintaining a file for all 72-Hour notices.

Patrol officers and/or Community Service Officers shall be responsible for investigating all 72-hour parking violations.

#### 507.2.2 VEHICLE STORAGE

Any vehicle in violation shall be stored by the authorized towing service and a vehicle storage report shall be completed by the officer authorizing the storage of the vehicle.

The storage report form shall be submitted to the employee's supervisor following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be the responsibility of the Communications Center 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 member conducting the storage/impound 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).

## **Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations**

## 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 Pacifica 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 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.

#### 600.3.1 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 Investigative Services 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.

#### 600.3.2 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).

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Investigation and Prosecution*

---

- (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).

#### **600.4 INITIAL INVESTIGATION**

##### **600.4.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES**

An officer responsible for an initial investigation shall complete no less than the following:

- (a) Make a preliminary determination of whether a crime has been committed by completing, at a minimum:
  - 1. An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
  - 2. A cursory examination for evidence.
- (b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
  - 1. Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
  - 2. Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
  - 3. If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Watch Commander.
  - 4. Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Investigation and Prosecution*

---

5. Collect any evidence.
  6. Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
  7. Complete and submit the appropriate reports and documentation.
- (c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary, what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

#### **600.4.2 NON-SWORN MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES**

A non-sworn member assigned to any preliminary investigation is responsible for all investigative steps, except making any attempt to locate, contact or interview a suspect face-to-face or take any enforcement action. Should an initial investigation indicate that those steps are required, the assistance of an officer shall be requested.

#### **600.5 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.
  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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Investigation and Prosecution*

---

#### **600.6 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.

#### **600.7 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 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).

##### **600.7.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Investigation and Prosecution*

---

#### 600.7.2 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.

#### 600.8 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 Commander or the Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

#### 600.9 CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION TECHNOLOGY

The Investigative Services Division Commander 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.
  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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Investigation and Prosecution*

---

#### **600.10 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.

#### **600.11 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CRIMES**

A member should take a report any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Pacifica 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 Investigative Services Division supervisor should provide the Records Supervisor 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 Section Policy for additional guidance.

#### **600.12 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREARM INVESTIGATIONS**

##### **600.12.1 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 Investigative Services 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Investigation and Prosecution*

---

#### 600.12.2 RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS VERIFICATION

The Investigative Services 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 that the individual is no longer in possession of firearms and provide the information to the Records Section for preparation of a quarterly report to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 29813) (see the Records Section Policy for additional guidance).

# 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 Pacifica 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 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.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Sexual Assault Investigations*

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#### **601.4 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.

#### **601.5 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 Investigative Services 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.

#### **601.6 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:
  1. Interviewing sexual assault victims.
  2. SART.
  3. Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
  4. Serial crimes investigations.
  5. Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).
  6. 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 the Communications Center, 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Sexual Assault Investigations*

---

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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Sexual Assault Investigations*

---

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.

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 investigating 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 officer 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 officer determines that a SAFE kit submitted to a private vendor laboratory for analysis has not been tested within 120 days after submission, the officer shall update the SAFE-T database to reflect the reason for the delay in testing. The assigned officer shall continue to update the status every 120 days thereafter until the testing is complete, the statute of limitations has run, or the SAFE kit is exempt from the update requirement (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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Sexual Assault Investigations*

---

information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

- (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 DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE

Any destruction of evidence related to a sexual assault shall occur only after victim notification is made as required pursuant to Penal Code § 680 and only in compliance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Sexual Assault Investigations*

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#### 601.8.4 STANDARDIZED SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC MEDICAL EVIDENCE KIT

The Property and Evidence Section supervisor should make California standardized sexual assault forensic medical evidence (SAFE) kits available to members who may investigate sexual assault cases. Members investigating a sexual assault should use these SAFE kits when appropriate and follow related usage guidelines issued by the California Clinical Forensic Medical Training Center (Penal Code § 13823.14).

#### 601.8.5 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 Investigative Services Division supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigative Services 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.

## 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 Pacifica Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Asset Forfeiture*

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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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Asset Forfeiture*

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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 (typically, \$400 cash) 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 at or near the time of arrest. 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Asset Forfeiture*

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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 Section 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Asset Forfeiture*

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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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Asset Forfeiture*

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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 Pacifica 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Asset Forfeiture*

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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).

## 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 Pacifica Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Pacifica Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

### 603.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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 USE OF INFORMANTS

#### 603.3.1 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.

#### 603.3.2 JUVENILE INFORMANTS

The use of informants under the age of 13 is prohibited.

Except for the enforcement of laws related to the sale of alcohol or tobacco products the use of any juvenile 13 years of age or older as an informant is only permitted when authorized by court order (Penal Code § 701.5).

In all cases, 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
- (d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Informants*

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#### 603.3.3 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.

#### 603.4 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 Commander, Investigation Bureau 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 Pacifica 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 Investigation Bureau 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 Investigation Bureau 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.

#### 603.4.1 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Informants*

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determination has been made by a supervisor, the informant should not be used by any member. 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.

#### **603.5 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 Bureau. The Investigation Bureau supervisor 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 Commander, Investigation Bureau supervisor or their authorized designees.

##### **603.5.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE**

A separate file shall be maintained on each informant. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

- (a) Name and aliases
- (b) Date of birth
- (c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features
- (d) Photograph

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Informants*

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- (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

#### **603.6 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 Investigation Bureau supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Field Operations Division Commander and recommend the type and level of payment subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

##### **603.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS**

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

- (a) Payments of \$500 and under may be paid in cash from a Investigation Bureau buy/expense fund.
  1. The Investigation Bureau supervisor shall sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund.
- (b) Payments exceeding \$500 shall be made by issuance of a check, payable to the officer who will be delivering the payment.
  - (a) The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
  - (b) A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Informants*

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- (c) The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case.
- (d) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.
- (c) 1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:
  - (a) Date
  - (b) Payment amount
  - (c) Pacifica Police Department case 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 Investigation Bureau supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

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.

## 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 Pacifica 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 AND FORM

The Investigative Services 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 include appropriate forms or reports that 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Eyewitness Identification*

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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 signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the identification procedures and instructions.
- (j) 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.
- (k) Any other direction to meet the requirements of Penal Code § 859.7, including direction regarding blind or blinded administrations and filler selection.

The process and related forms 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 DOCUMENTATION**

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the result of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Eyewitness Identification*

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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.

#### **604.6.1 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).

#### **604.6.2 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).

#### **604.7 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.

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.

#### **604.7.1 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).

#### **604.8 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Eyewitness Identification*

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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:

- (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.
- (h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of the show-up as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

## 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 Pacifica Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

### 605.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 protected personnel files), 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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Brady Material Disclosure*

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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.

# Unmanned Aerial System

## 606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aerial system (UAS) and for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS.

### 606.1.1 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.

## 606.2 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.

## 606.3 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.

## 606.4 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. Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Unmanned Aerial System*

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- 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.

#### **606.5 USE OF UAS**

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.

UAS operations should only be conducted consistent with FAA regulations.

#### **606.6 PROHIBITED USE**

The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Unmanned Aerial System*

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- 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.
- To harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.
- To conduct personal business of any type.

The UAS shall not be weaponized.

#### **606.7 RETENTION OF UAS DATA**

Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established records retention schedule.

## 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 and Deconfliction 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 Pacifica 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 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The operations director will have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Deconfliction, risk assessment, operational planning, briefing and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning and Deconfliction 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.

### 607.5 ARREST WARRANTS

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the operations director. 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.

### 607.6 WARRANT PREPARATION

An officer who prepares a warrant should ensure the documentation in support of the warrant contains as applicable:

- (a) Probable cause to support the search or arrest, including relevant dates and times to demonstrate timeliness and facts to support any request for nighttime or no-knock warrant execution.
- (b) A clear explanation of the affiant's training, experience, and relevant education.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Warrant Service*

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- (c) Adequately supported opinions, when relevant, that are not left to unsubstantiated conclusions.
- (d) A nexus between the place to be searched and the persons or items central to the investigation. The facts supporting this nexus should be clear and current. For example, the affidavit shall explain why there is probable cause to believe that a particular person is currently residing at a particular location or that the items sought are present at a particular location.
- (e) Full disclosure of known or suspected residents at the involved location and any indication of separate living spaces at the involved location. For example, it should be disclosed that several people may be renting bedrooms at a single location, even if the exact location of the rooms is not known.
- (f) A specific description of the location to be searched, including photographs of the location, if reasonably available.
- (g) A sufficient description of the items to be seized.
- (h) Full disclosure of any known exculpatory information relevant to the warrant application (refer to the Brady Material Disclosure Policy).

#### **607.7 HIGH-RISK WARRANT SERVICE**

The operations director 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Warrant Service*

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- (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 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 operations director 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 operations director. The director should review and confirm the warrant, including the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The director should ensure that members of the Pacifica Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Pacifica 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 operations director is unavailable, the Watch Commander should assume this role.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Warrant Service*

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If officers intend to serve a warrant outside Pacifica Police Department jurisdiction, the operations director 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.

Officers will remain subject to the policies of the Pacifica Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Pacifica 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 Media Relations Policy.

#### **607.12 TRAINING**

The Training Manager should ensure officers receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.

#### **607.13 NO-KNOCK ENTRIES**

No-knock entries are only authorized if a no-knock warrant has been obtained or if exigent circumstances arise at the scene such that knocking and announcing the officer's presence would create an imminent threat of physical violence to the officer or another person.

#### **607.14 DOCUMENTATION**

Documentation related to the service of a warrant shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

# NARCOTICS/FENTANYL HANDLING AND ADMONISHMENT

## 609.1

### PACKAGING NARCOTICS

The officer seizing narcotics and dangerous drugs shall safely retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly weighed, packaged, tagged, and placed in the designated evidence locker. In some cases, a fellow investigating officer is used to weigh, package, and tag such evidence properly. This process is acceptable if the appropriate chain of custody is followed and properly documented.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be packaged in a K-Pak (thick plastic packaging) of appropriate size available in the property booking area. The booking officer shall initial and date the heat-sealed K-Pak. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property. All suspected drug evidence should be packaged accordingly and sent to the San Mateo County Crime Lab if testing is requested. A completed crime lab label and RIMS sticker shall be attached to the outside of the packaging.

The chain of custody shall be recorded on the bottom of the crime lab label.

## 609.2 SAFE OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING SUSPECTED FENTANYL

Due to the extreme toxicity of fentanyl in all forms, the following procedures should be followed in the handling, collection, and booking of fentanyl and other unknown substances believed to contain fentanyl or fentanyl Analogues:

- a) Do NOT perform any field or presumptive testing that would cause the substance to be airborne (i.e., not packaged in a container conducive to testing).
- b) Before handling, don two pairs of nitrile gloves, eye protection, and an N95 mask
- c) Do NOT open containers containing unknown substances.
- d) Communicate with other first responders and emergency personnel when unknown or suspicious material(s) are present.
- e) Suspected fentanyl and fentanyl analogs and other unknown substances will be packaged in double K-Pak bags of appropriate size. All heat-sealed K-Pak's should be initialed and dated. Make sure that there are no air pockets or holes in the packaging. A pencil should be able to slide across the top of the heat seal without poking through to the other side. Tug at the packaging on top to make sure the heat seal has activated the sealant and does not open the packaging (EXCEPTION: Plant material (i.e., marijuana) will mold in plastic and, therefore, should be placed in paper bags and/or envelopes.)
- f) Larger items and digital devices, such as cellphones, laptops, computer drives, etc., believed to be exposed to suspected fentanyl shall be wiped down with non-alcoholic wipes and placed in

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### NARCOTICS/FENTANYL HANDLING AND ADMONISHMENT

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double K-Paks. Appropriate PPE should be utilized while decontaminating the item. Ex-large KPaks

are located in the cabinets inside the sally port. Place a fentanyl sticker on the packaging to indicate suspected fentanyl present. NO envelopes, paper bags, or manilla envelopes are to be used for packaging fentanyl evidence.

g) Have K-Pak packaging prepared before handling the substance

h) When doffing PPE, pull off the outer set of gloves before touching ANYTHING else. Once the outer gloves are off, you can remove the rest of your PPE.

i) PPE utilized during the collection of fentanyl or unknown substances shall be disposed of after use. Do NOT retain or reuse any part of the exposed PPE.

j) Packaging of fentanyl or suspect material should be done before being transported to minimize the risk of exposure.

k) Suspected fentanyl/ fentanyl analogs and unknown substances should be transported in a KPak,

in the trunk of the patrol vehicle, or, in the case of an SUV-type patrol vehicle, in the furthest part of the compartment from officers.

l) Seized drugs and suspected drugs should be transported and booked as soon as practical into the evidence lockers at the Pacifica Police Department.

m) If fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances are suspected, it must be documented on the K-Pak with Fentanyl stickers. This includes, but is not limited to, substance(s), pills, powders, or liquids suspected of being fentanyl.

n) Personnel should not attempt to collect evidence when the following circumstances exist without proper PPE: any quantity of loose or unpackaged substance(s), pills, powders, or liquids suspected of being fentanyl. If there are large amounts of suspected fentanyl, advise a supervisor before collecting the substance.

o) Officers shall send an email to digital forensics personnel if they suspect any item of evidence has been exposed to fentanyl.

#### 609.3 ADMONISHMENT & EVIDENCE.COM CATEGORY

For all narcotics-related arrests, the following admonishment shall be read, recorded on BWC, and documented in your police report:

Fentanyl Drug Sales/ Furnishing/Possession Admonishment:

"It is extremely dangerous and deadly to provide, distribute, furnish, or possess any drugs in any form, including real or counterfeit pills. You are hereby advised that illicit drugs, including heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, methamphetamine, MDMA ("ecstasy"), benzodiazepines and others, can be "laced" with fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid that can cause death, even with experienced drug users, in very tiny amounts (2mg, the equivalent of a few grains of salt). You are also advised that any counterfeit pill can now be made to look exactly like legitimate, pharmaceutical pills and

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *NARCOTICS/FENTANYL HANDLING AND ADMONISHMENT*

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these pills now can be, and often are, also laced with fentanyl. These substances alone, or mixed together, kill human beings in very small doses. If you provide a substance containing fentanyl to someone and that person dies as a result of ingesting it, you can be charged with murder."

When logging this BWC footage into evidence.com please select "Fentanyl Admonishment" for the Category.

## **Chapter 7 - Equipment**

## 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 made on the proper form. This form is submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor may require a separate written report of the loss or damage.

The supervisor shall direct a memo to the appropriate Division Commander, which shall include the results of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor's report 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Department Owned and Personal Property*

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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 written report or memo 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.

#### **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 written report or memo 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.

#### 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 written report before going off duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

## 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 Pacifica 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Communication Devices*

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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 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD**

Members may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

- (a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.
- (b) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.
- (c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used and maintained solely at the member's expense.
- (d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications). Members will have a reduced expectation of privacy when using a personally owned PCD in the workplace and have no expectation of privacy with regard to any department business-related communication. The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any business-related information, including photographs, video or the recording or transmittal of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment with the Department, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
- (e) All work-related documents, emails, photographs, recordings or other public records created or received on a member's personally owned PCD should be transferred to the Pacifica Police Department and deleted from the member's PCD as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member's shift.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisor, members are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor or respond to electronic communications using a personally

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Communication Devices*

---

owned PCD while off-duty. If a member is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreements, or if the member has prior express authorization from his/her supervisor, the member may engage in business-related communications. Should members engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, members entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Members who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate record keeping.

#### **701.6 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.

#### **701.7 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Communication Devices*

---

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.

#### **701.8 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.

#### **701.9 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.

## 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.

#### 702.2.1 DAMAGE OR POOR PERFORMANCE

Vehicles that may have been damaged, or perform poorly shall be removed from service for inspections and repairs as soon as practicable.

#### 702.2.2 SEVERE USE

Vehicles operated under severe-use conditions, which include operations for which the vehicle is not designed or that exceed the manufacturer's parameters, should be removed from service and subjected to a safety inspection as soon as practicable. Such conditions may include rough roadway or off-road driving, hard or extended braking, pursuits or prolonged high-speed operation.

#### 702.2.3 REMOVAL OF WEAPONS

All firearms, weapons and control devices shall be removed from a vehicle and properly secured in the department armory prior to the vehicle being released for maintenance, service or repair.

### 702.3 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Certain items shall be maintained in all department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties. The Vehicle Maintenance Officer (VMO) shall ensure vehicle equipment inspections are done on a monthly basis.

#### 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 Roll-a-Tape measuring device
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, including protective gloves
- 1 Sharps container

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Vehicle Maintenance*

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- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
- 1 Evidence collection kit
- 1 Camera
- Violent intruder response kit

#### **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 Traffic Safety Vest
- 1 Evidence collection kit

#### **702.4 VEHICLE REFUELING**

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not leave a vehicle that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel at the end of their shift. Vehicles shall only be refueled at the authorized location.

#### **702.5 WASHING OF VEHICLES**

All units shall be kept clean at all times and weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to enhance their appearance.

Officers in patrol should obtain clearance from the dispatcher before responding to the car wash. Only one marked unit 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 NON-SWORN EMPLOYEE USE**

Non-sworn employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from vehicles before going into service. Non-sworn employees shall also prominently display the “out of service” placards at all times. Non-sworn employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

## Cash Handling, Security and Management

### 703.1 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.

### 703.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

### 703.3 PETTY CASH FUNDS

The Chief of Police shall designate a person as the fund manager responsible for maintaining and managing the petty cash fund.

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.

### 703.4 PETTY CASH TRANSACTIONS

The fund manager shall document all transactions 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. 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.

### 703.5 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 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Cash Handling, Security and Management*

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#### **703.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING**

Those who handle cash as part of their Property or Investigation Bureau 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.

#### **703.7 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

## 704.1 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.

### 704.1.1 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, biological, 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, N100 or Millenium masks.

## 704.2 POLICY

The Pacifica Police Department endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

## 704.3 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.

## 704.4 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.

## 704.5 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Protective Equipment*

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The Rangemaster shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in 8 CCR 3382.

#### **704.6 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.

#### **704.7 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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 (normally conducted during the hiring process).
- (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.

##### **704.7.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION USE**

Designated members may be issued respiratory PPE based on the member's assignment (e.g., a SWAT officer assigned to the County's counter-terrorism team/TCAT).

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):

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Protective Equipment*

---

- (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.

#### 704.7.2 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. The department shall issue vision inserts for use with masks.
- (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.

#### 704.7.3 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Protective Equipment*

---

#### 704.7.4 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.

#### 704.7.5 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.

#### 704.7.6 RESPIRATORY MEDICAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

No member shall be issued respiratory protection that forms a complete seal around the face until the following has been completed (normally during the hiring process) (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.

#### **704.8 RECORDS**

The Training Manager 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Protective Equipment*

---

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.

#### **704.9 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).

# Military Equipment

## 705.1 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).

### 705.1.1 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.
- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Military Equipment*

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#### **705.2 POLICY**

It is the policy of the Pacifica Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

#### **705.3 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 Pacifica 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.

#### **705.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY**

Pursuant to Government Code section 7070(d), the below provides a description of each type of military equipment, the quantity sought, its capabilities, expected lifespan, and descriptions from the manufacturer of the military equipment. This section will include the purposes and authorized uses, the fiscal impact, the legal and procedural rules that govern the use, and the training required, for each type of military equipment. This section of the Military Equipment Use Policy is divided into two sections.

Section One lists qualifying equipment that is owned and/ or utilized by the Pacifica Police Department. [ATTACHMENT A.pdf](#)

Section Two lists qualifying equipment not previously listed in this policy, that is not owned or regularly utilized by the Pacifica Police Department, but which is known to be owned and or utilized by the Daly City SWAT Team (Daly City Police, Pacifica Police, and Broadmore Police), for which the Pacifica Police Department is a participating agency. While the equipment in Section Two is



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Military Equipment*

---

not purchased, owned, or maintained by the Pacifica Police Department, it could be used in the City of Pacifica if Daly City SWAT is deployed, and is therefore included in the Military Equipment Use Policy. It is important to note that Daly City SWAT is a generally only deployed in extreme circumstances such as active shooter incidents,, hostage situations, and the execution of high risk search and arrest warrants. The equipment Daly City SWAT possesses is rarely deployed but could prove essential to emergency operations when needed.

Pacifica Police collaborates with the San Bruno Police Department in the use of their UAV's (drones) within the City limits for search/rescue, suspect apprehension, crime scene documentation, and hazard monitoring. [ATTACHMENT B.pdf](#)

#### **705.5 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.
- (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.

#### **705.6 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.

#### **705.7 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *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.

#### **705.8 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.

## **Chapter 8 - Support Services**

## Communication Operations

### 800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The basic function of the communications system is to satisfy the immediate information needs of the law enforcement agency in the course of its normal daily activities and during emergencies. The latter situation places the greatest demands upon the communications system and tests the capability of the system to fulfill its functions. Measures and standards of performance are necessary to assess the effectiveness with which any department, large or small, uses available information technology in fulfillment of its missions.

#### 800.1.1 FCC COMPLIANCE

Pacifica Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and guidelines.

### 800.2 COMMUNICATION OPERATIONS

This department provides 24-hour telephone service to the public for information or assistance that may be needed in emergencies. The ability of citizens to telephone quickly and easily for emergency service is critical. This department provides access to the 911 system for a single emergency telephone number. This department has two-way radio capability providing continuous communication between the Communications Center and officers.

#### 800.2.1 COMMUNICATIONS LOG

It shall be the responsibility of the Communications Center to record all relevant information on calls for criminal and non-criminal service or self-initiated activity. Employees shall attempt to elicit as much information as possible to enhance the safety of the officer and assist in anticipating conditions to be encountered at the scene. Desirable information would include, at a minimum, the following:

- Control number
- Date and time of request
- Name and address of complainant, if possible
- Type of incident reported
- Location of incident reported
- Identification of officer(s) assigned as primary and backup
- Time of dispatch
- Time of the officer's arrival
- Time of officer's return to service
- Disposition or status of reported incident

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communication Operations*

---

#### **800.3 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS**

Operations are more efficient and officer safety is enhanced when dispatchers, supervisors, and fellow officers know the status of officers, their locations and the nature of cases.

##### **800.3.1 OFFICER IDENTIFICATION**

Identification systems are based on factors such as beat assignment and officer identification numbers. Employees should use the entire call sign when initiating communication with the dispatcher. The use of the call sign allows for a brief pause so that the dispatcher can acknowledge the appropriate unit. Employees initiating communication with other agencies shall use their entire call sign. This requirement does not apply to continuing conversation between the mobile unit and dispatcher once the mobile unit has been properly identified.

# 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, audio and video recordings.

**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 tagged 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 without the need for booking. The property entry must be completed to document the release of property not booked and the owner should sign any necessary forms acknowledging receipt of the items.

### 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:

- (a) Complete the property section in RIMS describing each item of property separately, listing all serial numbers, owner's name, finder's name, and other identifying information or markings.
- (b) Mark each item of evidence with the booking employee's initials and the date booked using the appropriate method so as not to deface or damage the value of the property.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

- (c) Complete an evidence/property tag and attach it to each package or envelope in which the property is stored.
- (d) Place the label with the case number in the upper right hand corner of the bag.
- (e) When the property is too large to be placed in a locker, the item may be retained in the hallway next to the Property Room. Submit the completed property record into a numbered locker indicating the location of the property.
- (f) Seal evidence with red evidence tape and date and initial the tape.

#### 801.3.2 NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

All narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be booked separately using a separate property record. Paraphernalia as defined by Health and Safety Code § 11364 shall also be booked separately.

#### 801.3.3 EXPLOSIVES

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.

Explosives will not be retained in the police facility. Only fireworks that are considered stable and safe and road flares or similar signaling devices may be booked into property. All such items shall be stored in proper containers and in an area designated for the storage of flammable materials. The Property Clerk is responsible for transporting to the appropriate agency, on a regular basis, any fireworks or signaling devices that are not retained as evidence.

#### 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 or semen stains shall be air dried prior to booking.
- (b) License plates found not to be stolen or connected with a known crime, should be released directly to the Property Clerk, or placed in the designated container for return to the Department of Motor Vehicles. No formal property booking process is required. A drying rack is available inside the Property Room for that purpose.
- (c) All bicycles and bicycle frames require a property record. Property tags will be securely attached to each bicycle or bicycle frame. The property may be released directly to the Property Clerk, or placed in the bicycle storage area until a Property Clerk can log the property. All serialized property must be appropriately entered into RIMS and APS.
- (d) All cash shall be counted in the presence of a supervisor and the envelope initialed by the booking officer and the supervisor. The Watch Commander shall be contacted for cash in excess of \$1,000 for special handling procedures.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

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 receipt 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 Department has complied with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq.

The Property Clerk shall ensure the Records Supervisor is notified of the 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 Section Policy).

#### **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) Cash

##### **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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

A property tag 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, tagged, and placed in a property 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 heat sealed (K-Pack) bag of appropriate size available in the sally port. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property. Bags are to be sealed at the top and compartments are not to be created within the same bag. The officer shall also initial the bag at the location of the seal.

A completed property tag shall be attached to the outside of the container. The chain of evidence shall be recorded on the tag.

#### **801.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY**

The Property Clerk receiving custody of evidence or property shall record his/her signature, the date and time the property was received and where the property will be stored in chain of custody documentation.

A bar code shall be obtained for each item or group of items. This number shall be recorded on the property tag and the property control card.

Any changes in the location of property held by the Pacifica Police Department shall be noted in RIMS.

#### **801.6 PROPERTY CONTROL**

Each time the Property Clerk receives property or releases property to another person, he/she shall enter this information in RIMS. Officers desiring property for court shall contact the Property Clerk 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 on the evidence package shall be completed 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 Clerk. 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 property. The Property Clerk will enter the removal of property into the RIMS property management system.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

Any chain of custody forms will be transported with the property to the examining laboratory. Upon delivering the item involved, the employee will record the delivery time on any chain of custody forms, and indicate the locker in which the item was placed or the employee to whom it was delivered. When possible a copy of the form will remain with the evidence and the original will be returned to the Records Section for filing with the case. An exception to this process will be after hours use of the drop-box; however, the date and time of delivery will be noted for chain of custody purposes.

#### 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, shall be noted in RIMS, stating the date, time and to whom released.

The Property Clerk 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 property or properly released to another authorized person or entity. Items left with the court shall have the appropriate form completed and returned to the Property Clerk for entry into RIMS.

The return of the property should be recorded in RIMS, indicating date, time, and the person who returned the property.

#### 801.6.4 AUTHORITY TO RELEASE PROPERTY

The Investigative Services 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 signed by the authorizing supervisor or detective and must conform to the items listed on the property form or must specify the specific item(s) to be released. Release of all property shall be documented on the property form.

With the exception of firearms and other property specifically regulated by statute, found property and property held for safekeeping shall be held for a minimum of 90 days. During such period, property 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 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 related reports.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

A Property Clerk 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 original property form. After release of all property entered on the property control card, the card shall be forwarded to the Records Section for filing with the case. If some items of property have not been released, the property card will remain with the Property and Evidence Section. Upon release, the proper entry shall be documented in the Property Log.

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 Section 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).

#### 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 NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Investigative Services Division 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 and Safety Code § 11364.

#### 801.6.8 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 Clerk 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

#### 801.6.9 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.

#### 801.6.10 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). A CLETS entry is required when releasing firearms to a licensed dealer or when conducting a law enforcement transfer.

If a person other than the restrained person claims title to the firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 18120 and the Pacifica 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).

Firearms and ammunition that are not claimed are subject to the requirements of Penal Code § 34000.

#### 801.6.11 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

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#### **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 Clerk 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)

##### **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 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. A deposit of unclaimed monies is made once each year into the City's general fund.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

---

#### 801.7.3 RETENTION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The Property and Evidence Section 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 Investigative Services 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 Section 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 Investigative Services 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 Investigative Services 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).

#### 801.8 INSPECTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE ROOM

- (a) On a routine basis, at least once annually, the supervisor of the evidence technician shall make an inspection of the evidence storage facilities and practices to ensure adherence to appropriate policies and procedures.
- (b) Unannounced inspections of evidence storage areas may 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 Commander (as appointed by the Chief of Police) not routinely or directly connected with evidence control.
- (d) Whenever a change is made in personnel who have access to the evidence room, an inventory of all evidence/property shall be made by an individual not associated

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Property and Evidence*

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to the property room or function to ensure that records are correct and all evidence property is accounted for.

## Records Section

### 802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the Pacifica Police Department Records Section. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

#### 802.1.1 NUMERICAL FILING SYSTEM

Case reports are filed numerically within the Records Section electronically (within the RIMS system) and by Records Section personnel.

Reports are numbered commencing with the last two digits of the current year followed by a sequential number with the first new case beginning January 1 of a new year.

### 802.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

#### 802.2.1 REQUESTING ORIGINAL REPORTS

Generally, paper copies of original reports and other official documents shall not be removed from the Records Section. Should an original report or form be needed for any reason the requesting employee shall first obtain authorization from the Records Supervisor.

### 802.3 REQUISITION OF SUPPLIES

All personnel who are in need of supplies shall complete the Supply Requisition form available in the Records Section. The form shall be monitored by the Administrative Assistant for ordering.

#### 802.3.1 RECORDS SUPERVISOR

The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Records Supervisor. The Records Supervisor shall be directly responsible to the Administrative Services Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Records Supervisor include but are not limited to:

- (a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Records Section.
- (b) Scheduling and maintaining Records Section time records.
- (c) Supervising, training, and evaluating Records Section staff.
- (d) Maintaining and updating a Records Section 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).



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Records Section

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- (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 SECTION

The responsibilities of the Records Section 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.
- (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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Section*

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- (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).
- (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.

#### **802.4 DETERMINATION OF FACTUAL INNOCENCE**

In any case where a person has been arrested by officers of the Pacifica 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 Administrative Services Captain. The Administrative Services Captain 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 Administrative Services Captain should forward the petition to the City Attorney for review. After such review and consultation with the City Attorney, the Administrative Services Captain shall decide whether a finding of factual innocence is appropriate.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Section*

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Upon determination that a finding of factual innocence is appropriate, the Administrative Services Captain shall ensure that the arrest record and petition are sealed for later destruction and the required notifications are made to the California Department of Justice and other law enforcement agencies (Penal Code § 851.8).

The Administrative Services Captain 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 ARREST WITHOUT FILING OF ACCUSATORY PLEADING**

The Field Operations Division Commander should ensure a process is in place for when an individual is arrested and released and no accusatory pleading is filed so that the following occurs (Penal Code § 849.5; Penal Code § 851.6):

- (a) The individual is issued a certificate describing the action as a detention.
- (b) All references to an arrest are deleted from the arrest records of the Department and the record reflects only a detention.
- (c) The California DOJ is notified.

#### **802.6 CONFIDENTIALITY**

Records Section staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Records Section 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 Section procedure manual.

## 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers*

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#### **803.2.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY**

The Property Clerk 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 Clerk 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.

## 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 Pacifica 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

#### **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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

- 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

- (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 Supervisor shall ensure that the required notations on local summary criminal history information and police

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

investigative reports are made. Sealed records may be disclosed or used as authorized by Penal Code § 851.92.

#### **804.9 SECURITY BREACHES**

The Records Supervisor 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

#### **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 Pacifica Police Department.
  - 3. A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been acquired.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

- (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 Internal Affairs 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).

##### **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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Records Maintenance and Release*

---

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.
- (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).

# 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Administrative Services Division commander shall 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Protected Information*

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- (f) Ensuring security practices and procedures are in place to comply with requirements applicable to protected information.

#### **805.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION**

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Pacifica 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 Supervisor 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 Section to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

Protected information, such as Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should generally not be transmitted by radio, cellular telephone or any other type of wireless transmission to members in the field or in vehicles through any computer or electronic device, except in cases where there is an immediate need for the information to further an investigation or where circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of officers, other department members or the public is at risk.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Protected Information*

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#### 805.5.1 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 Administrative Services Division commander will 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.

#### **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).

#### **805.9 MISUSE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION (CJI)**

Any access and/or dissemination of CJI for unauthorized purposes are considered misuses of the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Protected Information*

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#### 805.9.1 METHODS OF MISUSE

- (a) Unauthorized requests, receipt, release, interception, dissemination or discussion of CJI.
- (b) Improper use of information obtained from any CJI system and/or related applications and devices.
- (c) Violating the confidentiality of any data or record information and using it for personal purposes.

#### 805.9.2 PROCEDURES FOR SUSPECTED MISUSE

Any suspected misuse of CJIS will be handed on a case by case basis. The following will occur in all cases:

- (a) The account of the individual user will immediately be suspended to prevent ongoing misuse while under investigation.
- (b) The Administrative Services Division commander will be immediately notified of the suspected misuse.
- (c) An internal investigation will ensue.

#### 805.9.3 UPON COMPLETION OF ANY INVESTIGATION

If the investigation determines the misuse was inadvertent, the individual user, at a minimum, will be required to undergo additional training on CJIS Security Policy and awareness.

If the investigation determines the misuse was deliberate;

- (a) The individual may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination from employment.
- (b) The appropriate authorities will be notified and the individual user may be prosecuted under applicable laws.

## 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. When seizing a computer and accessories 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, 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.
  3. Who claimed ownership.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Computers and Digital Evidence*

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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. Accessories (printers, monitors, mouse, scanner, keyboard, cables, software and manuals) should not be seized unless as a precursor to forfeiture.

#### **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).
- (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) If the media has a write-protection tab or switch, it should be activated.
- (b) Do not review, access or open digital files prior to submission. If the information is needed for immediate investigation request the Property and Evidence Section to copy the contents to an appropriate form of storage media.
- (c) 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Computers and Digital Evidence*

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- (d) Do not leave storage media where they would be subject to excessive heat such as in a parked vehicle on a hot day.
- (e) Use plastic cases designed to protect the media, or other protective packaging, to prevent damage.

#### **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) Officers should not attempt to access, review or search the contents of such devices prior to examination by a forensic expert. Unsent messages can be lost, data can be inadvertently deleted and incoming messages can override stored messages.
- (b) Do not turn the device on or off. The device should be placed in a solid metal container such as a paint can or in a faraday bag, to prevent the device from sending or receiving information from its host network.
- (c) When seizing the devices, also seize the charging units and keep them plugged in to the chargers until they can be examined. If the batteries go dead all the data may be lost.

#### **806.5 DIGITAL EVIDENCE RECORDED BY OFFICERS**

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.

##### **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.

##### **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) The recording media (smart card, compact flash card or any other media) may be brought to the Property and Evidence Section as soon as possible for submission into evidence or uploaded to the department's servers and bookmarked appropriately.
- (b) If the evidence technician receives digital media, he/she will make a copy using appropriate storage media. Once they have verified that the images properly transferred to the storage media, the technicians will erase the memory card/media for re-use. The storage media will be marked as the original.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Computers and Digital Evidence*

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- (c) Officers requiring a copy of the digital files must request a copy on the Technician Request Form form when submitted to evidence.

#### 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) At the completion of a member's shift, all audio/video digital files shall be uploaded to the department's servers. When necessary, particular files shall be bookmarked appropriately.
- (b) Where possible, the device should be connected to a computer and the files accessed directly from the computer directory or downloaded to a folder on the host computer for copying to the storage media.

#### 806.5.4 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

- (a) Only evidence technicians or designated members are authorized to copy original digital media that is held as evidence. The original digital media shall remain in evidence and shall remain unaltered.
- (b) 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.
- (c) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the corresponding incident report.

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## Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

### 807.1 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.

### 807.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the Pacifica 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.

### 807.3 POLICY, PROCEDURE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Chief of Police will:

- (a) Ensure that the Pacifica 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)).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act*

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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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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).

#### 807.3.1 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act*

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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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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

#### **807.4 RECORDS COLLECTION AND RETENTION**

The Records Supervisor is responsible for maintaining Pacifica 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act*

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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 Pacifica 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)).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act*

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#### 807.4.1 CRIME LOG

The Records Supervisor 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 Pacifica 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.

#### 807.4.2 COMPILING RECORDS FOR DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The Records Supervisor 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department for which a written report is prepared.

#### **807.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**

It is the responsibility of the Administrative Services Division Commander 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)).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act*

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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.

## **Chapter 9 - Custody**

## Temporary Custody of Adults

### 900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to address the health and safety of adults taken into temporary custody by members of the Pacifica 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. Juveniles will not be permitted where adults in custody are being held.

Custodial searches are addressed in the Custodial Searches Policy.

#### 900.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

**Holding cell/cell** - Any locked enclosure for the custody of an adult or any other enclosure that prevents the occupants from being directly visually monitored at all times by a member of the Department.

**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 Pacifica Police Department prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

### 900.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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.

#### 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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- (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.
- (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 capable of supervising shall be present at all times when an individual is held in temporary custody. The member responsible for supervising should 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.

At least one female department member should 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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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.

#### **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 plan should 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 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.

#### **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 City 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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#### 900.4.1 SCREENING AND PLACEMENT

The officer responsible for an individual in custody shall do the following (15 CCR 1050):

- (a) Advise the Watch Commander of any significant risks presented by the individual (e.g., suicide risk, health risk, violence).
- (b) Avoid placing an adult in a cell with another adult unless no other cell is available. When such placement is necessary, members shall:
  - 1. 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.
  - 2. 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.
  - 3. Ensure individuals are separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).
  - 4. Ensure males and females are separated by sight and sound when in cells.
  - 5. 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.
- (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 Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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- (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 Pacifica Police Department, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in a custody log, including:

- (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 Pacifica Police Department.

The Watch Commander should initial the log to approve the temporary custody and should also 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

---

#### 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.
- (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 Pacifica 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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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.

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.
- (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.
  - 1. 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.
  - 2. 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

---

#### 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.

#### 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 retain a record of these reports for inspection purposes (15 CCR 1044).

#### 900.5.9 ATTORNEYS AND BAIL BONDSMEN

- (a) An attorney may visit at the request of the individual in custody or a relative (Penal Code § 825).
- (b) Attorneys and bail bondsmen 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 or bail bondsman 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

---

- (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).

#### 900.5.11 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 On-Duty Injuries 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 retain a record of these reports for inspection purposes (15 CCR 1044).

#### 900.5.12 ATTORNEYS AND BAIL BONDSMEN

- (a) An attorney may visit at the request of the individual in custody or a relative (Penal Code § 825).
- (b) Attorneys and bail bondsmen 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 or bail bondsman 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).

#### 900.5.13 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

---

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the Pacifica 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 ADULTS

Adults who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

#### **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 person'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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

---

- (e) Safety checks by department members shall occur no less than every 15 minutes (15 CCR 1027.5).
  - 1. Safety checks should be at varying times.
  - 2. All safety checks shall be logged.
  - 3. The safety check should involve questioning the individual as to the individual's well-being.
  - 4. Individuals who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.
  - 5. Requests or concerns of the individual should be logged.

#### **900.9 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY**

The Field Operations Division Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any individual in temporary custody at the Pacifica 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 Investigative Services Division Commander
- (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 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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- (d) All property, except evidence, contraband, or dangerous weapons, has been returned to, or sent with, the individual.
- (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 Pacifica 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.
  - 1. 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 the person's personal needs as reasonable.

#### **900.11 ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR**

The Field Operations Division Commander 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Custody of Adults*

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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).

#### **900.12 TRAINING**

Department members should be trained and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

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 incarcerated 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 Manager shall maintain records of all such training in the member's training file.

# 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica Police Department facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be conducted by

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Custodial Searches*

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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. If the individual is released from custody without being booked, their signature on the form shall be obtained upon release. The form shall be kept as part of the case file.

#### **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 Pacifica 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.
- (b) Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the individual may be concealing a weapon or contraband.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Custodial Searches*

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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 Pacifica 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.
  8. The place at which the search was conducted.
  9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Custodial Searches*

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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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Custodial Searches*

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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 Manager 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.

#### **901.8 BODY SCANNER SEARCH**

If a body scanner is available, a body scan search should be performed on all persons in custody upon entering the secure booking area of the facility. Members (Penal Code § 4030):

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Custodial Searches*

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- (a) Within sight of the visual display of a body scanner that is depicting the body during a scan shall be of the same sex as the person being scanned, except for physicians or licensed medical personnel.
- (b) Should ask persons in custody if they are pregnant prior to a body scan and should not knowingly use a body scanner on a pregnant person.

#### **901.9 JUVENILES**

No juvenile should be subjected to a strip search or a physical body cavity search at the Department.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should establish procedures for the following:

- (a) Safely transporting a juvenile who is suspected of concealing a weapon or contraband, or who may be experiencing a medical issue related to such concealment, to a medical facility or juvenile detention facility as appropriate in the given circumstances.
  - 1. Procedures should include keeping a juvenile suspected of concealing a weapon under constant and direct supervision until custody is transferred to the receiving facility.
- (b) Providing officers with information identifying appropriate medical and juvenile detention facilities to which a juvenile should be transported for a strip or body cavity search.

Nothing in this section is intended to prevent an officer from rendering medical aid to a juvenile in emergency circumstances (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidance).

#### **901.10 GENDER IDENTITY OR EXPRESSION CONSIDERATIONS**

If an individual who is subject to a strip search or physical body cavity search has a gender identity or expression that differs from their sex assigned at birth, the search should be conducted by members of the same gender identity or expression as the individual, unless the individual requests otherwise.



## 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 Pacifica 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

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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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

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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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

- (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:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

- (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 Pacifica 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

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**

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

#### 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

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 Pacifica 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 Manager 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Prison Rape Elimination*

---

- Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Training Manager 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.

## **Chapter 10 - Personnel**

## 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 Pacifica Police Department and that are promulgated and maintained by the Department of Human Resources.

### 1000.2 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 Department of Human Resources should maintain validated standards for all positions.

#### 1000.2.1 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) Be legally authorized to work in the United States under federal law
- (c) At least 21 years of age except as provided by Government Code § 1031.4
- (d) Fingerprinted for local, state, and national fingerprint check
- (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) Free of hate group memberships, participation in hate group activities, or advocacy of public expressions of hate within the previous seven years, and since 18 years of age, as determined by a background investigation (Penal Code § 13681)

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Recruitment and Selection*

---

- (i) 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)
- (j) POST certification that has not been revoked, denied, or voluntarily surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 13510.8(f)
- (k) 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)).

#### 1000.2.2 STANDARDS FOR NON-SWORN EMPLOYEES

Candidates shall satisfy the POST selection requirements, including (11 CCR 1956):

- (a) A verbal, reasoning, memory and perceptual abilities assessment (11 CCR 1957)
- (b) An oral communication assessment (11 CCR 1958)
- (c) A medical evaluation (11 CCR 1960)
- (d) Additional examinations (such as polygraph and psychological) may be required based on assignment

#### **1000.3 POLICY**

In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Pacifica 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.

#### **1000.4 RECRUITMENT**

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Recruitment and Selection*

---

- (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 Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

#### **1000.5 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 shall 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) Personal and professional 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
  - 1. This review should include the identification of any activity that promotes or supports unlawful violence or unlawful bias against persons based on protected characteristics (e.g., race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Recruitment and Selection*

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- (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)
  1. The Medical Suitability Declaration (POST form 2-363) provided by the evaluating physician shall be maintained in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1954).
  2. The Psychological Suitability Declaration (POST form 2-364) provided by the evaluator shall be maintained in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1955).
- (j) Review board or selection committee assessment
- (k) Relevant national and state decertification records, if available
- (l) Any relevant information in the National Law Enforcement Accountability Database

#### 1000.5.1 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).

#### **1000.6 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 Pacifica Police Department (11 CCR 1953).

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).

#### 1000.6.1 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).

#### 1000.6.2 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Recruitment and Selection*

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#### 1000.6.3 REVIEW OF SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

All peace officer candidates shall be subject to a social media search for statements, postings, and/or endorsements made by the candidate that are relevant to suitability for peace officer employment, including bias-relevant information consistent with the requirements of 11 CCR 1955(d)(3) and any public expression of hate made in an online forum, as defined in Penal Code § 13680(g) (11 CCR 1953(e)(12)).

Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private, or protected information, the Administrative Services Division Commander shall not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts (Labor Code § 980).

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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 Administrative Services Division Commander should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

#### 1000.6.4 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 include sections that summarize relevant Background Investigation Dimensions and include any findings of behaviors, traits, and/or attributes relevant to bias per the Bias Assessment Framework as described in the POST Background Investigation Manual. The report shall identify the data sources reviewed for the findings, regardless of weight given. The report shall include narrative information in the format described in 11 CCR 1953(g)(1). The report shall also include whether the candidate has engaged or is engaging in membership in a hate group, participation in hate group activity, or advocacy or public expressions of hate, pursuant to Penal Code § 13680 et seq. (11 CCR 1953).

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 including relevant documentation of bias-related findings and documentation obtained through the social media search shall be included in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1953).

The background investigator shall document proof of verification of qualification for peace officer appointment on the Verification of Qualification for Peace Officer Appointment form and forward



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Recruitment and Selection*

---

to the Administrative Services Division Commander for final review and submission to POST (11 CCR 1953).

The background investigation file shall be made available during POST compliance inspections (11 CCR 1953).

#### 1000.6.5 RECORDS RETENTION

The background report and all supporting documentation shall be maintained according to the established records retention schedule and at a minimum as follows (Government Code § 12946; 11 CCR 1953):

- (a) Reports and documentation for candidates hired by the Department shall be retained for the entire term of employment and a for a minimum of four years after separation from the Department.
- (b) Reports and documentation for candidates not hired by the Department for a minimum of four years.

#### 1000.6.6 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 Pacifica Police Department, or who is an interim police chief meeting the requirements contained in 11 CCR 1953(f).

#### 1000.6.7 INVESTIGATOR TRAINING

Background investigators shall complete POST-certified background investigation training prior to conducting investigations (11 CCR 1953; 11 CCR 1959).

#### 1000.6.8 CONFIDENTIAL POST RECORDS

Records released to the Department from POST that were previously withheld from the candidate by POST shall be kept confidential as provided in Penal Code § 13510.9.

### **1000.7 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Recruitment and Selection*

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- Other relevant considerations

A candidate's qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

#### **1000.8 PROBATIONARY PERIODS**

The Administrative Services Division Commander should coordinate with the Pacifica Department of Human Resources 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.

## 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 Pacifica 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 non-sworn supervisory personnel shall attend an approved supervisory course that includes training on the completion of performance evaluations within one year of their 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 who demonstrate substandard performance may have their performance evaluated in a Performance Improvement Plan. The employee 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Evaluation of Employees*

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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.

#### 1001.3.1 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS

Reserve officer evaluations are covered under the Reserve Officers Policy.

#### 1001.4 FULL TIME PROBATIONARY PERSONNEL

Non-sworn personnel are on probation for 12 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. An evaluation is completed quarterly for all full-time non-sworn personnel during the probationary period.

Sworn personnel are on probation for 12 months, after completion of the Field Training program, before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. Probationary officers are evaluated quarterly 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 completion of probation 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.

##### 1001.5.1 RATINGS

When completing the Employee Performance Evaluation, the rater will indicate the rating that best describes the employee's performance. The definition of each rating category is as follows:

**Outstanding** - Is actual performance well beyond that required for the position. It is exceptional performance, definitely superior or extraordinary.

**Exceeds Standards** - Represents performance that is better than expected of a fully competent employee. It is superior to what is expected, but is not of such rare nature to warrant outstanding.

**Meets Standards** - Is the performance of a fully competent employee. It means satisfactory performance that meets the standards required of the position.

**Needs Improvement** - Is a level of performance less than that expected of a fully competent employee and less than standards required of the position. A needs improvement rating must be thoroughly discussed with the employee.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Evaluation of Employees*

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**Unsatisfactory** - Performance is inferior to the standards required of the position. It is very inadequate or undesirable performance that cannot be tolerated.

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 for improvement. Any rating under any job dimension marked unsatisfactory or outstanding 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 Commander). The Division Commander shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity, and consistency. The Division Commander 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 City Department of Human Resources.

## 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 Pacifica Police Department.

### 1002.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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) Crisis Negotiator
- (b) Detective
- (c) Motorcycle officer
- (d) Bicycle Patrol officer
- (e) Canine handler
- (f) Collision investigator
- (g) Field Training Officer
- (h) Task Force Member
- (i) School Resource officer
- (j) LGBTQ+ Liaison Officer

#### 1002.3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements should be considered when selecting a candidate for a special assignment:

- (a) Three years of relevant experience
- (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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Special Assignments and Promotions*

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- (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

#### 1002.3.3 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 Commander for whom the candidate will work.
- (b) Division Commander interview - The Division Commander will schedule interviews with each candidate.
  - 1. Based on supervisor recommendations and those of the Division Commander after the interview, the Division Commander 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.

#### 1002.4 PROMOTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for promotional opportunities for the Pacifica Police Department are as follows.

##### Field Training Officer

- (a) Possession of a POST Basic Certificate
- (b) Minimum two years experience as a full-time California Police Officer
- (c) Thirty semester units of college
- (d) Successful completion of probationary period with the Pacifica Police Department
- (e) Possession of a valid California Driver's License

##### Corporal

- (a) Possession of a POST Basic Certificate (Intermediate Certificate desired)

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Special Assignments and Promotions

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- (b) Minimum two years experience as a full-time California Police Officer
- (c) Forty five semester units of college at the time of appointment
- (d) Successful completion of probationary period with the Pacifica Police Department
- (e) Possession of a valid California Driver's License

#### Sergeant

- (a) Possession of a POST Intermediate Certificate (Advanced Certificate desired)
- (b) Three years experience as a full-time California Police Officer
- (c) Possession of an Associate Degree from an accredited college or university, or sixty semester units of college from an accredited four-year college or university.
- (d) Possession of a valid California Driver's License

#### Captain

- (a) Possession of POST Advanced and Supervisory Certificates
- (b) Five years experience as a full-time California Police Officer
- (c) Three years of first-level supervisory experience (direct supervision of employees of a law enforcement agency) generally as a sergeant
- (d) Possession of a Baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university at the time of appointment
- (e) Possession of a valid California Driver's License

#### Chief of Police

- (a) Seven years experience as a full-time California Police Officer
- (b) Two years of which must have been in a management level position
- (c) Possession of POST Management, Supervisory, and Advanced Certificates
- (d) Possession of a Baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university with a major in, or supplemented by courses in, police science, criminology, justice administration, or public administration
- (e) Possession of a valid California Driver's License



## 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 alleged acts of sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of unlawful harassment, as well as complaints related to allegations of discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion, ethnic background and other lawfully protected status or activity are subject to the complaint options set forth in the Discriminatory Harassment Policy, and personnel complaints consisting of 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 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 observe the following procedure:

- (a) Attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion with immediate supervisor.
- (b) If after a reasonable amount of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request an interview with the Division Commander of the affected division.
- (c) If a successful resolution is not found with the Division Commander, the employee may request a meeting with the Chief of Police.
- (d) If the employee and the Chief of Police are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, then the employee shall proceed as follows:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Grievance Procedure*

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1. Submit in writing a written statement of the grievance and deliver one copy to the Chief of Police and another copy to the immediate supervisor and include the following information:
  - (a) The basis for the grievance (i.e., what are the facts of the case?).
  - (b) Allegation of the specific wrongful act and the harm done.
  - (c) The specific policies, rules or regulations that were violated.
  - (d) What remedy or goal is being sought by this grievance.
- (e) The employee shall receive a copy of the acknowledgment signed by the supervisor including the date and time of receipt.
- (f) The Chief of Police will receive the grievance in writing. The Chief of Police and the City Manager will review and analyze the facts or allegations and respond to the employee within 14 calendar days. The response will be in writing, and will affirm or deny the allegations. The response shall include any remedies if appropriate. The decision of the City Manager is considered final.

#### **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 Administrative Services 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 Manager 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 avoid future filings of grievances. The Training Manager 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 Training Manager should promptly notify the Chief of Police.

## 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Anti-Retaliation*

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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 Director of Human Services.

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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Anti-Retaliation*

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- (h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.
- (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 Internal Affairs Unit for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Anti-Retaliation*

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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 shall Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

# 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 Pacifica 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders*

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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).

#### **1005.5 PROCEDURE FOR RELIEF**

Pursuant to Penal Code § 29855, a peace officer may petition the court for permission to carry a firearm following a conviction under state law. Federal law, however, does not provide for any such similar judicial relief and the granting of a state court petition under Penal Code § 29855 will not relieve one of the restrictions imposed by federal law. Therefore, relief for any employee falling under the restrictions imposed by federal law may only be obtained by expungement of the conviction. Employees shall seek relief from firearm restrictions on their own time and through their own resources.

Pursuant to Family Code § 6389(h), an individual may petition the court for an exemption to any restraining order, which would thereafter permit the individual to carry a firearm or ammunition as a part of the individual's employment. Relief from any domestic violence or other restriction shall also be pursued through the employee's own resources and on the employee's own time.

Pending satisfactory proof of relief from any legal restriction imposed on an employee's duties, the employee may be placed on administrative leave, reassigned, or disciplined. The Department may, but is not required to return an employee to any assignment, reinstate any employee, or reverse any pending or imposed discipline upon presentation of satisfactory proof of relief from any legal restriction set forth in this policy.

##### **1005.5.1 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

The Administrative Services Division Commander shall submit within 10 days of final disposition a notice to the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) of a conviction or Government Code § 1029 reason that disqualifies any current peace officer employed by this



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders*

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department or any former peace officer if this department was responsible for the investigation (11 CCR 1003).

The Administrative Services Division Commander shall submit within 10 days a notice to POST of any appointment, termination, reinstatement, name change, or status change regarding any peace officer, reserve peace officer, public safety dispatcher, and records supervisor employed by this department (11 CCR 1003).

#### **1005.6 POLICY**

The Pacifica 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.

## 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.

### 1006.3 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.

### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace*

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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 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 Department of Human Resources, 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.

#### **1006.6 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.

#### **1006.7 REQUESTING SCREENING TESTS**

Please refer to City of Pacifica Administrative Policy #46, Drug-Free Work Place.

The supervisor may request an employee to submit to a screening test under the following circumstances:

- (a) The supervisor reasonably believes, based upon objective facts, that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are impairing his/her ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.
- (b) The employee discharges a firearm, other than by accident, in the performance of his/her duties.
- (c) During the performance of his/her duties, the employee drives a motor vehicle and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury to him/herself or another person, or substantial damage to property.

##### **1006.7.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace*

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- (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.

#### 1006.7.2 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.

#### **1006.8 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).

#### **1006.9 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.

## 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.) and the California Family Rights Act, and leave related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or for organ or bone marrow donor procedures (29 CFR 825; Government Code § 12945.2; Labor Code § 230.1; Labor Code § 1510).

### 1007.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Sick Leave*

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#### **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 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 REQUIRED NOTICES**

The Human Resources Analyst shall ensure:

- (a) Written notice of the amount of paid sick leave available is provided to employees as provided in Labor Code § 246.
- (b) A poster is displayed in a conspicuous place for employees to review that contains information on paid sick leave as provided in Labor Code § 247.

#### **1007.6 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 Department of Human Resources 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.

# 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 Pacifica Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

## 1008.2 POLICY

The Pacifica 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):

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communicable Diseases*

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- (a) Sharps injury log.
    - (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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communicable Diseases*

---

- (e) Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.
- (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 POST EXPOSURE**

##### 1008.5.1 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.

##### 1008.5.2 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communicable Diseases*

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- (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).

#### 1008.5.3 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.

#### 1008.5.4 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).

#### 1008.5.5 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 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Communicable Diseases*

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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.

#### **1008.6 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.

#### **1008.7 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.

## Smoking and Tobacco Policy

### 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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).

## 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Internal Affairs 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 Internal Affairs Unit, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

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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 the Records Section of the police facility.

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).

##### 1010.4.4 HATE COMPLAINTS AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS

Internal complaints or complaints from the public shall be accepted and investigated in accordance with this policy where it is alleged that an officer has in the previous seven years, and since 18 years of age, engaged in membership in a hate group, participated in a hate group activity, or advocated any public expression of hate (Penal Code § 13682).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

#### **1010.5 DOCUMENTATION**

Supervisors shall ensure that all formal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

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 Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

- (e) Promptly contacting the Department of Human Resources 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.
- (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 Internal Affairs 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 Pacifica 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



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Personnel Complaints

---

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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

**Conclusion** - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

**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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

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.

No information or evidence administratively coerced from a member may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.

The Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

#### **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 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES**

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Administrative Division Commander shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Division Commander 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 Commander 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 Commander 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 Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

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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 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 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.

#### **1010.12 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

#### **1010.13 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).

#### **1010.14 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 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.

#### **1010.15 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.

#### **1010.16 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 and 11 CCR 1003.
- (b) Events that could affect an officer's POST certification, such as:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

1. Complaints, charges, or allegations of serious misconduct (as defined by Penal Code § 13510.8).
2. Findings of civilian review boards.
3. Final dispositions of any investigations.
4. Civil judgments or court findings based on conduct, or settlement of a civil claim against an officer or the Pacifica 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) within the applicable timeframe provided in Penal Code § 13510.9.

#### 1010.16.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO POST FOR SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall report allegations of serious misconduct by an officer to POST and the report shall include the following (11 CCR 1207):

- (a) Name of the Department
- (b) Administrative case number
- (c) Name, current address, and phone number of the complainant, if available
- (d) Name, POST ID, current address, and phone number of the involved officer
- (e) A summary of the alleged misconduct including:
  1. A narrative of the allegations
  2. Date and time of incidents
  3. Location of occurrence
  4. Any witness information, if available
  5. Summary of arrest or indictment of involved officer
- (f) A change in employment status of the involved officer (e.g., administrative leave, suspension, termination)
- (g) Name and contact information of the assigned investigator

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide updates of the investigation to POST every 90 days until the final disposition in the method designated by POST (11 CCR 1207).

Upon completion of the investigation, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall submit to POST the final disposition of the investigation as well as investigation materials and the officer's service record as provided by 11 CCR 1207.

#### 1010.16.2 ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS TO POST FOR SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

Additional notification shall be made to POST (11 CCR 1207):

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Complaints*

---

- (a) If the imposed disciplinary action is pending appeal or other review through an administrative or judicial proceeding:
  - 1. The Department shall provide the name of the body conducting the proceeding.
  - 2. The status of the proceeding, if known.
- (b) If criminal charges are pending:
  - 1. The name of the court having jurisdiction over the criminal charges against the officer.
  - 2. The status of the criminal case, if known.



## 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 PERSONS IN CUSTODY

Persons who are in custody should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any department vehicle with a restraint system or, when a restraint system is not available, by seat belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

An incarcerated person in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

### 1011.4 INOPERABLE SEAT BELTS

Department vehicles shall not be operated when the seat belt in the driver's position is inoperable. Persons shall not be transported in a seat in which the seat belt is inoperable.

Department vehicle seat belts shall not be modified, removed, deactivated or altered in any way, except by the vehicle maintenance and repair staff, who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

Members 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 Pacifica Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.

### *Seat Belts*

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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.

## 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 Pacifica 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.

### 1012.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR

The Administrative Services supervisor shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Pacifica Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Administrative Services 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 should 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 inspections. Annual inspections of body armor should be conducted by an authorized designee for fit, cleanliness, and signs of damage, abuse and wear.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Body Armor*

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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.

## 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) Election of employee benefits.
- (c) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions, and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.
- (d) Original performance evaluations. These should be permanently retained.
- (e) Discipline records, including copies of sustained personnel complaints (see the Personnel Complaints Policy).
  - 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 four years (Government Code § 12946).
  - 2. Disciplinary action resulting from a sustained civilian's complaint involving misconduct shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least 15 years (Penal Code § 832.5).
  - 3. A civilian's complaint involving misconduct that was not sustained shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least five years (Penal Code § 832.5).
- (f) 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

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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).
- (g) Commendations and awards.
  - (h) Any other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

#### **1013.4 PERFORMANCE OBSERVATION FILE**

Performance Observation files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Performance Observation 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 Manager 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 Manager or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
- (b) The Training Manager 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 Internal Affairs 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 Internal Affairs 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

---

Investigation files arising out of sustained civilian's complaints involving misconduct shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for a period of at least 15 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 four years (Government Code § 12946).

Investigation files arising out of a civilian complaint involving misconduct that was not sustained shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for at least five years (Penal Code § 832.5).

#### **1013.7 MEDICAL FILE**

A medical file shall be maintained 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).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

---

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).

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).

#### **1013.8.4 RELEASE OF PEACE OFFICER RECORDS RELATING TO HATE COMPLAINTS**

Records relating to an officer for an investigation of a hate complaint described in Penal Code § 13682 with a sustained finding that the officer engaged in membership in a hate group, participated in a hate group activity, or advocacy of public expressions of hate are not confidential and shall be made available for public inspection through a public records request (Penal Code § 13683).

Records disclosed may be redacted as provided in Penal Code § 13683.

#### **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 Internal Affairs 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):



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

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- 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.

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,

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

---

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)).

#### 1013.9.1 REDACTION

The Custodian of Records, in consultation with the Chief of Police or authorized designee, shall redact the following portions of qualifying records made available for release (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(6)):

- (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 whistleblowers, complainants, victims, 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 possible misconduct and 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)(7)).

#### 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 qualifying records due to any of the following conditions (Penal Code § 832.7):

- (a) Active criminal investigations

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

---

1. Disclosure may be delayed 60 days from the date the misconduct or 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 engaged in misconduct or used the force.
- (b) Filed criminal charges
1. When charges are filed related to an incident in which misconduct occurred or 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:
    - (a) There is a determination from the investigation whether the misconduct or use of force violated law or department policy, but no longer than 180 days after the date of the department's discovery of the misconduct or use of force or allegation of misconduct or 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

---

In cases where an action to compel disclosure is brought pursuant to Government Code § 7923.000, 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:

- (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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personnel Records*

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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.

# Request for Change of Assignment

## 1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Periodically, openings will become available in special assignments. It is the intent of the Department that all requests for change of assignment are considered equally. To facilitate the selection process, the following procedure is established whereby all such requests will be reviewed on an equal basis as assignments are made.

## 1014.2 REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

Personnel wishing a change of assignment are to complete a memorandum documenting the request. The memorandum should then be forwarded through the chain of command to their Division Commander or that supervisor requesting such memorandum.

### 1014.2.1 PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM

All relevant experience, education and training should be included when completing this memorandum.

All assignments an employee is interested in should be listed on the memorandum.

The Request for Change of Assignment memorandum will remain in effect until the end of the calendar year in which it was submitted.

## 1014.3 SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTARY

The officer's immediate supervisor shall make appropriate comments to the Change of Assignment Request memorandum and forward them to the Division Commander of the employee involved.

## Commendations and Awards

### 1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Pacifica Police Department and individuals from the community.

### 1015.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Pacifica 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 COMMENDATIONS

Commendations for members of the Department or for individuals from the community may be initiated by any department member or by any person from the community.

### 1015.4 CRITERIA

A meritorious or commendable act may include, but is not limited to:

- Superior handling of a difficult situation.
- Conspicuous bravery or outstanding performance.
- Any action or performance that is above and beyond typical duties.

#### 1015.4.1 DEPARTMENT MEMBER DOCUMENTATION

Members of the Department should document meritorious or commendable acts. The documentation should contain:

- (a) Identifying information:
  1. For members of the Department - name, division and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
  2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number
- (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.
- (c) The signature of the member submitting the documentation.

#### 1015.4.2 COMMUNITY MEMBER DOCUMENTATION

Documentation of a meritorious or commendable act submitted by a person from the community should be accepted in any form. However, written documentation is preferred. Department members accepting the documentation should attempt to obtain detailed information regarding the matter, including:

- (a) Identifying information:
  1. For members of the Department - name, division and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Commendations and Awards*

---

2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number
  - (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.
  - (c) The signature of the person submitting the documentation.

#### 1015.4.3 PROCESSING DOCUMENTATION

Documentation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of a member of the Department should be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander for his/her review. The Division Commander should sign and forward the documentation to the Chief of Police for his/her review.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will present the commendation to the department member for his/her signature. The documentation will then be returned to the Administrative Services secretary for entry into the member's personnel file.

Documentation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of an individual from the community should be forwarded to the Administrative Services Division Commander. The documentation will be signed by the Division Commander and forwarded to the Chief of Police for his/her review. An appropriate venue or ceremony to acknowledge the individual's actions should be arranged. Documentation of the commendation shall be maintained in a file designated for such records.

#### 1015.5 AWARDS

Awards may be bestowed upon members of the Department and individuals from the community. These awards include:

- Award of Merit.
- Award of Valor.
- Lifesaving Award.
- Meritorious Conduct.

Criteria for each award and the selection, presentation and display of any award are determined by the Chief of Police.



## **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 Commander, 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Fitness for 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 (PTO) 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 Commander, 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 Department of Human Resources 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

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Fitness for Duty*

---

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:

- 16 hours in one day (24 hour) period or
- 30 hours in any 2 day (48 hour) period or
- 84 hours in any 7 day (168 hour) period

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.

## 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

Sworn employees shall remain on duty subject to call during meal breaks. All other employees are not on call during meal breaks unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Uniformed patrol and traffic officers shall request clearance from the Communications Center prior to taking a meal period. Uniformed officers shall take their breaks within the City limits unless on assignment outside of the City, however, may leave the city limits to pick up food with the approval of the watch commander.

Non-sworn employees are allotted a 60 minute meal period per full shift, and are not compensated for this time. Sworn employees are allotted a 45 minute meal period per full shift, and are compensated for this time.

Sworn employees on a temporary modified duty assignment will not be compensated for their meal break.

#### 1017.1.2 15 MINUTE BREAKS

Each employee is entitled to a 15 minute break, near the mid point, for each four-hour work period. Only one 15 minute break shall be taken during each four hours of duty. No breaks shall be taken during the first or last hour of an employee's shift unless approved by a supervisor.

Employees normally assigned to the police facility shall remain in the police facility for their breaks. This would not prohibit them from taking a break outside the facility if on official business.

Field officers will take their breaks in their assigned areas, subject to call and shall monitor their radios. When field officers take their breaks away from their vehicles, they shall do so only with the knowledge of the Communications Center.

## 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 Pacifica 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Lactation Breaks*

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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).

## 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.

#### 1019.1.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETION OF PAYROLL RECORDS

Supervisors are responsible for the accurate and timely submission of payroll records for the payment of wages.

### 1019.2 RECORDS

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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).

### 1019.3 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 Administrative Services as established by the City payroll procedures.

### 1019.4 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.

### 1019.5 POLICY

The Pacifica Police Department maintains timely and accurate payroll records.

## 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. 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.

Short periods of work at the end of the normal duty day (e.g., less than one hour in duration) may be handled unofficially between the supervisor and the employee by flexing a subsequent shift schedule to compensate for the time worked rather than by submitting requests for overtime payments. If the supervisor authorizes or directs the employee to complete a form for such a period, the employee shall comply.

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment, however, the employee may not exceed 480 hours of compensatory time or the amount allowed by city policy.

### 1020.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Employees shall submit all overtime compensation requests to their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable for verification and forwarding to the Administrative Services Division.

Failure to submit a request for overtime compensation in a timely manner may result in discipline.

#### 1020.2.1 EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY

Employees should complete the requests immediately after working the overtime and turn them in to their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander. Employees submitting overtime cards for on-call pay when off duty should submit cards 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.

The overtime payment request form is then forwarded to the employee's Division Commander for final approval.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Overtime Compensation Requests*

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#### 1020.2.3 DIVISION COMMANDERS RESPONSIBILITY

Division Commanders, after approving payment, will then forward the form to the Administrative Assistant for processing.

#### **1020.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED**

Employees are to record the time worked in an overtime status rounded to the nearest 15-minute increment. In some cases, the Memorandum of Understanding provides that a minimum number of hours will be paid, (e.g., four hours for Court, four hours for outside overtime). The supervisor 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:

<u>TIME WORKED</u>	<u>INDICATE ON CARD</u>
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.

# Outside Employment

## 1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest for departmental employees engaging in outside employment, all employees shall obtain written approval from their Division Commander prior to engaging in any outside employment. Approval of outside employment shall be at the discretion of the Division Commander in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

### 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 their Division Commander. 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 memorandum which shall be submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The application will then be forwarded through channels to their Division Commander for consideration. If approved, the employee will be provided with a copy of the approved memorandum.

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)).

### 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

Any outside employment permit may be revoked or suspended under the following circumstances:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Outside Employment*

---

- (a) Should an employee's performance at this department decline to a point where it is evaluated by a supervisor as needing improvement to reach an overall level of competency, the Chief of Police may, at his or her discretion, revoke any previously approved outside employment permissions. That revocation will stand until the employee's performance has been reestablished at a satisfactory level and his/her supervisor recommends reinstatement of the outside employment permit
- (b) Suspension or revocation of a previously approved outside employment permission may be included as a term or condition of sustained discipline
- (c) If, at any time during the term of a valid outside employment permission, an employee's conduct or outside employment conflicts with the provisions of department policy, the permission may be suspended or revoked
- (d) When an employee is unable to perform at a full duty capacity due to an injury or other condition, any previously approved outside employment permission may be subject to similar restrictions as those applicable to the employee's full time duties until the employee has returned to a full duty status

#### **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 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Outside Employment*

---

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.

#### 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Outside Employment*

---

#### 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, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Division Commander 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 Division Commander 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.

#### 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, a notice of revocation of the member's permission will be forwarded to the involved employee, and a copy attached to the original work request memorandum.

Criteria for revoking the outside employment 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Outside Employment*

---

When the disabled member returns to full duty with the Pacifica Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore the work permission.

# 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 Pacifica 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.).

## 1022.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

### 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).

### 1022.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor learning of any occupational disease or work-related injury should ensure the member receives medical care as appropriate.

Supervisors shall ensure that required documents regarding workers' compensation are completed and forwarded promptly. Any related Citywide disease- or injury-reporting protocol shall also be followed.

Supervisors shall determine whether the Major Incident Notification and Illness and Injury Prevention policies apply and take additional action as required.

### 1022.3.3 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Division Commander who receives a report of an occupational disease or work-related injury should review the report for accuracy and determine what additional action should be taken. The report shall then be forwarded to the Chief of Police, the City's risk management entity, and the Administrative Services Division Commander to ensure any required Division of Occupational Health and Safety Administration (Cal/OSHA) reporting is made as required in the illness and injury prevention plan identified in the Illness and Injury Prevention Policy.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting*

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#### 1022.3.4 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall review and forward copies of the report to the Department of Human Resources. Copies of the report and related documents retained by the Department shall be filed in the member's confidential medical file.

#### 1022.4 OTHER DISEASE OR INJURY

Diseases and injuries caused or occurring on-duty that do not qualify for workers' compensation reporting shall be documented on the designated report of injury form (Short Form), which shall be signed by a supervisor. A copy of the completed form shall be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander through the chain of command and a copy sent to the Administrative Services Division Commander.

Unless the injury is extremely minor, this report shall be signed by the affected member, indicating that he/she desired no medical attention at the time of the report. By signing, the member does not preclude his/her ability to later seek medical attention.

#### 1022.5 SETTLEMENT OFFERS

When a member sustains an occupational disease or work-related injury that is caused by another person and is subsequently contacted by that person, his/her agent, insurance company or attorney and offered a settlement, the member shall take no action other than to submit a written report of this contact to his/her supervisor as soon as possible.

##### 1022.5.1 NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL

No less than 10 days prior to accepting and finalizing the settlement of any third-party claim arising out of or related to an occupational disease or work-related injury, the member shall provide the Chief of Police with written notice of the proposed terms of such settlement. In no case shall the member accept a settlement without first providing written notice to the Chief of Police. The purpose of such notice is to permit the City to determine whether the offered settlement will affect any claim the City may have regarding payment for damage to equipment or reimbursement for wages against the person who caused the disease or injury, and to protect the City's right of subrogation, while ensuring that the member's right to receive compensation is not affected.



## 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.

For female sworn members, hair must be no longer than the horizontal level of the bottom of the uniform patch when the employee is standing erect, worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid or ponytail.

#### 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) Beards must not exceed one inch in total length.
- (b) Beards must be neatly trimmed and well-maintained at all times.
- (c) Beards/mustaches/goatees must not be braided or fashioned into intricate designs
- (d) 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, and so that no part of the mouth is covered.
- (e) No unnatural coloring is allowed.
- (f) No ornaments or decorative accessories are allowed.
- (g) The neck must be clean-shaven, and the perimeter lines of the beard shall be neatly trimmed and defined.
- (h) Sideburns that are not connected to a compliant beard must be neatly trimmed and must not extend beyond the upper opening of the ear.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Appearance Standards*

---

(i) All members with beards will be expected to keep a razor in their possession in order to maintain a proper seal in the event that they need to don a respirator mask.

#### Review Process

(a) Facial hair that is considered inappropriate by a manager, supervisor or co-worker, shall be brought to the attention of the member's immediate supervisor.

(b) Upon the determination of the immediate supervisor, the member shall be directed to alter or remove the facial hair in question until the appeal process is completed.

(c) Should the member contest the determination of the immediate supervisor, the member shall submit a memo, including a photograph of the facial hair in question through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

(d) The Chief of Police will review the facial hair in question and determine if it is in compliance with this policy.

(e) The Chief of Police shall have the final authority as to determining the appropriateness of facial hair.

#### 1023.2.5 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, for uniformed personnel, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

#### 1023.2.6 JEWELRY AND ACCESSORIES

For the purpose of this policy, jewelry refers to rings, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, and wristwatches. Jewelry shall present a professional image and may not create a safety concern or the department members or others. Jewelry that depicts racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language is not allowed.

a) Necklaces should not be visible above the shirt collar.

b) Post earrings shall not be larger than the lower earlobe or more than one earring per ear.

c) One ring or ring set may be worn on each hand of the department member.

d) One small bracelet, including a bracelet identifying a medical condition may be worn on one arm.

#### 1023.3 TATTOOS

It shall be the policy of the Pacifica Police Department to allow visible tattoos by members per the following guidelines.

##### Definitions:

**TATTOO-** Marking of the skin with indelible designs, forms, figures, art, etc. by making punctures in the skin and inserting pigment.

**COSMETIC TATTOO-**A cosmetic technique that employs tattoos as a means of producing designs that resemble make-up, such as eyeliner, eyebrow, darkening, and other permanent coloration of the skin. Of the face, lips, and eyelids. Cosmetic tattoos shall not be considered tattoos for the

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Appearance Standards*

---

purposes of this policy so long as they would not constitute a violation of any other Department policy if they had been applied using a temporary technique such as conventional makeup.

**MEDICAL TATTOO**-A tattoo applied for medical purposes. (i.e., as a warning that the patient suffers from a chronic disease or as a "marker" to aid in medical personal in performing a medical procedure).

Visible tattoos are not permitted on a member's head, face (including inside the mouth, eyelids, or ears), neck or hands. Tattoos on the finger intended to look like a replica ring are permitted (e.g., a wedding ring). Visible tattoos shall be covered while appearing in court.

The tattoos shall not be inappropriate or offensive. Inappropriate or offensive tattoos may include, but are not limited to, those that exhibit or advocate violence, discrimination towards gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin; gang affiliation, supremacist, or extremist group affiliation; drug use, nudity, sexually explicit acts; or other obscene material.

Tattoos shall not be visible while a member appears in court in their official capacity.

Uniformed members may cover tattoos or other body art with a long sleeve uniform shirt, plain tattoo sleeve, skin tone patch, or make-up. The Chief of Police, or their designee, retains the right to have members cover all tattoos or body art when doing so, in their opinion, furthers the particular mission or assignment. Permanent cosmetic tattoos and medical tattoos are exempt from this policy.

Branding or intentional disfigurements are not allowed to be displayed and are not covered under this policy.

Members who display a tattoo that is viewed as inappropriate by a manager, supervisor, or co-worker must conceal the tattoo. The member may appeal the decision by submitting a memo, along with a photo of the tattoo in question to the Chief of Police, via the chain of command. The Chief of Police shall have the final authority regarding the appropriateness of a tattoo. Tattoos viewed as inappropriate shall be concealed by wearing a long sleeve uniform shirt or dark navy colored neoprene sleeve. Members shall have discretion as to how tattoos are covered provided no other policy is violated in doing so.

Exemptions or modifications to this policy must be approved by the Chief of Police.

#### REVIEW PROCESS:

(a) A tattoo that is considered inappropriate by a manager, supervisor, or co-worker shall be brought to the attention of the member's immediate supervisor.

(b) Upon the determination of the immediate supervisor, the member shall be directed to cover up the tattoo in question until the appeal process is completed.

(c) Should the member contest the determination of the immediate supervisor, the member shall submit a memo, including a photograph of the tattoo in question through their chain of command to the Chief of Police.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Personal Appearance Standards*

---

(d) The Chief of Police will review the tattoo in question and determine if it is in compliance with this policy.

(e) The Chief of Police shall have final authority as to determining the appropriateness of the tattoo.

#### **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.
- (e) An exception is the allowance of one small post-type earring in each ear for female members

#### **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.

## Uniform Regulations

### 1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The uniform policy of the Pacifica Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following associated Policy Manual sections:

Section 700 - Department Owned and Personal Property

Section 1024 - Body Armor

Section 1044 - Grooming Standards

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. That manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The Pacifica Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's collective bargaining agreement.

[See attachment: Uniform Specification Sworn 05312012.pdf](#)

[See attachment: Uniform Specifications Non-sworn 05312012.pdf](#)

[See attachment: Uniform Specifications Equipment 05312012.pdf](#)

### 1024.2 WEARING AND CONDITION OF UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Police employees wear the uniform to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society. The uniform also serves an equally important purpose to identify the wearer as a source of assistance in an emergency, crisis or other time of need.

- (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 pressed.
- (b) All peace officers of this department shall possess and maintain at all times, a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.
- (c) Personnel shall wear only the uniform specified for their rank and assignment.
- (d) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the department's uniform specifications that are maintained separately from this policy.
- (e) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to these regulations.
- (f) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Uniform Regulations*

---

- (g) Uniforms are only to be worn while on duty, while in transit to or from work, for court, or at other official department functions or events.
- (h) If the uniform is worn while in transit, an outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while he/she is off-duty.
- (i) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the department uniform, including the uniform pants.
- (j) Visible jewelry, other than those items listed below, shall not be worn with the uniform unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
  - 1. Wrist watch
  - 2. Wedding ring(s), class ring, or other ring of tasteful design. A maximum of one ring/set may be worn on each hand
  - 3. Post-style earrings for female members
  - 4. Medical alert bracelet

#### 1024.2.1 DEPARTMENT ISSUED IDENTIFICATION

The Department issues each employee an official department identification card bearing the employee's name, identifying information and photo likeness. All employees shall be in possession of their department issued identification card at all times while on duty or when carrying a concealed weapon.

- (a) Whenever on duty or acting in an official capacity representing the department, employees shall display their department issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practical.
- (b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Division Commander.

#### **1024.3 UNIFORM CLASSES**

The descriptions of each of the classes of uniform (A, B, C, and D) are included in the link to the Uniform Specification (above).

##### 1024.3.1 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.

##### 1024.3.2 FOUL WEATHER GEAR

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

#### **1024.4 INSIGNIA AND PATCHES**

- (a) Shoulder Patches - The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets, three-quarters of

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Uniform Regulations*

---

an inch below the shoulder seam of the shirt and be bisected by the crease in the sleeve.

- (b) Service stripes, stars, etc. - Service stripes and other indicators for length of service may be worn on long sleeved shirts and jackets. They are to be machine stitched onto the uniform. The bottom of the service stripe shall be sewn the width of one and one-half inches above the cuff seam with the rear of the service stripes sewn on the dress of the sleeve. The stripes are to be worn on the left sleeve only.
- (c) The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn on cloth nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform. The nameplate shall display the employee's first initial and last name. The nameplate shall be worn and placed above the right pocket located in the middle, bisected by the pressed shirt seam, with equal distance from both sides of the nameplate to the outer edge of the pocket.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Assignment Insignias - Assignment insignias, (SWAT, FTO, etc.) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police.
- (f) Flag Pin - A flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.
- (g) Badge - The department issued badge, or an authorized sewn on cloth replica, must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.
- (h) Rank Insignia - The designated insignia indicating the employee's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform. The Chief of Police may authorize exceptions.

#### 1024.4.1 MOURNING BADGE

Uniformed employees shall wear a black mourning band across the uniform badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed:

- (a) An officer of this department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.
- (b) An officer from the nine Bay Area counties, or other areas as determined by the Chief of Police or his or her designee - 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 15th) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.
- (e) As directed by the Chief of Police.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Uniform Regulations*

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#### **1024.5 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 function. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

- (a) All employees shall wear clothing that fits properly, is clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.
- (b) All male administrative, investigative and support personnel who elect to wear civilian clothing to work shall wear button style shirts with a collar, slacks or suits that are moderate in style.
- (c) All female administrative, investigative, and support personnel who elect to wear civilian clothes to work shall wear dresses, slacks, button style shirts with a collar, blouses, or suits which are moderate in style.
- (d) The following items shall not be worn on duty:
  - 1. T-shirt alone
  - 2. Open toed sandals or thongs
  - 3. Swimsuit, tube tops, or halter-tops
  - 4. Spandex type pants or see-through clothing
  - 5. Distasteful printed slogans, buttons or pins
- (e) Variations from this order are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or designee when the employee's assignment or current task is not conducive to the wearing of such clothing.
- (f) No item of civilian attire may be worn on duty that would adversely affect the reputation of the Pacifica Police Department or the morale of the employees.

#### **1024.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS**

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, Pacifica Police Department employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize a department badge, patch or other official insignia, or cause to be posted, published, or displayed, the image of another employee, or identify himself/herself as an employee of the Pacifica Police Department to do any of the following (Government Code §§ 3206 and 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 non-profit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast, or any website.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Uniform Regulations*

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#### **1024.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT**

- (a) Any of the items listed in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications as optional shall be purchased totally at the expense of the employee. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department for the cost of providing the Department issued item.
- (b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee. For example, repairs due to normal wear and tear.
- (c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
  - 1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.
  - 2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee's duties, it shall be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property (see the Department Owned and Personal Property Policy).

##### **1024.7.1 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 Pacifica Police Department. This identification is separate and distinct from the identification authorized by Penal Code § 25455 and referenced in the Retired Officer CCW Endorsement 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 Pacifica Police Department and will be revoked in the event of misuse or abuse (Penal Code § 538d).

##### **1024.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES**

Pacifica Police Department employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.

Pacifica Police Department employees may not use or carry any safety item, tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.

## Police Explorers

### 1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Explorers work under direct supervision, perform a variety of routine and progressively more advanced tasks in an apprenticeship program in preparation for a career in law enforcement.

See attachment: [Explorer Rules Regs 141117B.pdf](#)

### 1025.2 EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Explorers are required to maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.0 ("C" grade) for all courses taken.

### 1025.3 PROGRAM ADVISOR

The Program Advisor, generally a Sergeant or Corporal, will be appointed by the Chief of Police. This supervisor will be responsible for tracking the educational and job performance of Explorers as well as making their individual assignments throughout the Department. He/she will also monitor the training provided for all Explorers and review all decisions affecting job assignments, school attendance and performance evaluations.

#### 1025.3.1 PROGRAM ASSOCIATE ADVISORS

The Program Advisor may select individual officers to serve as Associate Advisors for the Explorer Program. These officers will serve as mentors for each Explorer. Explorers will bring special requests, concerns, and suggestions to their associate advisor(s) for advice or direction before contacting the Program Coordinator. Any advisor may be designated as the Coordinator's assistant to lead scheduled meetings and training sessions involving the Explorers. Multiple Explorers may be assigned to each program advisor. Associate Advisors are not intended to circumvent the established chain of command. Any issues that may be a concern of the individual's supervisor should be referred back to the Program Advisor.

### 1025.4 ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

Newly hired Explorers will receive an orientation of the organization and facilities before reporting to their first assignment. On-the-job training will be conducted in compliance with the Explorer Training Manual. Training sessions will be scheduled as needed to train Explorers for as many assignments as possible. In addition to job-specific training, information will be offered to prepare Explorers to compete successfully in the police officer selection process, as well as the academy training. All training will focus on improving job performance, as well as preparation to become police officers. Meetings, in addition to various training sessions, will also offer an opportunity to receive continuous feedback regarding progress of the program.

### 1025.5 EXPLORER UNIFORMS

Explorers are not provided uniforms. Uniforms are purchased by individual Explorers and must be maintained meeting the specifications described in the Uniform Manual for non-sworn employees.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Police Explorers*

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#### **1025.6 YOUTH PROTECTION**

The safety of Explorers is a priority for the department. If any member of the department suspects or witnesses abuse of any Explorer or believes the safety of an Explorer has been put in jeopardy, the member shall notify the Program Advisor. If the Program Advisor is the subject of the suspicion, the member shall notify the Field Operations Division Commander. All reports of suspected abuse will be forwarded to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. Any time abuse is suspected in the Exploring Program, the Scout Executive of the Local Learning for Life Council must be contacted immediately.

Fraternization, close social relationships or dating between adult leaders and registered Explorers is prohibited.

Any activity that is co-educational must involve adult leadership of both sexes.

One-on-one contact between adults and Explorers is not permitted, except for authorized Ride-Along programs.

All department members will complete a course in Youth Protection Training not less than once per year. Proof of completion will be placed in the members' training record.

#### **1025.7 RIDE-ALONG PROCEDURES**

All Explorers are authorized to participate in the Ride-Along Program and as approved by their immediate supervisor and the appropriate Watch Commander. Any applicable waivers must be signed in advance of the ride-along. Explorers shall wear their uniform while participating on a ride-along. Explorers shall ride-along no more than one time per month unless authorized by the Post Advisor. Explorers attending high school shall not ride later than 10pm if school is in session the following day.

#### **1025.8 PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS**

Performance evaluations for all Explorers shall be completed quarterly during their first year on probation. Upon successful completion of probation, Explorers will be evaluated on a yearly basis to assess their current job performance and their potential as police officers. Evaluations will be completed by the Program Advisor or a Program Associate Advisor. Evaluations will be reviewed and approved by the supervising Sergeant and forwarded to the Division Commander.

#### **1025.9 PROGRAM OVERSIGHT**

Day to management of the Explorer Program is the responsibility of the Program Advisor. The Program Advisor will be supervised by a Sergeant. No later than the 15th of each month, the Program Advisor will sign and approve all activity logs completed by the Explorers reflecting the previous months' activity and forward to the supervising Sergeant. The supervising Sergeant will also sign and approve activity logs. The supervising Sergeant shall be responsible for assuring all Explorer records, including communication and agreements with the Boy Scouts of America program are kept in order. The supervising Sergeant shall provide all Explorer records to the Field Operations Division Commander for inspection upon request.

# Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships

## 1026.1 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.

### 1026.1.1 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.

## 1026.2 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships*

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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.

#### 1026.2.1 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships*

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#### 1026.2.2 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.

## Department Badges

### 1027.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Pacifica Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Pacifica Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

### 1027.2 POLICY

The uniform badge shall be issued to department members as a symbol of authority and the use and display of departmental 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.

#### 1027.2.1 FLAT BADGE

Sworn officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police 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 departmental policy as the uniform badge.

- (a) An officer may sell, exchange, or transfer the flat badge he/she purchased to another officer within the Pacifica Police Department with the written approval of the Chief of Police.
- (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 Department Owned and Personal Property Policy.
- (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.

#### 1027.2.2 NON-SWORN PERSONNEL

Badges and departmental identification cards issued to non-sworn personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the assigned employee (e.g. Community Service Officer, Clerk).

- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Department Badges*

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#### 1027.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE

Upon honorable retirement employees 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.

#### 1027.3 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.

#### 1027.4 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 Pacifica 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.



## Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

### 1028.1 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 memorandums 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 or limitation that is protected under federal or state law.

### 1028.2 POLICY

Subject to operational considerations, the Pacifica Police Department may 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.

### 1028.3 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.) shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury.

No position in the Pacifica 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 or engaging in outside employment, or may otherwise limit them 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.

### 1028.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments*

---

Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should ensure a physician's report is submitted to their Division Commanders or the authorized designees. The report should, as applicable, include a information from the treating medical professional containing:

- (a) An assessment of the nature and 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 Commander 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. In general, assignments will be 5 8-hour workdays, Monday-Friday. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall confer with the Department of Human Resources or the City Attorney as appropriate.

#### **1028.5 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 Commander.

##### **1028.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES**

The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.
- (b) Promptly notifying their supervisors of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.
- (c) Communicating a status update to their supervisors no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.
- (d) Submitting a written status report to the Division Commander that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full-duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days.

##### **1028.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

The employee's immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments*

---

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Periodically apprising the Division Commander of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.
- (b) Notifying the Division Commander and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.
- (c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

#### **1028.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide 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.

#### **1028.7 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.

If notified by an employee or the employee's representative regarding limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, the Department should make reasonable efforts to provide an accommodation for the employee in accordance with federal and state law. The accommodation should be provided without unnecessary delay, as appropriate (42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; 29 CFR 1636.4; Government Code § 12945).

##### **1028.7.1 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.

#### **1028.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES**

Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment may have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

#### **1028.9 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,

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments*

---

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.

# Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

## 1029.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with employee use of social networking sites and to provide guidelines for the regulation and balancing of employee speech and expression with the needs of the Department.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech or expression that is protected or privileged 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 an employee from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Employees are encouraged to consult with their supervisor regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

### 1029.1.1 APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to all forms of communication including but not limited to film, video, print media, public or private speech, use of all internet services, including the World Wide Web, e-mail, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, video, and other file-sharing sites.

## 1029.2 POLICY

Public employees occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of this department. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that employees 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 Pacifica Police Department will carefully balance the individual employee's rights against the Department's needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its employees' speech and expression.

## 1029.3 SAFETY

Employees should consider carefully 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 the Pacifica Police Department employees, such as posting personal information in a public forum, can result in compromising an employee's home address or family ties. Employees should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any employee, an employee's family, or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking*

---

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of an officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow officer.
- Otherwise disclosing where another officer can be located off-duty.

#### **1029.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION, AND CONDUCT**

To meet the department's safety, performance, and public-trust needs, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (for example, an employee speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, 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 Pacifica Police Department or its employees.
- (b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to, or related to, the Pacifica Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Pacifica Police Department or its employees. Examples may include:
  1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution.
  2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
  3. Participating 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 employee as a witness. For example, posting statements or expressions to a website 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 employees of the Department. For example, 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 employees 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 Pacifica Police Department.
- (f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment 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, video or audio recordings, likenesses or images of department logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment, or other material that specifically identifies the Pacifica Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking*

---

Employees 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).

#### **1029.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS**

While employees are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, employees may not represent the Pacifica Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Pacifica Police 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, public broadcast or on any website.

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that an employee, acting in his/her individual capacity or through an outside group or organization (e.g., bargaining group or officer associations), is affiliated with this department, the employee shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Pacifica Police Department.

Employees retain their right to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty.

However, employees may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an election or a nomination for office. Employees are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command or advise another employee to pay, lend or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

#### **1029.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION**

Employees forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to e-mails, texts or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site (e.g., Facebook, Instagram) that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology 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. This includes the department

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking*

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e-mail system, computer network or any information placed into storage on any department system or device.

It also includes records of all key strokes 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 user name or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through a department computer or network. However, the Department may not require an employee to disclose a personal user name or password or open a personal social website, except when access is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of allegations of work related misconduct (Labor Code § 980).

#### **1029.6 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 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 his/her 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.

#### **1029.7 TRAINING**

Subject to available resources, the Department should provide training regarding employee speech and the use of social networking to all members of the Department.



## 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 Pacifica 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 Pacifica 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 Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Illness and Injury Prevention*

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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 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES**

The responsibilities of the Administrative Services Division Commander 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; 8 CCR 3396)
    - (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Illness and Injury Prevention*

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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 Administrative Services Division Commander.
- (e) Notifying the Administrative Services Division Commander 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Illness and Injury Prevention*

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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 Administrative Services Division Commander via the chain of command.

The Administrative Services Division Commander 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 Administrative Services Division Commander 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 a service request form if an unsafe condition cannot be immediately corrected. Members should forward this form as appropriate.

#### **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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Illness and Injury Prevention*

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#### **1030.9 TRAINING**

The Administrative Services Division Commander should work with the Training Manager 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 Manager 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/stretchers 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.

## Line-of-Duty Deaths

### 1031.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Pacifica 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 for a non-line-of-duty member death, or 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 an officer during the course of performing law enforcement-related functions while on- or off-duty, or a non-sworn member during the course of performing assigned duties.

For an officer, a line-of-duty death includes death that is the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty (34 USC § 10281).

**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 Pacifica 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 the Communications Center.
  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 Public 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

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- (c) If the member has been transported to the hospital, the Watch Commander or the authorized designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.
- (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. Notifying members 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

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- (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 child care or other immediate needs.
- (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 survivors' 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 Pacifica 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 shifts. Members reporting for duty from their residences should be instructed to contact their supervisors 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

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, 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.

#### **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) Wellness Support Liaison.
- (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. The Department should consider seeking assistance from surrounding law enforcement agencies to fill liaison and coordinator positions, as appropriate.

##### **1031.6.1 DEPARTMENT LIAISON**

The Department Liaison should be a Division Commander 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.
- (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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

- (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-staff.
- (g) Reminding department members 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.
- (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) Establish a command post or incident command system, as appropriate, to facilitate management of the situation and its impact on hospital operations (e.g., influx of people, parking).
- (b) 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.
- (c) Ensure, as practicable, that any suspects who are in the hospital and their families or friends are not in proximity to the member's survivors or Pacifica Police Department members (except for members who may be guarding a suspect).
- (d) Arrange for survivors to receive timely updates regarding the member before information is released to others.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Stay with survivors and provide them with other assistance as needed at the hospital.
- (g) If applicable, explain to the survivors why an autopsy may be needed.
- (h) Make arrangements for hospital bills to be 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

- Working with investigators to gather and preserve the deceased member's equipment and other items that may be of evidentiary value.
- Documenting their actions at the conclusion of 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 Commander. The following should be considered when selecting the Survivor Support Liaison:

- The liaison should be an individual the survivors know and with whom they are comfortable working.
- 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

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 Wellness Support Liaison for survivors to have access to available counseling services.
- (h) Coordinating with the department's Public 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 Public 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.
- (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 (e.g., as applicable, the Annual Candlelight Vigil at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial), 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 WELLNESS SUPPORT LIAISON

The Wellness Support Liaison should work with the department wellness coordinator or the authorized designee and other liaisons and coordinators to make wellness support and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the Wellness Support Liaison 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 wellness support and counseling services, including:
  1. Members involved in the incident.
  2. Members who witnessed the incident.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

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3. Members who worked closely with the deceased member but were not involved in the incident.
  - (b) Making arrangements for members who were involved in or witnessed the incident to be relieved of department responsibilities until they can receive wellness support.
  - (c) Making wellness support and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, Critical Incident Stress Debriefing) available to members as soon as reasonably practicable following the line-of-duty death.
  - (d) Coordinating with the Survivor Support Liaison to inform survivors of available wellness support and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.
  - (e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional wellness support 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.
- (g) Addressing event-related logistical matters (e.g., parking, visitor overflow, public assembly areas).

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

#### 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 Pacifica Police Department members can attend funeral services as possible.

The mutual aid coordinator should perform duties in accordance with the Outside Agency Assistance Policy.

Where practicable, the Chief of Police should appoint a mutual aid coordinator to identify external resources in advance of any need (e.g., regional honor guard teams, county- or state-wide resources).

#### 1031.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON

The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and will 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 following:
  - 1. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, including financial assistance available through the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program, as applicable (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).
  - 2. Social Security Administration.
  - 3. Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits, such as:
  - 1. Education benefits (Education Code § 68120).
  - 2. Health benefits (Labor Code § 4856).
  - 3. Workers' 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

- (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:

- (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 PUBLIC 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) Instruct department members to direct any media inquiries to the PIO.
- (c) Prepare necessary press releases.
  - 1. Coordinate with other entities having media roles (e.g., outside agencies involved in the investigation or incident).
  - 2. Disseminate important public information, 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.

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

- (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 have 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 notify media when survivor notifications have been made.

#### **1031.8 DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN**

The Department chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. Chaplain 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 should make necessary assignments to conduct thorough investigations of any line-of-duty death 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.



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### *Line-of-Duty Deaths*

---

#### **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.

## Attachments

## **Explorer Rules Regs 141117B.pdf**

# Pacifica Police Department Explorer Post 126

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

### 1. PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND ORGANIZATION

#### 1.1 **Department Authority**

The Pacifica Police Department Explorer Program is an official department program. The Chief of Police shall be the final authority on all matters pertaining to operating procedures of the explorer program.

#### 1.2 **General Organization**

The basic unit of the program is the post.

#### 1.3 **Post Advisor**

The Explorer post shall have one Post Advisor. Upon signing the adult application, all Post Advisors and Associate Post Advisors “subscribe to its (Learning for life) policies and principles and meet the requirements of adult leadership.”

#### 1.4 **Associate Post Advisor**

The post shall have as many Associate Advisors as deemed necessary.

#### 1.5 **Duties of Post Advisors**

The Post Advisor will have the following responsibilities and other duties as necessary.

- 1.5.1 Recruit and process applicants.
- 1.5.2 Supervise post meetings.
- 1.5.3 Provide for a meaningful work experience
- 1.5.4 Assure training of post.
- 1.5.5 Participate in authorized post functions.

#### 1.6 **Duties of Associate Post Advisors**

The duties of the Associate Post Advisors are to assist the Post Advisor as necessary and, in his/her absence, assume his/her duties.

### 2. ELIGIBILITY

#### 2.1 **Waiver and Release**

Explorers shall complete and submit the following, which shall be signed by a parent or guardian unless the Explorer is over 18 years of age.

- 2.1.1 Medical waiver

- 2.1.2 Ride-along waiver

- 2.1.3 Firearms release

#### 2.2 **Departmental Standards**

Applicants for the position of Pacifica Police Department Explorer should be high school students or age 14-21 and comply with the following conditions

- 2.2.1 Have a 2.0 GPA and be in good standing with the school administrators.
- 2.2.2 Be free from any serious physical defects which would interfere with the duties on an Explorer.
- 2.2.3 Cannot be on probation at the time of acceptance or have any serious arrests or convictions.

#### 2.3 **Selection of Applicants**

All applicants must pass an oral interview and a background investigation prior to being accepted to the status of probationary Police Explorer.

#### 2.4 **Background Investigation**

An investigation to determine suitability shall be conducted in to the character and background of each candidate for the law enforcement program. Candidates with criminal records, questionable loyalty or morals and unsuitable personalities shall be rejected when the investigation establishes the facts which warrant such action.

### 3. TRAINING

#### 3.1 **Probation Period**

Each new Explorer will be expected to successfully complete a twelve month probationary period, from date of hire. During this time the Explorer will undergo and successfully complete the prescribed training program and evaluation process.

#### 3.2 **Requirements**

All probationary Police Explorers shall be required to successfully complete the prescribed course of training at the Peninsula Law Enforcement Explorer

Academy within one year and pass all required tests.

**3.3 Courses**

The training courses shall consist of classes involving all aspects of law enforcement, including basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The training courses shall be held as often as deemed necessary and shall be directed by the post advisor or qualified instructor.

**4. POST COMMAND ORGANIZATION**

**4.1 Authority of Rank**

The authority delegated or granted to these Explorer post members is not confined to their respective posts, but shall include supervision over any subordinate member of the program when necessary for effective administration, or when the conduct of subordinate members is contrary to department police and/or regulations.

**4.2 Rank**

Explorer members are distinguished by rank, which is assigned in terms of level of responsibility within the chain of command. The descending order of rank in the Law Enforcement Post shall be as follows:

- 4.2.1 Police Explorer Lieutenant – 1
- 4.2.2 Police Explorer Lieutenant – 2
- 4.2.3 Police Explorers - 15

**4.3 Advancement in Rank**

Advancement in rank shall be based upon written examination, appraisal of promotability, and oral review.

**5. POST COMMAND AUTHORITY**

**5.1 Lines of Control**

Lines of control established in conformity with the organization of the department to:

- 5.1.1 Permit delegation of authority
- 5.1.2 Place responsibility
- 5.1.3 Provide for supervision of operations
- 5.1.4 Provide for coordination of effort

**5.2 Delegation of Authority**

Supervisors shall make suitable and clearly defined delegations of authority so that a maximum efficiency may be achieved. Police Explorers directed to act in capacities above their ordinary or usual rank or classification shall possess the authority of the higher rank or

classification for the necessary period of time.

**5.3 Exercising Authority and Issuing Orders**

Authority in the department shall be exercised with firmness and impartiality. Under no circumstances shall personal attitudes influence decisions. Each supervisor shall use tact in giving orders and in correcting mistakes in order to inspire confidence and industriousness. He/she shall carefully test understanding of instructions to insure that subordinates know, in detail, what they are to do and how to do it and, if desirable, the reason therefore.

**5.4 Responsibilities of Supervisors**

Police Explorers designated as supervisors by virtue of their rank or classification shall, in conformance with department police and/or regulations, be responsible for the work and conduct of subordinate personnel. Supervisors shall investigate any report of laxity in the performance of duty or violations of department rules. After determining the facts, the supervisor shall report his/her findings to his/her own immediate supervisor or post advisor. A supervisor shall avoid censuring a subordinate in front of others.

**5.5 Chain of Command**

The chain of command shall be restricted at all times in all matters. Information and communications shall move up and down through the channels. It shall be the responsibility of each echelon to forward information and communications to the next higher echelon along with approval, disapproval and/or recommendations.

**5.6 Unity of Command**

Each individual, unit, and situation is under the immediate control of one person. The principle of command responsibility is in effect, i.e. each executive or supervisor is responsible for the actions of his subordinates.

**5.7 Conflict of Orders**

In the event of conflict of orders, Police Explorers shall respectfully call such conflict to the attention of the supervisor giving the last order. Should the latter fail to rescind the order, such order shall be carried out. The Police Explorer shall not be held responsible for disobedience of any former order or for any violation of

the rules in obeying the last order given to him/her.

violation.

## 6. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

### 6.1 **General Behavior**

A police explorer shall not act or behave privately or officially in such a manner as to bring discredit upon himself/herself or the department. Members shall not willfully violate any federal statute, state law, or local ordinance.

### 6.2 **Conformance with Department Policy and Procedures**

A police explorer shall be familiar with and conform to the policy and procedures of this department, as stipulated in the "Official Department Manual for Law Enforcement Explorers." Police Explorers who violate any rules, regulations, or policies of the department or the law enforcement post program shall be subject to disciplinary action. The commission or omission of any act contrary to good order and discipline shall also be subject to disciplinary action.

### 6.3 **Infractions**

The following infractions may be recorded and, if recorded, the accused shall be liable for disciplinary action:

- 6.3.1 Unkempt or improper use of uniform.
- 6.3.2 Uniform unavailable for use.
- 6.3.3 Other clothing deficiencies.
- 6.3.4 Unsatisfactory personal grooming habits.
- 6.3.5 Poor attendance at meetings and/or events.
- 6.3.6 Low grades (below 2.0 average)
- 6.3.7 Unauthorized entrance into restricted areas of the police facility
- 6.3.8 Punctuality
- 6.3.9 Disobeying orders of senior officers or of police employees.
- 6.3.10 Violations of department orders, rules and regulations.

### 6.4 **Disciplinary Action**

Discipline may be dispensed in one of the following manners:

- 6.4.1 Counseling.
- 6.4.2 Oral reprimand.
- 6.4.3 Written reprimand.
- 6.4.4 Demotion.
- 6.4.5 Suspension.
- 6.4.6 Dismissal from the post.

The type of disciplinary action chosen shall be appropriate to the seriousness of the

### 6.5 **Initiating Disciplinary Action**

The Post Advisor, when advised, will record any activity or action of a Police Explorer that is expressly prohibited as stated in this manual, or the failure of a Police Explorer to act in any manner contrary to information found in this manual.

### 6.6 **Retention of Identification Card**

If a Police Explorer is placed on suspension, his identification card shall be retained by the Post Advisor until such time as the probation is ended. The identification card may be returned to an Explorer on probation, if necessary, to work a post activity.

### 6.7 **Acceptance of Gifts, Gratuities, Privileges, Bribes, Rewards, Loans, Favors**

Explorers will not directly or indirectly solicit or accept any gratuities, loans, gifts, merchandise, meals, beverages, or any other thing of value in connection with or resulting from their official position. A Police Explorer shall not accept a bribe or engage in any other unlawful means of obtaining money or property through his/her position with the department's law enforcement Explorer program.

### 6.8 **Youth Protection**

- 6.8.1 Any time abuse is suspected in the Exploring Program, the Scout Executive of the Local Learning for Life Council must be contacted immediately.
- 6.8.2 Fraternization, close social relationships or dating between adult leaders and registered Explorers is prohibited.
- 6.8.3 Any activity that is co-educational must involve adult leadership of both sexes.
- 6.8.4 One-on-one contact between adults and Explorers is not permitted, except for authorized Ride-Along programs.

## 7. POST ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 **Division of Activities**

Post activities are divided into three major areas:

- 7.1.1 Job oriented
- 7.1.2 Educational

- 7.1.3 Social and Recreational
- 7.2 Job Oriented Activities**  
Job oriented activities are to familiarize police Explorers with the nature and complexity of law enforcement. These activities are to be non-hazardous in nature and may include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 7.2.1 Work in various divisions in the department.
  - 7.2.2 Assist with crowd and traffic control.
  - 7.2.3 Firearms training
  - 7.2.4 Participate as observers on patrol with uniformed officers (ride-along).
- 7.3 Prohibited Activities**  
Activities which are prohibited to the Police Explorer are:
  - 7.3.1 Communicating with persons in custody.
  - 7.3.2 Entering into the jail section of the department unless ordered to do so by the Post Advisor or department supervisory personnel
  - 7.3.3 Use of department files unless ordered to do so by the Post Advisor or supervisory personnel.
- 7.4 Activity Assignment**  
Explorers are to be assigned to the permitted activities on the basis of their training, ability, experience and maturity, It is the Post Advisor's responsibility not to assign an Explorer to any duty for which he/she is not prepared.
- 7.5 Educational Activities**  
Educational activities shall include but are not limited to:
  - 7.5.1 Post meetings
  - 7.5.2 Field trips
  - 7.5.3 Special classes
- 7.6 Social Activities**  
These activities will be developed and carried out by the Explorers with the knowledge, consent, and attendance of the Post Advisor.
- 7.7 Tour Permits**
  - 7.7.1 Tour permits are required when post leave their immediate area; form can be obtained from the local Learning for Life Council office.
  - 7.7.2 All drivers must have valid driver's license, be at least 18 years of age, and have current automobile insurance.
  - 7.7.3 Prior to being allowed to drive on any outing, the Explorer will be required

to provide evidence of his Insurance to the Post Advisor.

## 8. UNIFORMS

### 8.1 Explorers (Class A)

The standard field uniform for all Explorers shall consist of the following:

- 8.1.1 Identification card
- 8.1.2 Trousers: Shall be navy blue and may fit to the individual; sap pockets are optional.
- 8.1.3 Shirt: Shall be a light blue, long sleeve uniform shirt with gold "P" buttons on each pocket and on each epaulet.
- 8.1.4 Shoes: Black, plain toe, lace type, low or high top with no perforations, design or stitching; no buckles or ornaments; capable of retaining a high gloss shine.
- 8.1.5 Name plate: to be gold in color, with first initial and last name printed in blue letters.
- 8.1.6 Socks: black or navy blue in color when worn with low cut shoes.
- 8.1.7 Necktie: shall be navy blue in color; breakaway type; length of the tie below the knot shall be at least 11 inches and not more than 4 inches at its widest point (to be worn with long sleeve shirt only).
- 8.1.8 Jacket (Optional): Windbreaker type, "Hilton Active Apparel" MLJ3, royal blue, 100% nylon with flannel lining. One departmental patch on right shoulder with Explorer rocker over it. One round "Law Enforcement Explorer" patch on the left shoulder. Large Explorer patch on back (blue with gold lettering 4" x 9 ¾"). Name tag to be blue cloth type with fold lettering, to be affixed to the right front breast.
- 8.1.9 Shoulder patches (shirts): one departmental patch on the right shoulder with Explorer rocker over it; one departmental patch on the left shoulder with Explorer rocker over it.
- 8.1.10 Underbelt: black basket weave with standard gold buckle.

### 8.2 Optional Uniform (Class B):

- 8.2.1 Shirt: light blue, short sleeve uniform shirt with gold "P" buttons on each pocket and each epaulet.

- 8.2.2 Boots: black lace type; tops minimum 11 inches high but must meet the criteria for shoes; western styles will not be permitted; heels will not be permitted; heels must not exceed 1 ½ inches in height when worn with the uniform.
- 8.2.3 Sam Browne belt: black basket weave with standard gold buckle; must be worn with keepers which must also be gold and may not exceed four in number.
- 8.2.4 Handcuffs: to be chrome or stainless steel; one pair only, to be kept in black basket weave handcuff case with fold-over top and gold snap. Handcuffs shall not be carried while off duty.
- 8.2.5 Flashlight/Holder: flashlight to be black metal three cell; holder to be black basket weave; may use department issue flashlight if available.
- 8.2.6 Buck knife: to be a folding knife that is no longer than 4 inches when closed (optional).
- 8.2.7 Collar bars: to be fold; worn on each side of the shirt collar designating appropriate rank. Bars shall only be worn during Explorer functions and shall not be worn while on patrol.
- 8.2.8 Explorer medal ribbons to be worn over name tag.

**8.3 Jumpsuit (Class C) Optional:**

Standard navy blue tactical shirt/pants; departmental patch on right shoulder with Explorer rocker above it; Explorer patch on left shoulder; large Explorer patch on back (blue background with white lettering). Name tag to be blue cloth type with gold lettering.

**9. PERFORMANCE OF DUTY**

**9.1 Ethics**

While on duty, all law enforcement Explorers shall be governed by the following regulations:

- 9.1.1 Police Explorers shall devote their time and attention to the service of the City and of the department and shall direct and coordinate their efforts in a manner that will establish and maintain the highest standards of efficiency.

- 9.1.2 Police Explorers shall maintain a professional image and shall perform their duties in a calm and firm manner, acting together to assist each other.
- 9.1.3 Police Explorers shall serve the department with loyalty and discretion and shall not fail to support their fellow members in the performance of duty.

Any rule, regulation or policy governing the department not in this manual shall also be deemed a portion of this manual if applicable.

**9.2 Absence**

Except when sickness or injury to the Police Explorer or his/her immediate family keeps him/her from reporting for duty, the Explorer shall be absent only with proper leave or permission.

**9.3 Conduct Toward Others, False**

Statements, Political, Religious  
Police Explorers shall conduct themselves in a manner that will foster the greatest harmony and cooperation between themselves and the units of the department as well as the public. At no time shall a Police Explorer use coarse, profane, or threatening language, nor use uncomplimentary or insulting terms of speech toward any individual. Police Explorers shall not engage in political or religious discussion to the detriment of good discipline while on duty. They shall not speak disparagingly of the nationality, color, creed, or belief while on duty.

**9.4 Courtesy, Ceremonial, Patriotic**

Police Explorers representing the department as escort or guard of honor shall wear the full official uniform. The uniform shall be exceptionally neat and clean and well maintained. On approach of the flag, uniformed Police Explorers shall face the flag and render a military salute. Police Explorers in civilian clothes shall stand at attention and place their right hand over their heart.

**9.5 Disorderly Conduct**

Explorers shall not be disorderly at any time.

**9.6 Incompetence**

Explorers shall be deemed incompetent and subject to suspension, reduction in rank, or dismissal for the following reason:



- 9.6.1 Display reluctance to properly perform their assigned duties
- 9.6.2 Act in a manner tending to bring discredit to themselves or the department
- 9.6.3 Fail to assume responsibility or exercise diligence, intelligence, and interest in the pursuit of their duties
- 9.6.4 Violate department policy, rules and regulations.
- 9.7 Punctuality**  
Police Explorers shall be punctual in reporting for duty at the time and place designated by his/her supervisor or Post Advisor. Failure to report promptly at the specified time shall be deemed neglect of duty.
- 9.8 Personal Appearance**  
Police Explorers shall keep their persons clean and sanitary. Proper grooming shall be practiced. Official uniforms shall always be kept as neat as possible; leather accessories shall be kept dyed and clean; metal arts shall be shined and kept clean and serviceable.
- 9.9 Sleeping on Duty**  
A Police Explorer shall not sleep while on duty unless specifically authorized to do so.
- 9.10 Smoking**  
Police Explorers under the age of 18 shall not smoke, use chewing tobacco, snuff or smokeless tobacco. Police Explorers shall refrain from smoking, using or carrying tobacco products while on duty and in the presence of the public for the sake of good taste and professional Explorer demeanor.
- 9.11 Use of Drugs or Alcohol**  
A Police Explorer shall only use habit forming drugs when such drugs or narcotics are properly prescribed by a physician for an illness or injury. Police Explorers shall not report for duty while under the influence of such prescribed drugs.
- 9.12 Use of Force**  
Police Explorers shall not participate in making arrests unless absolutely necessary. Police Explorers shall not use unnecessary force in helping to make arrests or at any other time. A Police Explorer must be firm, resolute, and energetic in exercising means necessary to properly perform his/her duty. When it

is necessary to use force, a written report shall be made to the Post Advisor giving all facts of the incident.

## 10. IDENTIFICATION ITEMS

### 10.1 Care of Identification Items

A Police Explorer shall be personally responsible for the items of identification issued to him y the department and the post (radio code books, identification cards, etc.). A Police Explorer shall neither loan nor borrow such items. He/she shall immediately report the loss of such items to the Post Advisor and prepare an affidavit of loss and a written report of the circumstances leading to the loss. He/she shall not use or display items of identification except as authorized by this manual,

### 10.2 Identification Cards

Unless exempted by the Post Advisor, a Police Explorer shall always carry or have in his/her immediate possession his/her identification card as prescribed by the department. Identification cards are the property of the Pacifica Police Department and shall be returned upon the suspension, resignation or termination of an Explorer.

### 10.3 Use of Business Cards, Posters, Pamphlets

Police Explorers shall issue business cards, posters, pamphlets, etc. only for official purposes as authorized by the Post Advisor. Such cards, pamphlets, posters, etc. shall not bear notations or endorsements other than those pertaining to the official functions of the department.

### 10.4 Contact With Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Police Explorers shall not display police identification or verbally identify themselves as Police Explorers for the purpose of avoiding enforcement action. Explorers contacted by a law enforcement agency as a suspect or for investigative purposes (other than a witness) shall notify the Post Advisor as soon as possible.

## 11. EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

### 11.1 Evidence

Police Explorers shall not fabricate, withhold, or destroy evidence of any kind.

**11.2 Property**  
Police Explorers shall deliver to the proper custodian any monies or other property not his own which comes into his possession. A report shall be made of this transaction.

**11.3 Property Damage**  
Police Explorers shall promptly submit a written report of any damage to real or personal property resulting from the execution of their official duties or responsibilities.

**11.4 Return of Post Property**  
When a Police Explorer is suspended, resigns, or is separated from the law enforcement Explorer program for any reason, he/she shall return all port property in his/her possession to the Post Advisor.

## 12. INFORMATION, INVESTIGATION, AND RECORDS

**12.1 Reporting Information**  
A Police Explorer shall properly report any information given to him in good faith that might indicate the need for action by the department.

**NOTE:** A Police Explorer has no police power, therefore, when not working in an official capacity (off-duty), he/she shall **NOT** actively seek out violations of the law.

**12.2 Personal Information**  
A Police Explorer shall provide the department with his/her correct name, address, telephone number and the name of any person to be notified in case of an emergency. He/she shall also furnish the department with the name of his/her place of business, address of place of business, business days, and phone number of place of business. The Police Explorer shall be responsible for keeping the Post Advisor informed of any change.

**12.3 Confidential Information**  
The official business of the department is confidential. Police Explorers shall only discuss or give official information to or for the following reasons:

- 12.3.1 To persons for whom the information is intended,
- 12.3.2 As directed by superior officers.
- 12.3.3 Under due process of the law

**12.4 Investigations**  
Incident investigations shall be conducted in an impartial manner. The purpose is to

disclose and report all facts relevant to the matter, whether or not such may be favorable or unfavorable to the individual. If requested to make a statement in the course on an official department Investigation, Police Explorers shall make full, complete, and truthful statements. Police Explorers shall not make false statements when questioned or interviewed or in reports submitted.

**12.5 Records**  
Police Explorers shall not remove any official record of the department except as directed by the Chief of Police. Police Explorers shall not make false statements or false official records. They shall not knowingly or willfully enter or cause to be entered in any department books, records, or reports any inaccurate, false, or improper information or material matter.

## 13. RELATIONS AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

To facilitate accomplishment of the department objectives, each member shall strive to gain public support and win friendly citizen cooperation in department programs and procedures. The attitude of each member shall be one of service and courtesy. The Police Explorer should be pleasant and personal. On occasions calling for regulation and control, the Police Explorer shall be firm and impersonal, avoiding an appearance of rudeness.

**13.1 Public Appearances**  
When identified as a Police Explorer of the department, members (unless authorized to do so by the department) shall not:

**13.2 Complaints and Information Requests**  
Police Explorers receiving inquiries from the public concerning complaints and information shall, unless certain of the correct answers, refer the person to a sworn officer.

**13.3 Assistance Requests**  
Police Explorers shall not respond to the location of any emergency operations, disasters, etc. unless specifically ordered to do so by an authorized person of this department. If so ordered, the Explorer shall, as soon as possible, notify his Post Advisor. This does not preclude the assistance of the Police Explorers who are present when an emergency occurs.

**13.4 Search and Rescue Requests**

Search and rescue operations shall not be initiated by Police Explorers without the full consent, approval and direction of the department.

## **Expectations of Officers.pdf**

## Expectations of Officers

- **Maintain a positive and professional image** at all times, regardless of personal differences encountered.
- **Be prompt.** Officers shall report to briefing on time, prepared to handle any assignment in uniform, and with all necessary supplies and equipment.
- **Be responsible.** Accept responsibility for your beat or assignment. Responsibility includes being knowledgeable of all problems or potential problems of your beat or assignment, such as: crimes, accident locations and causes, juvenile problems, neighborhood problems, known suspects, nuisance problems, and making appropriate efforts to resolve them. Be just as offended by those who dump garbage on our hillsides as those who commit more serious crimes.
- **Manage your time and activities**, providing a wide range of effort toward all aspects of the job. Your productivity in a wide range of police officer responsibilities is essential to your success or failure in this organization. You will be required to maintain a productivity level consistent with the objectives of your assignment.
- **Be loyal** to the organization. Maintain a positive attitude toward the resolution of departmental problems and changes. Analyze problems and present constructive ideas, don't be a complainer or perpetuate rumors. Feel free to present constructive criticism and accept it in a positive manner.
- **Be a team player.** Recognize the overall needs and constraints of the organization, city, and community, not just those of your particular assignment or shift. Be courteous and helpful to those in other assignments or shift. Be courteous and helpful to those in other assignments, such as Records, Communications, and Investigations. Carry your share of the work and extra duty.
- **Wear your uniform with pride**, always neat and clean. Keep your weapon and other equipment in a clean, safe order. Do your share to assure the proper order, care, cleanliness, and safety of vehicles, other equipment and facilities.
- **Be thorough.** Do all you can to solve a problem or case, regardless of its magnitude. Take pride in your work products, such as investigations and report writing. Complete your assignments in a timely manner, including follow-ups.
- **Be safe.** Avoid situations which compromise your safety, the safety of other officers, or members of the community.
- **Maintain at least a standard rating** in all areas of Employee Rating Factors for evaluations.
- **Know what is expected** of you, and how to conduct yourself under the guidelines of the Rules and Regulations, Lexipol Policies, and Constitutional Guarantees.

## **Sanctuary City Ordinance.pdf**

## ORDINANCE NO. 826 – C.S.

### ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PACIFICA ADDING CHAPTER 16 TO TITLE 4 OF THE PACIFICA MUNICIPAL CODE TO MAKE PACIFICA A SANCTUARY CITY

#### Sec. 4-16.01. Findings and Determinations.

A. The Pacifica City Council finds and declares the following:

1. WHEREAS, Immigrants are valuable and essential members of our community who contribute to our vibrant culture and power our economic engine; and
2. WHEREAS, A relationship of trust, respect, and open communication between the City of Pacifica's immigrant community and local law enforcement is central to the public safety of Pacifica; and
3. WHEREAS, Fostering a relationship of trust, respect, and open communication between City officials and the community is essential to the City's mission of delivering public services; and
4. WHEREAS, Trust between City officials and the Community will diminish if City officials, including local law enforcement agencies, do not take steps to ensure that residents' sensitive or private data is protected; and
5. WHEREAS, Due to current events, immigrant community members fear approaching police when they are victims of, and witnesses to, crimes, and avoid seeking basic health services or attending school, to the detriment of the public safety and well-being of all Pacifica residents; and
6. WHEREAS, Immigration law enforcement is a responsibility of the federal government; and
7. WHEREAS, The City has limited resources, and those resources should be expended to provide local public services; and
8. WHEREAS, Entangling local law enforcement with federal immigration enforcement programs diverts already limited resources and blurs lines of accountability between local and federal government; and
9. WHEREAS, Local participation in federal immigration enforcement programs also raises constitutional concerns, including the prospect that Pacifica residents could be detained in violation of the Fourth Amendment, targeted on the basis of race or ethnicity in violation of the Equal Protection Clause, or denied access to education based on immigration status; and
10. WHEREAS, This Ordinance seeks to ensure effective policing, protect the safety, well-being, and constitutional rights of the residents of Pacifica and to direct the Pacifica's limited resources to matters of greatest concern to Pacifica.

#### Sec. 4-16.02. Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, these terms are defined as follows:

"Federal immigration authority" means any officer, employee, or person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or United States Customs and Border Protection, or any division thereof, or any other officer, employee, or person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Department of Homeland Security who is charged with immigration enforcement.

"Local law enforcement agency" means any agency of a city, county, city and county, special district, or other political subdivision of the state that is authorized to enforce criminal statutes, regulations, or local ordinances; or to operate jails or to maintain custody of individuals in jails; or to operate juvenile detention facilities or to maintain custody of individuals in juvenile detention facilities; or to monitor compliance with probation or parole conditions.

“Local agency” means any county or city department, agency, division, commission, council, board or other body in Pacifica that is authorized to provide services to the residents of Pacifica, including but not limited to health facilities, courthouses, and public schools.

“Civil immigration warrant” means any warrant for a violation of federal civil immigration law, and includes civil immigration warrants entered in the National Crime Information Center database.

“Hold request” means a request from a federal immigration authority asking a local law enforcement agency to maintain custody of an individual currently in its custody beyond the time he or she would otherwise be eligible for release in order to facilitate transfer to federal immigration authorities and includes, but is not limited to, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Form I-247.

“Judicial warrant” means a warrant based on probable cause and issued by a federal judge or a federal magistrate judge that authorizes federal immigration authorities to take into custody the person who is the subject of the warrant.

“Health facility” includes hospitals, medical offices, clinics, and substance abuse treatment facilities.

“Immigration enforcement” includes any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law, and also includes 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, including, but not limited to, violations of Section 1253, 1324c, 1325, or 1326 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

“Serious or Violent Felony” is any felony listed in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 and subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code.

**Sec. 4-16.03. Restrictions on use of local resources and personnel from engaging in immigration enforcement.**

- A. Local law enforcement agencies shall not do any of the following:
1. Use agency or department moneys, facilities, property, equipment, or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
    - a) Inquiring into or collecting information about an individual’s immigration status.
    - b) Detaining an individual on the basis of a hold request.
    - c) Making arrests based on civil immigration warrants, unless any of the conditions listed in Section 4-16.03(C) herein apply.
    - d) Giving federal immigration authorities access to interview individuals in agency or department custody for immigration enforcement purposes.
    - e) Assisting federal immigration authorities in the activities described in 1357(a)(3) of Title 8 of the United States Code.
    - f) Performing the functions of an immigration officer, whether pursuant to Section 1357(g) of Title 8 of the United States Code or any other law, regulation, or policy, whether formal or informal.
  2. Use agency or department moneys, facilities, property, equipment, or personnel to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal program requiring registration of individuals on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or national or ethnic origin.
  3. Make agency or department databases or the information contained therein available to anyone or any entity for the purpose of immigration enforcement or investigation or enforcement of any federal program requiring registration of individuals on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, immigration status, or national or ethnic origin. Any agreements in existence on the date that this chapter becomes operative that make any agency or department database



available for purposes prohibited by this paragraph are terminated on that date.

4. Place law enforcement officers under supervision of federal immigration enforcement agencies or employ local law enforcement officers deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration law.

B. Notwithstanding any other law, in no event shall local law enforcement agencies transfer an individual to federal immigration authorities for purposes of immigration enforcement or detain an individual at the request of federal immigration authorities for purposes of immigration enforcement absent a judicial warrant.

C. Notwithstanding the limitations in Sec. 4-16.03(A), this Ordinance does not prevent local law enforcement agencies from doing any of the following:

1. Participating in a joint law enforcement task force, so long as the primary purpose of the joint law enforcement task force is not immigration enforcement, and the enforcement or investigative duties of the task force is related to a violation of state or federal law unrelated to immigration enforcement.
2. Making inquiries into information necessary to certify an individual who has been identified as a potential crime or trafficking victim for a T or U Visa pursuant to Section 1101(a)(15)(T) or 1101(a)(15)(U) of Title 8 of the United States Code.
3. Responding to a request for information regarding a person who is serving a term pursuant to a conviction for a Serious or Violent Felony.

D. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent local law enforcement from providing assistance to secure a scene or act in cases of emergency when federal immigration officials are present, for the purpose of ensuring community safety.

E. This Ordinance does not prohibit or restrict any government entity or official from voluntarily sending to, or receiving from, federal immigration authorities, information regarding the citizenship status, lawful or unlawful, of an individual, or from voluntarily requesting from federal immigration authorities immigration status information, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, or maintaining or exchanging that information with any other federal, state, or local government entity, pursuant to Sections 1373 and 1644 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

**Sec. 4-16.04. Equal Access to Services.**

A. The City shall not condition the provision of City benefits, opportunities, or services on matters related to citizenship or immigration status unless required to do so by statute, federal regulation, or court decision.

B. City officials shall prohibit federal immigration authorities from operating on or gaining physical access to any lands or buildings owned, leased, or controlled by the City of Pacifica, if the sole purpose for gaining access to such facilities is for the enforcement of federal immigration law, by using the following procedure:

1. Local agencies shall deny any request or attempt by any federal immigration authorities to access local agency lands or buildings, or obtain information about individuals employed or served by the local agency.
2. Local agencies shall refer federal immigration authorities to the City Attorney's Office. The City Attorney's Office shall only advise local agencies to provide access if federal immigration authorities present a warrant signed by a federal or state judge, not including administrative law

judges, specifying the persons to be arrested and/or places to be searched. Access shall be strictly limited to the terms of the warrant signed by a federal or state judge.

C. City officials shall display prominently information on the rights of immigrants to access their services, and shall implement a policy that limits assistance with ICE to the fullest extent possible under state and federal law.

D. Where presentation of a state driver's license or identification card is accepted as adequate evidence of identity, presentation of a photo identity document issued by the person's nation of origin, such as a driver's license, passport, or matricula consular (consulate-issued document), shall be accepted and shall not subject the person to a higher level of scrutiny or different treatment than if the person had provided a state driver's license or identification card except that this subsection shall not apply to the completion of the federally mandated I-9 forms.

**Sec. 4-16.05. Data Privacy.**

A. City officials and law enforcement agencies shall protect an individual's privacy and handle sensitive and confidential information with care.

1. City officials and law enforcement agencies shall not release sensitive details outside the agency regarding an individual in law enforcement custody, including a person's release date, unless the agency is compelled to do so through a judicial warrant, or court decision issued by an Article III Court.

2. City officials and law enforcement agencies shall not provide sensitive personal information about an individual, including, but not limited to, information regarding an individual's home address or work address, unless the agency is compelled to do so through a judicial warrant, or court decision issued by an Article III Court.

B. In order to ensure that eligible individuals are not deterred from seeking services or engaging with state agencies, the City shall review its confidentiality policies and identify any changes necessary to ensure that information collected from individuals is limited to that necessary to perform agency duties and is not used or disclosed for any other purpose. Any necessary changes to those policies shall be made consistent with agency or department procedures.

C. All applications, questionnaires, and interview forms used in relation to City benefits, opportunities, or services shall be promptly reviewed by the local agencies and any questions regarding citizenship or immigration status, other than those required by statute, ordinance, federal regulation or court decision, shall not be asked. Existing forms that unnecessarily ask for citizenship or immigration status shall cease being used within 60 days of the passage of this Ordinance, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the City's records retention schedule.

**Sec. 4-16.06. No Private Right of Action.**

In undertaking the adoption and enforcement of this Chapter, the City is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. This Ordinance does not create or form the basis of liability on the part of the City, its agents, departments, officers or employees. It is not intended to create any new rights for breach of which the City or any of its employees are liable for money or any other damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

**Sec. 4-16.07. Severability.**

The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid.

**Sec. 5. Publication.** The City Clerk is hereby ordered and directed to certify to the passage of this ordinance by the City Council of the City of Pacifica, California, and cause the same to be published once in the Pacifica Tribune, a newspaper of general circulation, published and circulated in the City of Pacifica, California.

**Section 6. Effective Date.** This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its adoption.

This ordinance was introduced on September 25, 2017 and duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Pacifica at its regular meeting on October 9, 2017 by the following vote:

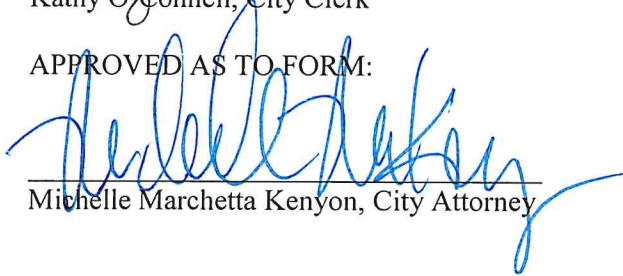
AYES, Councilmembers: Martin, Digre, Keener  
NOES, Councilmembers: Vaterlaus, O'Neill  
ABSENT, Councilmembers: None  
ABSTAIN, Councilmembers: None

  
Mike O'Neill, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Kathy O'Connell, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
Michelle Marchetta Kenyon, City Attorney

## 004 Alarm Systems.pdf

## Alarm System/Permits

The purpose of this General Order is to establish a procedure for the enforcement of Chapter 16, Title 5, Pacifica Municipal Code, otherwise known as Intrusion Detection and Robbery Alarm Systems.

### I. BACKGROUND

The ordinance was written in an attempt to curb the high number of false alarms and to place some controls on the use of alarm systems within the City of Pacifica.

### II. GENERAL

The ordinance requires that alarm holders obtain a permit. It further specifies which systems are legal and which systems are unlawful; establishes a penalty for false alarms; and provides for removal of abusers of the system through permit revocation. Every effort will be employed to discourage false alarms.

### III. PROCEDURE

A. The alarm holder must pay the appropriate fee in accordance with the City fee schedule and must complete an application (Comm. 23) for the Alarm Permit as follows:

1. Location of the alarm system.
2. Name of the owner or manager.
3. Both home and business phone numbers.
4. Specific type(s) of alarm(s) (211, 459, fire or other).
5. The names and phone numbers of three (3) persons who may be contacted in the event the owner/manager is not available to silence or repair a faulty system.
6. The name, address and phone number of their alarm company.

B. Upon receipt of the application, the Records Supervisor will assign a permit number, update the premise in RIMS, scan and attach the application to the premise and mail an Alarm Permit (COMM. 07) to the alarm holder.

C. Whenever an alarm call is received, a RIMS Incident is created, the specifics entered thereon, and an officer is dispatched to investigate. An entry shall also be made on the incident with a disposition. In the case of a false alarm, FA shall be the disposition.

#### 1. No Permit Issued.

- a. Whenever an alarm call is received and no alarm permit exists for that premise, the Records Supervisor shall mail an Application for an Alarm Permit to the alarm holder with a copy of the ordinance. A notation will be made on the date of this action.

2. False Alarms

- a. Each alarm holder will be billed after one false alarm that is determined to be caused through malfunction or error within any calendar year. Alarms occurring at opening or closing time will be assumed to be employee error.

3. Permit Revocation

- a. Renewal notices will be sent out annually by the Records Supervisor to the permit holder. A follow up letter will be sent out at a later date for non-payment. A final letter will be sent out stating permit will be made inactive if payment is not received. If the permit is made inactive, a new application and application fee will be required.

## 008 DUI Recovery.pdf

## Recovery of Expenses for DUI Incidents

The purpose of this order is to set forth procedures for recovering expenses for emergency response by the Police Department and Fire Department to driving under the influence incidents.

### I. BACKGROUND

- A. Legislation enacted by Senate Bill 735, effective January 1, 1987, and Senate Bill 1699, which amends Sections 53155 and 53166, effective April 28, 1986, provides that any person under the influence of alcoholic beverages or drugs, whose negligent operation of a motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft caused by that influence proximately causes any incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response is liable for the expense of such emergency response by its public agency. The ability to request emergency expense recovery does not apply to routine DUI arrests and/or incidents. The cost is not to exceed \$1000 and is not to be paid by insurance.
- B. The law provides for "reasonable" recovery of costs rising directly out of response by police, fire, rescue and/or emergency medical services for that particular incident.

### II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

- A. Members of the department responding to incidents involving motor vehicles that are not routine DUI arrests and/or incidents will determine if alcohol/drugs were involved in the negligent operation of the vehicle.
- B. If alcohol/drugs were a factor or cause of the incident and an arrest is made, the arresting officer will complete form TRF.15, "DUI Recovery Data Sheet" (DRD) in accordance with the Report Writing Manual.
- C. Officers will submit the original "DUI Recovery Data Sheet" with the arrest report. The "DRD" report will be checked and approved by the supervisor checking/approving the officers' reports.
- D. Upon receipt of the "DUI Recovery Data Sheet" for any DUI incident, the records clerk will make a copy of the arrest report face sheet and forward the copy along with the DRD to the Administrative Services Division Commander.
- E. If fire personnel were involved, the Administrative Services Commander will obtain a Fire Department response cost breakdown to include in the total response costs.



F. The Administrative Services Division Commander will review the fire reports and DUI Recovery Data Sheet and cause an invoice to be submitted to the Finance Department.

G. Actual costs will be calculated.

1. The Fire Department will provide their costs upon request.
2. All Field Operations personnel and vehicles involved.
3. An administrative cost will be added to the total cost figure for invoicing which will include actual average costs for communications, records, administrative and Finance Department time.
4. A copy of the DUI Recovery Data Sheet will be submitted to Finance with the total amount noted. This will serve as the "request for invoice".

Form: Refer to Report Writing Manual  
TRF.15 DUI Recovery Data Sheet

## Hate Crime Checklist.pdf

# HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

<b>VICTIM</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Victim Type:</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Individual</b>                  Legal name (Last, First): _____                  Other Names used (AKA): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>School, business or organization</b>                  Name: _____                  Type: _____  <i>(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)</i>                  Address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Faith-based organization</b>                  Name: _____                  Faith: _____                  Address: _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Person    <input type="checkbox"/> Private property    <input type="checkbox"/> Public property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bodily injury                      <input type="checkbox"/> Threat of violence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Property damage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other crime: _____</p> <p>Property damage - estimated value _____</p>
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<b>BIAS</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Type of Bias</u></b>  <b>(Check all characteristics that apply):</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Disability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender identity/expression</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Race</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nationality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Religion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significant day of offense  <i>(e.g., 9/11, holy days)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p>Specify disability (be specific):                  _____                  _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Actual bias [Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)].</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].  <i>If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Reason for Bias:</u></b></p> <p><b>Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hate speech                      <input type="checkbox"/> Acts/gestures                      <input type="checkbox"/> Property damage                      <input type="checkbox"/> Symbol used</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Written/electronic communication                      <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti/spray paint                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p><i>Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report.</i></p>
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<b>HISTORY</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Relationship Between Suspect &amp; Victim:</u></b></p> <p>Suspect known to victim?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Nature of relationship: _____</p> <p>Length of relationship: _____</p> <p><i>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total # _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total # _____</p> <p>Restraining orders?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</i></p> <p>Type of order: _____    Order/Case# _____</p>
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<b>WEAPONS</b>	<p>Weapon(s) used during incident?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    Type: _____</p> <p>Weapon(s) booked as evidence?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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# HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

<b>EVIDENCE</b>	Witnesses present during incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Statements taken? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Evidence collected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Recordings: <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Audio <input type="checkbox"/> Booked
	Photos taken? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Suspect identified: <input type="checkbox"/> Field ID <input type="checkbox"/> By photo
	Total # of photos: _____ D#: _____ Taken by: _____ Serial #: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Known to victim

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b><u>VICTIM</u></b>	<b><u>SUSPECT</u></b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos <input type="checkbox"/> Shaking <input type="checkbox"/> Unresponsive <input type="checkbox"/> Crying <input type="checkbox"/> Scared <input type="checkbox"/> Angry <input type="checkbox"/> Fearful <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Agitated <input type="checkbox"/> Nervous <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Apologetic <input type="checkbox"/> Other observations: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos <input type="checkbox"/> Shaking <input type="checkbox"/> Unresponsive <input type="checkbox"/> Crying <input type="checkbox"/> Scared <input type="checkbox"/> Angry <input type="checkbox"/> Fearful <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Agitated <input type="checkbox"/> Nervous <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Apologetic <input type="checkbox"/> Other observations: _____

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Explain all boxes marked "Yes" in narrative portion of report):**

Has suspect ever threatened you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Has suspect ever harmed you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does suspect possess or have access to a firearm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are you afraid for your safety?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have any other information that may be helpful?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

**Resources offered at scene:**  Yes  No Type: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>MEDICAL</b>		<b><u>Victim</u></b>	<b><u>Suspect</u></b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Declined medical treatment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Will seek own medical treatment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Received medical treatment
	Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<b>Paramedics at scene?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Unit # _____ Name(s)/ID #: _____ Hospital: _____ Jail Dispensary: _____ Physician/Doctor: _____ Patient #: _____

Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)	Date

**Commission on Peace Officer Standards and  
Training Hate Crimes Model Policy 2019.pdf**



# POST HATE CRIMES MODEL POLICY



COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

2019

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Published September 2008

Revised May 2019

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The mission of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training is to continually enhance the professionalism of California Law Enforcement in serving its communities





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## FOREWORD

Hate Crimes (i.e. crimes motivated by bias) convey a message of terror and exclusion, not just to the immediate victims but to entire communities. They often target victims who are least able to defend themselves. They cause trauma that is more extreme and longer lasting than similar crimes committed for other motivations. They can spark retaliatory crimes, escalating the cycle of crime and violence. If not addressed professionally and thoroughly they may undermine public confidence in law enforcement.

The 2018 California State Auditor's Report, titled "Hate Crimes in California," found that California law enforcement has not taken adequate action to identify, report, and respond to hate crimes. The report found that agencies did not properly identify some hate crimes, and underreported or misreported hate crimes as well. The report also noted that hate crimes are on the rise in California, increasing in both 2015 and 2016.

California Penal Code (CPC) 422.87 added new language and requirements to any newly created or updated agency hate crimes policy. Effective January 1, 2019, any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crimes policy, or adopts a new one, shall include the content of the model policy framework provided in this document as well as any revisions or additions to the model policy in the future.

These guidelines are the primary elements that law enforcement executives are now required to incorporate into their hate crimes policy if an agency creates a new hate crimes policy or updates an existing one. The guidelines are designed for department-wide application and are intended to reflect a values-driven "top-down" process. They are intended to assist with the development and delivery of training and ensure proper identification, investigation, and reporting of hate crimes within each agency's jurisdiction.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Policy Guidelines .....1
- Minimum Legal Requirements for an Agency’s Hate Crimes Policy .....3
- Model Policy Framework .....5
  - Purpose .....5
  - Policy .....5
  - Response, Victim Assistance and Follow-up .....5
    - Initial response .....5
    - Investigation.....7
    - Supervision.....8
  - Training.....9
  - Planning and Prevention ..... 10
    - Release of Information ..... 11
  - Reporting ..... 11
- Checklist for the Agency’s Policy Creation ..... 13
- Appendix ..... 15
  - Definitions and Laws ..... 15
  - Statutes and Legal Requirements ..... 19
    - Felonies ..... 19
    - Misdemeanors ..... 19
    - Enhancements ..... 19
  - Reporting ..... 20
  - Training and Policy Requirements ..... 20
  - Miscellaneous Provisions ..... 20
  - Hate Crimes First Responder Checklist..... 21



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# POLICY GUIDELINES

## GUIDELINE #1

### *Develop the foundation for the agency's hate crimes policy.*

The law enforcement executive is responsible for providing leadership, communicating organizational values to the department and the community, paying attention to hate crime trends and current events that could trigger hate incidents and/or hate crimes in the community, and providing education and training to establish the foundation for the agency's hate crimes policy. Employees' ability to respond appropriately to hate crimes and hate incidents is maximized when the executive effectively establishes and communicates the foundational values of the organization.

## GUIDELINE #2

### *Develop a hate crimes policy for the agency.*

- I. An agency's hate crimes policy shall include the statutory definition of a hate crime, and its policy and programs should minimally include the following:
  - A. Response
  - B. Training
  - C. Planning and Prevention
  - D. Reporting

The law enforcement executive is responsible for the initial development of the policy and should be actively involved in its implementation. See the appendix for the exemplar "Message from the Agency Chief Executive".

## GUIDELINE #3

### *Develop expertise to identify and investigate hate crimes.*

The law enforcement executive is responsible for ensuring that the agency possesses expertise to identify and investigate hate crimes, as well as ensuring compliance with state and federal

reporting and public information requirements. Agencies should assign identified personnel to appropriate training to develop expertise and knowledge to investigate hate crimes.

Hate crimes are low-frequency events with high-risk consequences for the agency and community. Agencies shall provide a checklist to first responders to provide direction for the investigation of all hate crimes as mandated by CPC 422.87.

## GUIDELINE #4

### *Develop and implement cooperative hate crimes plans with other law enforcement agencies.*

- I. Coordinate cooperative efforts among regional, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to share information and training, and develop strategies to prevent hate crime activity.
- II. Develop and/or participate in law enforcement intelligence networks to enhance the agency's ability to anticipate potential hate crime targets. This interaction should include sharing intelligence information with other jurisdictions and cooperative investigations, arrests, and prosecutions if appropriate.

## GUIDELINE #5

### *Develop and implement cooperative hate crime plans with the community and related governmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate.*

- I. Collaborate with the community, including human relations/civil rights organizations, advocacy groups, service organizations, neighborhood associations, religious institutions, local schools and colleges, to do the following:
  - Develop a network to build rapport with community groups



- 
- Develop a protocol for response to hate crimes
  - Obtain witness and victim cooperation
  - Provide support services to victims
  - Collect demographic information about specific communities
  - Identify hate crime trends based upon current events and activity (hate crimes and/or hate incidents)
  - Identify periods of increased vulnerability based on significant dates and events for affected communities
- II. Law enforcement should identify and seek out cultural diversity training and information from/about specific communities within its jurisdiction (immigrant, Muslim, Arab, LGBTQ, Black or African American, Jewish, Sikh, disability, etc.) to strengthen agency awareness.

## **GUIDELINE #6**

### ***Conduct an annual assessment of the agency's hate crimes policy and its ongoing implementation.***

The assessment should include:

- I. A review to ensure compliance with the POST Hate Crimes Model Policy and California law.
- II. A review and analysis of the agency's data collection, policy, and annual mandated reporting of hate crimes.
- III. A review and updating of the agency's hate crimes brochure to ensure compliance with CPC 422.92.
- IV. A review of any existing or available data or reports, including the annual California Attorney General's report on hate crimes, in preparation for, and response to, future hate crime trends.

- V. Annual outreach to the community including human relations/civil rights organizations, advocacy groups, service organizations, neighborhood associations, religious institutions, local schools, and colleges assessing the agency's responsiveness to hate crimes.

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# MINIMUM LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN AGENCY'S HATE CRIMES POLICY

## **CPC 13519.6, effective January 1, 2005, minimally requires:**

1. A message from the law enforcement agency's chief executive officer to the agency's officers and staff concerning the importance of hate crime laws and the agency's commitment to enforcement.
2. The definition of "hate crime" in Penal Code section 422.55.
3. References to hate crime statutes including Penal Code section 422.6.
4. A title-by-title specific protocol that agency personnel are required to follow, including, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Preventing and preparing for likely hate crimes by, among other things, establishing contact with persons and communities who are likely targets, and forming and cooperating with community hate crime prevention and response networks.
  - b. Responding to reports of hate crimes, including reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.
  - c. Accessing assistance, by, among other things, activating the Department of Justice hate crimes rapid response protocol when necessary.
  - d. Providing victim assistance and follow-up, including community follow-up.
  - e. Reporting

## **CPC 422.87, effective January 1, 2019, states and minimally requires:**

Each local law enforcement agency may adopt a hate crimes policy. Any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crimes policy or adopts a new one shall include, but not limited to, the following:

1. The definitions in Penal Code sections 422.55 and 422.56.
2. The content of the model policy framework that the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training developed pursuant to Section 13519.6 (above) and any content that the commission may revise or add in the future, including any policy, definitions, response and reporting responsibilities, training resources, and planning and prevention methods.
3. Information regarding bias motivation
  - a. For the purposes of this paragraph, "bias motivation" is a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is not limited to, hatred, animosity, 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.
    - i. In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy shall advise officers to 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

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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.

- ii. In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy also shall advise officers to 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, if 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 than those of the victim, those 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.
- b. Information regarding the general underreporting of hate crimes and the more extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes *and a plan for the agency to remedy this underreporting* (emphasis added).
- c. A protocol for reporting suspected hate crimes to the Department of Justice pursuant to Penal Code section 13023.
- d. A checklist of first responder responsibilities, including, but not limited to, being sensitive to effects of the crime on the victim, determining whether any additional resources are needed on the scene to assist the victim or whether to refer the victim to appropriate community and legal services, and giving the victims and any interested persons the agency’s hate crimes brochure, as required by Section 422.92.
- e. A specific procedure for transmitting and periodically retransmitting the policy and any related orders to all officers, including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed.
- f. The title or titles of the officer or officers responsible for assuring that the department has a hate crime brochure as required by Section 422.92 and ensuring that all officers are trained to distribute the brochure to all suspected hate crime victims and all other interested persons.
- g. A requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the chief, sheriff, director, or other chief executive of the law enforcement agency or other command-level officer to whom the chief executive officer formally delegates this responsibility.
- h. Any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crimes policy or adopts a new hate crimes policy may include any of the provisions of a model hate crime policy and other relevant documents developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police that are relevant to California and consistent with this chapter.

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# MODEL POLICY FRAMEWORK

## Purpose

This model policy framework 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 law enforcement agencies may best use its resources to investigate and solve an offense, in addition to building community trust and increasing police legitimacy.

## Policy

It is the policy of this agency 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 agency will employ necessary 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 agency should attend to the security and related concerns of the immediate victims and their families as feasible.

The agency policy shall include a requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the chief, sheriff, director, or other chief executive of the law enforcement agency or other command-level officer to whom the chief executive officer formally delegates this responsibility.

The agency policy shall provide a specific procedure for transmitting and periodically retransmitting the policy and any related orders to all officers, including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed.

## Response, Victim Assistance and Follow-up

### *Initial response*

First responding officers should know the role of all department personnel as they relate to the agency'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. Responding officers should ensure the crime scene is properly protected, preserved and processed.

At the scene of a suspected hate or bias crimes, officers should take preliminary actions deemed necessary, to include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Use agency checklist (per CPC 422.87) to assist in the investigation of any hate crime (see appendix, page 21, for exemplar checklist based on the Los Angeles Police Department Hate Crimes Supplemental Report with the agency's permission).

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2. Stabilize the victim(s) and request medical attention when necessary.
  3. Ensure the safety of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators.
    - a. Issue a Temporary Restraining Order (if applicable).
  4. 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.
  5. Ensure that the crime scene is properly protected, preserved, and processed and that all physical evidence of the incident is removed 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 ensure that it is removed or covered up as soon as possible. Agency personnel should follow-up to ensure that this is accomplished in a timely manner.
  6. Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:
    - a. Hate literature.
    - b. Spray paint cans.
    - c. Threatening letters.
    - d. Symbols used by hate groups.
  7. Identify criminal evidence on the victim.
  8. Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication with witnesses, victims, or others as appropriate.
  9. Conduct a preliminary investigation and record pertinent information including, but not limited to:
    - a. Identity of suspected perpetrator(s).
    - b. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
    - c. The offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code (GC) 5264.
    - d. Prior occurrences, in this area or with this victim.
    - e. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
    - f. The victim's protected characteristics and determine if bias was a motivation "in whole or in part"<sup>1</sup> in the commission of the crime.
      1. "Bias motivation" is a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is not limited to, hatred, animosity, 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.
        - (a) In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy shall advise officers to 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

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<sup>1</sup>See Appendix, page 15, for definition

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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.

(b) In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy also shall advise officers to 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, if 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 than those of the victim, those 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.

10. Adhere to CPC 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.
11. Provide information regarding immigration remedies available to victims of crime. (U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa, etc.).
12. Provide the agency’s Hate Crimes Brochure (per CPC 422.92) if asked, if necessary or per policy (if applicable).
13. Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and being aware of and providing appropriate accommodations (such as ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing, etc.).
14. Report any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO), or assigned designee, and direct the TLO/ designee to send the data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System.

### ***Investigation***

Investigators at the scene of or while performing follow-up investigation on a suspected hate or bias crimes (or hate incident if agency policy requires it) should take all actions deemed necessary, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Consider typologies of perpetrators of hate crimes and incidents, including but not limited to thrill, reactive/defensive, and mission (hard core).
2. Utilize investigative techniques and methods to handle hate crimes or hate incidents in a professional manner.
3. Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and being aware of and providing appropriate accommodations (such as ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing, etc.).
4. Fully investigate any report of hate crime committed under the color of authority per CPC 422.6 and CPC 13519.6.

- 
5. Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:
    - a. Hate literature.
    - b. Spray paint cans.
    - c. Threatening letters.
    - d. Symbols used by hate groups.
    - e. Desecration of religious symbols, objects, or buildings.
  6. Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication.
  7. Conduct a preliminary investigation and record information regarding:
    - a. Identity of suspected perpetrator(s).
    - b. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
    - c. Offer of victim confidentiality per GC 5264.
    - d. Prior occurrences, in this area or with this victim.
    - e. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
    - f. Document the victim's protected characteristics.
  8. Provide victim assistance and follow-up.
  9. Canvass the area for additional witnesses.
  10. Examine suspect's social media activity for potential evidence of bias motivation.
  11. Coordinate the investigation with agency, state, and regional intelligence operations. These sources can provide the investigating officer with an analysis of any patterns, organized hate groups, and suspects potentially involved in the offense.
  12. Coordinate the investigation with the crime scene investigation unit (if applicable) or other units of the agency.
  13. Determine if the incident should be classified as a hate crime.
  14. Take steps to ensure appropriate assistance is provided to hate crime victim(s), including the following measures:
    - a. Contact the victim periodically to determine whether he/she is receiving adequate and appropriate assistance.
    - b. Provide ongoing information to the victim about the status of the criminal investigation.
    - c. Provide the victim and any other interested person the brochure on hate crimes per CPC 422.92 and information on any local advocacy groups (if asked).
  15. Report any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency TLO, or assigned designee, and direct the TLO or designee to send the data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System.
  16. Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies in the area to assess patterns of hate crimes and/or hate incidents (if directed by policy), and determine if organized hate groups are involved.

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## *Supervision*

The supervisor shall confer with the initial responding officer(s) and ensure that necessary preliminary actions have been taken. The supervisor shall request any appropriate personnel necessary to accomplish the following:

1. Provide immediate assistance to the crime victim by:
  - a. Expressing the law enforcement agency's official position on the importance of these cases and the measures that will be taken to apprehend the perpetrators.
  - b. Expressing the department's interest in protecting victims' anonymity (confidentiality forms GC 6254) to the extent possible. Allow the victim to convey his/her immediate concerns and feelings.
  - c. Identifying individuals or agencies that may provide victim assistance and support. Local victim assistance resources may include family members or close acquaintances, clergy or departmental chaplain, as well as community service agencies that provide shelter, food, clothing, child care, or other related services (per CPC 422.92).
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 at specific locations that could become targets).
5. Ensure hate crimes are properly reported, including reporting to the Department of Justice, pursuant to CPC 13023.
6. Ensure adherence to CPC 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. (U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa, etc.)
7. Respond to and investigate any reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.
8. Provide appropriate assistance, including activating the California Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol if necessary. For information see the California Department of Justice webpage or use following link: <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/civilrights/AG-Rapid-Response-Team-Protocol-2.pdf>
9. Report or ensure any suspected multi-mission extremists crimes are reported to the agency TLO, or assigned designee, and direct the TLO/ designee to send the data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System.
10. Make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime.



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## Training

All staff, including dispatch, desk personnel, volunteers, records, support staff, officers, supervisors, and managers shall be properly trained on the department's hate crimes policy. The agency will follow all legislatively mandated training requirements.

POST offers training and video courses to assist law enforcement in the identification, investigation, documentation and reporting of hate crimes. These courses provide officers with information and skills necessary to effectively identify, investigate, document and report hate crimes. Various training programs include the history and definitions of hate crimes, recognition of hate groups, international terrorism, legal considerations, victims' considerations, initial response duties, victim interviewing and care, suspect identification and interrogation, evidence identification, report writing, the role of law enforcement, investigative strategies, intelligence collection, supervisory roles, community relations, media relations and local program training development, and other topics such as proper use of computer systems and methods for reporting. POST also maintains an extensive array of training videos on applicable topics such as working with those with mental illness and intellectual disabilities, hate crimes, and working with minority communities.

For more information on POST training opportunities and available videos, visit the POST website at [www.post.ca.gov](http://www.post.ca.gov). In conjunction with POST training opportunities, trainers may utilize other state and federal agencies that offer training courses, such as the U.S. Department of Justice.

## Planning and Prevention

The general underreporting of hate crimes is an identified issue in California. Underreporting is caused by victims not reporting hate crimes or hate incidents due to a number of factors, including fear of reprisal and the belief that law enforcement will not properly investigate them. A report by the State Auditor in 2018 determined that California law enforcement has not taken adequate action to identify, report and respond to hate crimes. There is also an extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes. The agency's plan to remedy this underreporting *shall be inserted into the policy* (emphasis added).

In order to facilitate the recommendations contained within this policy, it is strongly recommended that agencies build and strengthen relationships with the community, engage in dialogue, and provide education to the community about this policy. Agency personnel are also encouraged to learn about the inherent issues concerning their communities in relation to hate crimes. Assigned personnel should perform the following:

1. Meet with residents in target communities to allay fears; emphasize the agency's concern over this and related incidents; reduce the potential for counter-violence; and provide safety, security, and crime prevention information. Cultural diversity education and immersion programs (if available) could facilitate this process.
2. Provide direct and referral assistance to the victim and his/her family.
3. Conduct public meetings on hate crime threats and violence in general.
4. Establish relationships with formal community-based organizations and leaders.
5. Expand, where appropriate, preventive programs such as hate, bias, and crime reduction seminars for school children.

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6. Review 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 and Islamic communities.<sup>2</sup>
  7. Provide orientation of and with communities of specific targeted victims such as immigrants, Muslims, Arabs, LGBTQ, Black or African-American, Jewish, Sikh, disabled persons, etc.

Hate crimes are not only a crime against the targeted victim(s) but also have impacts on the victim's family and community. Working constructively with segments of this larger community after such crimes is essential to help reduce fears, stem possible retaliation, prevent additional hate crimes, and encourage any other previously victimized individuals to step forward and report such crimes. This is particularly important if an upward trend has been identified in these crimes.

Although hate incidents are not criminal events, they can be indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. Most California law enforcement agencies do not track hate incidents. It is recommended that hate incidents be investigated and documented, if directed by policy, as part of the overall planning to prevent hate crime.

Tracking social media is also another identified area to find indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. It is recommended that agencies assign personnel to find, evaluate and monitor public social media sources to identify possible suspects in reported hate crimes, or to determine suspects or suspect groups in future hate crimes or hate incidents affecting the identified individuals, groups or communities that may be victimized, and planned hate-based events.

### ***Release of Information***

Agencies should have procedure and/or policy on public disclosure of hate crimes. Establishing a relationship with stakeholders, before any incident occurs, to develop a network and protocol for disclosure would assist greatly in any disclosure.

The benefit of public disclosure of hate crime incidents includes:

1. Dissemination of correct information.
2. Assurance to affected communities or groups that the matter is being properly and promptly investigated.
3. The ability to request information regarding the commission of the crime(s) from the victimized community.

Agencies should provide the supervisor, public information officer, or designee with information that can be responsibly reported to the media. When appropriate, the law enforcement media spokesperson should reiterate that the hate crimes will not be tolerated, will be taken seriously, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Agencies are encouraged to consider the following when releasing information to the public regarding hate crimes and hate incidents that have been reported within the jurisdiction:

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<sup>2</sup>As described in CPC 13519.6(b)(8)

- 
1. Informing community organizations in a timely manner when a community group has been the target of a hate crime.
  2. Informing the community of the impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim's family, and the community, and the assistance and compensation available to victims.
  3. Informing the community regarding hate crime law and the legal rights of, and the remedies available to, victims of hate crimes.
  4. Providing the community with on-going information regarding hate crime and/or hate incidents (if policy requires it).

## Reporting

The agency policy shall require development of a procedure for data collection, documentation, and mandated reporting requirements. The agency shall:

1. Ensure that hate crimes are properly investigated, documented and reported.
2. During documentation, ensure hate crimes are flagged properly to allow for required reporting to the California Department of Justice. This is typically indicated by the title/penal code section identifying the report as a hate crime. Some agencies have added a check box specifically indicating a hate crime that could, if required by the agency policy, require a secondary review by an investigator/detective, supervisor or other identified party. It is the agency executive's responsibility to determine the form of documentation and type of indicators on crime reports.
3. The agency head or their designee (identified in the agency policy) should make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime by the agency.
4. Agencies shall develop procedures to comply with legally mandated reporting, including the California Department of Justice, pursuant to CPC 13023.

## Checklist for the agency's policy creation

- Message from the law enforcement's agency's chief executive is included
  - The updated existing policy or newly adopted policy includes the content of the model policy framework from POST.
  - Definition of "hate crime" included from:
    - CPC 422.55
    - CPC 422.56
    - CPC 422.6
  - Title by title specific protocol regarding:
    - Prevention
      - Is contact is established with identified persons and/or communities who are likely targets?
      - Have we formed and/or are we cooperating with hate crime prevention and response networks?
      - Has a plan for the agency to remedy underreporting of hate crimes and the more extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes been created?
    - Response
      - Requirement that all hate crimes be properly investigated and supervised
      - Requirement that any hate crimes committed under the color of authority are investigated
    - Accessing Assistance
      - Information provided for activating the Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol when necessary
    - Victim assistance and follow-up
    - Reporting
      - Protocol for reporting suspected hate crimes to the Department of Justice per CPC 13023
    - Training
      - Has a checklist for first responders been created and provided personnel (see exemplar officer checklist in appendix)
        - Does the checklist include first responder responsibilities include:
          - Determining the need for additional resources if necessary?
          - Referral information for appropriate community and legal services?
          - The requirement to provide the agency's hate crimes brochure per CPC 422.92?
        - Information regarding bias motivation from CPC 422.87
        - Information regarding the general underreporting of hate crimes and the more extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes
- Definitions of terms used in the policy are listed
- Specific procedure for transmitting and periodically retransmitting the policy and any related orders to officers is included.
  - Procedure shall include a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed
- Title or titles of the officer or officers responsible for assuring the department has a hate crime brochure (per CPC 422.92) and ensuring that all officers are trained to distribute the brochure to all suspected hate crime victims and all other interested persons.
- A requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the law enforcement chief executive or the chief executive's designee.



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# APPENDIX

## Definitions and Laws

In accordance with CPC sections 422.55, 422.56, 422.6, and 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:

### *Hate crime*

“Hate crime” 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:

- (1) Disability.
- (2) Gender.
- (3) Nationality.
- (4) Race or ethnicity.
- (5) Religion.
- (6) Sexual orientation.
- (7) Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics.

(b) “Hate crime” includes, but is not limited to, a violation of Section 422.6.

“Association with a person or group with these actual or perceived characteristics” Includes advocacy for, identification with, or being on the ground 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 those characteristics listed in the definition of “hate crime” under paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive, of CPC 422.55 subdivision (a).

**Note:** A “hate crime” need not be motivated by hate but may be motivated by any bias against a protected characteristic.

### *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 and solicitation to commit any crime.

### *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

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## ***Bias Motivation***

Bias motivation is a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is not limited to, hatred, animosity, 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.

## ***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, if 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 than those of the victim, those 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.

## ***Disability***

Disability includes mental disability and physical disability as defined in GC 12926, regardless of whether those disabilities are temporary, permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

## ***Gender***

Gender means sex and includes a person gender identity and gender expression. Gender expression means a person's gender-related appearance and behavior, whether or not stereotypically associated with the persons assigned sex at birth. A person's gender identity and gender related appearance and behavior, whether or not stereotypically associated with the person's assigned sex at birth.

## ***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 crime would not have been committed but for the actual or perceived characteristic.

## ***Nationality***

Nationality includes citizenship, country of origin, and national origin.

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***Race or Ethnicity***

Race or ethnicity includes ancestry, color, and ethnic background.

***Religion***

Religion includes all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice and includes agnosticism and atheism.

***Sexual orientation***

Sexual orientation means heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

***Victim***

Victim includes, but is not limited to, a community center, educational facility, entity, family, group, individual, office, meeting hall, person, place of worship, private institution, public





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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.

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## 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.

# HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

<b>VICTIM</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Victim Type:</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Individual</b>                  Legal name (Last, First): _____                  Other Names used (AKA): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>School, business or organization</b>                  Name: _____                  Type: _____  <i>(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)</i>                  Address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Faith-based organization</b>                  Name: _____                  Faith: _____                  Address: _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Person    <input type="checkbox"/> Private property    <input type="checkbox"/> Public property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bodily injury                      <input type="checkbox"/> Threat of violence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Property damage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other crime: _____</p> <p>Property damage - estimated value _____</p>
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<b>BIAS</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Type of Bias</u></b>  <b>(Check all characteristics that apply):</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Disability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender identity/expression</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Race</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nationality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Religion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significant day of offense  <i>(e.g., 9/11, holy days)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p>Specify disability (be specific):                  _____                  _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Actual bias [Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)].</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].  <i>If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Reason for Bias:</u></b></p> <p><b>Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p><b>Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):</u></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hate speech                      <input type="checkbox"/> Acts/gestures                      <input type="checkbox"/> Property damage                      <input type="checkbox"/> Symbol used</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Written/electronic communication                      <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti/spray paint                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p><i>Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report.</i></p>
--	--

<b>HISTORY</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Relationship Between Suspect &amp; Victim:</u></b></p> <p>Suspect known to victim?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Nature of relationship: _____</p> <p>Length of relationship: _____</p> <p><i>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total # _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total # _____</p> <p>Restraining orders?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</i></p> <p>Type of order: _____    Order/Case# _____</p>
----------------	--	--

<b>WEAPONS</b>	<p>Weapon(s) used during incident?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    Type: _____</p> <p>Weapon(s) booked as evidence?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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# HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

<b>EVIDENCE</b>	Witnesses present during incident? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Statements taken? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Evidence collected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Recordings: <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Audio <input type="checkbox"/> Booked
	Photos taken? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Suspect identified: <input type="checkbox"/> Field ID <input type="checkbox"/> By photo
	Total # of photos: _____ D#: _____ Taken by: _____ Serial #: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Known to victim

<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>	<b><u>VICTIM</u></b>	<b><u>SUSPECT</u></b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos <input type="checkbox"/> Shaking <input type="checkbox"/> Unresponsive <input type="checkbox"/> Crying <input type="checkbox"/> Scared <input type="checkbox"/> Angry <input type="checkbox"/> Fearful <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Agitated <input type="checkbox"/> Nervous <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Apologetic <input type="checkbox"/> Other observations: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos <input type="checkbox"/> Shaking <input type="checkbox"/> Unresponsive <input type="checkbox"/> Crying <input type="checkbox"/> Scared <input type="checkbox"/> Angry <input type="checkbox"/> Fearful <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Agitated <input type="checkbox"/> Nervous <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Apologetic <input type="checkbox"/> Other observations: _____

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Explain all boxes marked "Yes" in narrative portion of report):**

Has suspect ever threatened you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Has suspect ever harmed you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does suspect possess or have access to a firearm?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are you afraid for your safety?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have any other information that may be helpful?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

**Resources offered at scene:**  Yes  No Type: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>MEDICAL</b>	<b><u>Victim</u></b>	<b><u>Suspect</u></b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Declined medical treatment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Will seek own medical treatment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Received medical treatment
Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<b>Paramedics at scene?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Unit # _____ Name(s)/ID #: _____ Hospital: _____ Jail Dispensary: _____ Physician/Doctor: _____ Patient #: _____

Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)	Date

## OICI-Protocol.pdf



San Mateo County Police Chief's and Sheriff Association

# Officer Involved Critical Incident



**SAN MATEO COUNTY**  
**POLICE CHIEFS & SHERIFF ASSOCIATION**  
**OFFICER INVOLVED CRITICAL INCIDENT**

Table of Contents

Item:	Page
I. Purpose of Protocol	1
II. Definitions	1
III. Joint Investigative Responsibilities	2
IV. Scene Procedures Pending the Arrival of OICI Investigators	5
V. Interviews with Peace Officer and Custodial Officer Employees	8
VI. Officer Placement on Administrative Leave	10
VII. Intoxicant Testing	10
VIII. Cellular Phones, Smart Phones and Other Social Media	11
IX. Coroner, Pathologist and Autopsy	11
X. News Media	12
XI. Access to Reports and Evidence	14
XII. Final Actions	14
Exhibit A: Organizational Chart / Unified Command	15
Exhibit B: Public Safety Statement	16
Exhibit C: Video/Audio Evidence Review Admonition	17
Exhibit D: Scene Walk-Through Admonition	18
Exhibit E: In-Custody Death Mandatory Notification Codes	19
Exhibit F: Agency Body-Camera and Vehicle In-Car Camera Capability	20
Exhibit G: Involve Officer Investigative Interview Questions	21
Exhibit H: Field Investigations Guideline Check-off List	26





# **SAN MATEO COUNTY**

## **POLICE CHIEFS & SHERIFF ASSOCIATION**

### ***OFFICER INVOLVED CRITICAL INCIDENTS***

#### **I. PURPOSE OF THE PROTOCOL**

- A. Officer Involved Critical Incidents are complex and demanding, with profound consequences for the many involved parties. The public and the involved officer(s) require that a fair, thorough and objective investigation be conducted. Where different agencies are involved, differences in policy, procedure, personnel, resources and interests can conflict, hamper or delay the investigative process. The purpose of this protocol is to establish countywide guidelines for the investigation of Officer Involved Critical Incidents in San Mateo County. The goal of these guidelines is to insure that such cases are fully and fairly investigated, and that proper dispositions of such cases are made based upon all the legally available and relevant evidence.
- B. The goal of an Officer Involved Critical Incident investigation is to:
1. Determine the identity of all involved parties;
  2. Determine the identity of all known witnesses at the time of the incident;
  3. Gather facts surrounding and preceding the critical incident, including historical knowledge that the involved officer has with the area or involved party(s), facts relevant to the actions of the involved officer during the critical incident, and facts relevant to post-incident activity of the involved officer;
  4. Collect and preserve evidence and scene security;
  5. Adhere to all legal requirements, orders, and notifications regarding the investigation, evidence collection and processing; and
  6. Collect all evidence and information necessary to the determination of whether criminal activity has occurred;
  7. Distinguish between the administrative investigation (conducted by the Venue Agency), and the critical incident investigation (conducted by the Assisting Agency);
  8. Commence as soon as practicable after the critical incident, and upon conclusion of the investigation be submitted to the District Attorney's Office for review as expeditiously as possible.

#### **II. DEFINITIONS**

A. Officer Involved Critical Incident (OICI)

Any incident in which a peace officer or custodial officer, as defined in Penal Code section 830, acting under color of authority, on-duty or off-duty, is directly involved in the following:

1. Discharge of a firearm by an officer which proximately causes death or injury to another, whether discharge is intentional or accidental;
2. Intentional use of any deadly or dangerous weapon by an officer which proximately causes death, or injury likely to produce death to another;
3. An intentional act on the part of an officer, which proximately causes death or injury likely to produce death to another.
4. Any death of a person while in custody or under an officer's control.  
(Excluded from this protocol are post-booking deaths of prisoners which occur in jails, hospitals or other facilities while the prisoner is under the custody and care of a law enforcement agency medical care

provider for diagnosed diseases or conditions which have been known and monitored and/or treated by the agency's medical care provider prior to death, and only when the deaths were medically expected and when custodial suicide, trauma, accident, or use of intoxicants was not involved.)

B. Peace Officer and Custodial Officer

1. Local law enforcement officers defined by Penal Code, 830.1 (e.g., Municipal Police, Sheriff, D.A. Inspectors, Coroner Investigators and Probation Officers) and Reserve Officers and Reserve Deputies defined by Penal Code 830.6
2. Custodial Officers defined by Penal Code §831.5 (e.g. Correctional Officers)
3. State Officers, (e.g., CHP, DOJ, University Police, Parole Officers)
4. Federal Agents, (e.g., FBI, BATFE, U.S. Marshall, I.C.E., DEA)

C. Venue Agency

The agency with geographic jurisdiction over the critical incident, and who assumes primary investigative responsibility over the Preceding Incident.

D. Preceding Incident

The activity which occurred immediately prior to the Critical Incident which preceded or provoked the Critical Incident.

E. Employing Agency

The law enforcement agency which employs the involved officer.

F. Assisting Agency

The law enforcement agency or entity that is responsible for conducting the critical incident investigation.

G. Officer Involved Critical Incident Team (OICI-T)

The Officer-Involved Critical Incident Team (OICI-T) is a specialized investigative unit which is comprised of pre-identified and trained law enforcement personnel from various law enforcement agencies within San Mateo County and personnel from the San Mateo County District Attorney's Office, which may be called-out to assist in the investigation.

H. Incident Commander

The person(s) supervising the initial incident during the onset of the investigation. This person may be the most experienced supervisor or highest ranking command officer at the scene, at the discretion of the Venue Agency.

**III. JOINT INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSIBILITY**

The responsibility for conducting a critical incident investigation is shared between the Venue Agency and the District Attorney's Office Investigations Bureau. The Venue Agency will take responsibility for the investigation of the Preceding Incident. For any incident involving members of a County Task Force, the Sheriff (or his designee) and Venue Agency Chief will jointly decide on establishing the best investigative line of responsibility for investigating the Preceding Incident. The District Attorney's Office and Venue Agency will jointly assume responsibility for the investigation of the critical incident.

San Mateo County Protocols, Agency General Orders, Policies and more detailed 'check-lists' are at the disposal of responding entities when the immediacy for quick and decisive actions have settled into planned and structured activities for a lengthy investigation. Therefore, when dealing with the immediacy of an Officer Involved Critical Incident, investigators should follow certain guidelines, including, but not limited to the following areas:

A. Duties of Venue Agency upon initial response:

1. Secure the scene and preserve evidence without moving or changing its final resting place or original condition; identify all involved parties, and locate all witnesses to the event pending the arrival of the Incident Investigators.
2. Identify an Incident Commander during the onset of the investigation. This person(s) responsibilities may include; but are not limited to:
  - a. Coordinating adequate response of sworn personnel for the magnitude and intensity of the incident; making assignments commensurate with the responsibilities for the desired outcome; and,
  - b. Communicating and coordinating the assignments and actions to be taken by the first responding supervisors to the scene; and,
  - c. Conducting the initial 'field-briefing' with arriving on-scene Incident Investigators and advising them of: 1) actions taken at that juncture, 2) actions or activity in-progress (witness canvass, etc.), and 3) any exigent or emergency circumstances existing that need immediate investigative action.
3. Consult with the District Attorney (or his designee) to determine if the OICI-T needs to be activated. The District Attorney, in consultation with management of the District Attorney's Office, will make the final determination whether assistance of the OICI-T is necessary.
4. Summon the San Mateo County Forensic Laboratory. A Venue Agency Investigator, sworn designee, or agency evidence collection specialist will work with the County Forensic Lab member(s) and assist in identifying and coordinating the collection and preservation of evidence.
5. When the proximate cause of death or injury is a vehicle, the Venue Agency may, depending on the circumstances and complexity of the investigation, seek the assistance of an outside agency with vehicle incident reconstruction expertise, i.e. CHP.
6. The Office of the Sheriff maintains primary responsibility for the investigation of incidents that occur or emanate from:
  - a. Within the buildings or secured grounds of detention or correctional facilities;
  - b. Within the buildings or secured grounds of Court Facilities;
  - c. On San Mateo County Sheriff Transit equipment and property, except out of county incidents in San Francisco and Santa Clara County.

**B. Duties of Involved Officer(s)**

1. Maintain officer safety for any existing and changing conditions;
2. Identify medical aid needed for self and/or other officer(s), victim(s), witness(es) or suspect(s);
3. Suspect apprehension and/or BOLO;
4. Identify immediate needs and/or threats;
5. Consider safety of responding officers: provide safe paths for response/resources;
6. Notifications as needed;
7. Provide a public safety statement to a supervisor when requested.

**C. First Officer(s) on-scene**

1. Provide medical aid to all parties;
2. Suspect apprehension and/or BOLO;
3. Initiate Code 666 – County Roadblock requested, if appropriate;
4. Coordinate initial safe response of incoming officers and/or medical aid;
5. Establish a basic perimeter;
6. Scene security and evidence preservation;
7. Identify potential witnesses;
8. Protect and/or preserve perishable evidence for systematic collection;
9. Photograph any dynamically changing conditions in their original form;
10. Make initial notifications to working supervisor as needed;
11. Update Communications as conditions change or new information becomes available.

**D. First Supervisor on-scene**

1. Coordination of incoming units: response to scene or staging area;
2. Assessment of personnel needs based on the magnitude of the incident;
3. Initiate Code 666 – County Roadblock requested, if appropriate;
4. Verify first responder critical tasks completed;
5. Assess the adequacy of the initial perimeter and adjust as needed;
6. Confirm that a Crime Scene Log has been established and review its completeness when time allows;
7. Coordinate canvass and isolate witnesses, from each other;
8. Separate and isolate involved parties, including officers;
9. Arrange for transportation of Involved Officer;
10. If possible, alert the appropriate POA, PSA, etc. of the need for legal representation;
11. Do not disarm the officer in the field. If officer is actively engaged in suspect apprehension or involved in a dynamic field situation, remove the officer from the situation only when safe and practical;
12. When incident circumstances allow, obtain a Public Safety Statement. This statement is very specific as to the questioning and should address only Public Safety concerns and is not a violation of Police Officer's Bill of Rights (POBR). (See Exhibit "B" for an example)
13. When circumstances allow, admonish any involved/subject officer to refrain from emailing, sending text messages, making cellular telephone calls or social media posts to other Department employees who may be subjects or witnesses...before they are formally interviewed;
14. Request for Incident Investigator to respond;
15. Establish the Incident Command (I/C) and set-up a Command Post with separate and isolated media area for the PIO;
16. Provide adequate Command Post security during volatile incidents;
17. Make or confirm specific notifications have been made: intra-department; County Communications for District Attorney's personnel "on-call"; County Forensic Lab; and Coroner's Office when a death is involved.

E. First Responding Command Officer On-Scene

1. Verify on-scene supervisor(s) have adequate resources on-scene, or responding, to perform immediate critical tasks and insure their continued and successful completion;
2. Address any critical life/death issues of involved officers(s);
3. Assess adequacy of initial perimeter, adjust as needed;
4. Confirm proper agency specific notification have occurred;
5. Assess Venue Agency investigative responsibility with input from the involved Chief or Sheriff;
6. Maintain and activate investigative responsibility protocol;
7. Defer investigative responsibility regarding critical incident to District Attorney Inspectors or OICI-T;
8. Provide support and assess the need for replacement resources as appropriate;
9. Ensure sustenance and well-being of involved officers has been established;
10. Address media concerns/issues and prepare for in-field interview(s).

F. First Responding Venue Agency Incident Investigator or OICI-T Lead

If not provided during the initial notification, the lead law enforcement individual notified will make telephone contact with the on-scene supervisor or command officer and determine:

1. Life/death status of suspect(s) and/or involved officer(s);
2. The number of involved officers and their location(s);
3. The magnitude and static/dynamic criticality of the incident;
4. The number of witnesses and their location(s);
5. Confirm notification has been made to the Coroner and Crime Lab and their ETA;
6. The presence of on-scene media;
7. Meet with the Incident Commander and receive an on-scene briefing;
8. Identify the current condition and location of all Involved Officers, injured witness, and suspect(s);
9. Walk-Through of the Scene;
10. Identify investigative needs;

11. Adequate investigative personnel activated for magnitude of the incident;
12. Specialized investigative capabilities identified and requested;
13. Emergency (arrest/search) warrants, protective orders or border notifications identified for legal issues;
14. Activation of SWAT as determined by apprehension threat assessment;
15. Coordinate evidence and Crime Scene responsibilities;
16. Coordinate and record in-field witness statements for parties unable to respond to a dedicated interview location with individual voluntary photographs of the witness for later inclusion in the investigation report.

G. Duties of Responding District Attorney Personnel

1. A District Attorney Inspector will respond to all OICI scenes.
2. In the event of an OICI fatality, an attorney member of the homicide on-call team will respond to provide legal assistance as needed.
3. The District Attorney Investigations Bureau will assume responsibility for the OICI investigation.
4. The District Attorney (or his designee), in consultation with District Attorney management, will determine whether the nature of the OICI requires the activation of the OICI-T. If it is determined that the OICI-T is necessitated, the District Attorney will activate the OICI-T. A Senior Inspector or Chief Inspector will work under an established Unified Command structure with the Venue Agency to assume joint command responsibility over the OICI-T in the investigation of the critical incident.

**IV. SCENE PROCEDURES PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF OICI INVESTIGATORS**

- A. Emergency Transportation of Injured Parties: Emergency life saving measures will always have the first priority. If the officer or suspect is transported to a medical facility with injuries, an officer should accompany that person in the same vehicle for the following purposes:

1. Provide security for medical personnel;
2. Preserve, safeguard and maintain the chain of evidence;
3. Continue to obtain statements and document any spontaneous statements made to medical personnel;
4. Obtain a dying declaration statement;
5. Maintain custody if the suspect is under arrest, ensuring the preservation of his/her clothing and possessions; and
6. Provide information to and receive information from the medical personnel. (If airlifted, immediate response to the hospital is required).

- B. Crime Scene Access: Pending arrival of the Venue Agency Incident Investigators, the scene(s) should be secured immediately, with a perimeter established for each scene a sufficient distance away to safeguard the integrity of the investigation and protect evidence.

1. Access should be limited to only those who must enter for official reasons;
2. When not needed for life saving efforts, entry by fire and ambulance crew members should also be limited to those whose presence is necessary;
3. A log, started as soon as possible, should be kept of the identities of all persons entering the scene, the time of their entry and exit, and the reason for the entry of each.

C. Crime Scene Stabilization/Evidence Preservation/Witness/Suspect Statements

1. Crime scene security and evidence collection
  - a. Initial crime scene security is the responsibility of uniformed law enforcement personnel on-scene. A well-established perimeter, 360-degrees, needs to be clearly established with “crime scene tape” for enforcement of laws that pertain to a designated and maintained active crime scene;
  - b. Dictated by incident circumstances, security of the police/fire Incident Command Post (ICP), should be considered;

- c. The emphasis on evidence should be that of preservation and protection with the mindset of methodical collection at a later time. The exception to this rule is evidence that may need immediate collection to preserve its evidentiary value due to changing field conditions: wind, rain, roadway traffic, etc.
2. Removal of Involved Officer from Critical Incident Scene
    - a. An officer's safety, medical well-being and separation from other involved officers shall be one of the most important parts of the first responder's investigation once the situation has become 'static.'
    - b. Once the situation has become 'static', the Involved Officer(s) shall be relieved from his/her enforcement responsibilities.
  3. Viewing of video and audible recording
    - a. Care should be given to not allow the Involved Officer(s) to view any video or audio recordings captured on any device before the first interview by the incident investigators. If it is believed that suspect or other critical information may have been captured on Department video capture equipment, the Assisting Agency personnel should review and document the presence or absence of this evidence. After the initial interview with the involved officer, and with the concurrence of the officer(s) legal counsel, review of any collected video will be done at a later time during a follow-up interview(s). An **exception** to this condition, on a case-by-case basis and with the approval of the officer's counsel, would be when the officer's assistance is needed to timely confirm the identity of a fleeing suspect to the incident and the officer has not begun or completed his/her primary interview.
    - b. The admonishment and review of any audio/video recordings shall be recorded as part of an official interview process. Under the **exception** clause for any review of audio/video recording to assist in identifying a fleeing suspect, reasonable effort should be made to audio record the officer's comments on his/her observations. An appropriate admonition for the Involved Officer who reviews recorded evidence is included in Exhibit #C.
    - c. Individual Department Policy shall govern the designated timeframe for which individual recording devices worn by the involved officer(s) or in-car cameras on vehicles operated by the involved officer(s) are turned off and downloaded for evidence. Individual Department policies for agencies equipped with body or vehicle recording devices are included in Exhibit #F.

#### D. Crime Scene Management

The Venue Agency has the responsibility for securing the crime scene and coordinating evidence collection with the County Forensic Lab, including processing evidence from the Involved Officer(s). Those responsible for coordinating the collection of evidence with the County Forensic Lab should consider; but not limit themselves to the following factors for the initial on-scene evidence identification, preservation, and eventual collection by the County Forensic Lab:

- a. Care should be given to maintain the crime scene as close to its original condition as when officers first arrived. If alterations to the scene are known to have been made by other parties (fire, paramedics, etc.) prior police arrival and stabilization, especially movement of the deceased, proper notation should be made in the officer's reports indicating the altered condition. Other existing or altered scene conditions are equally important to document, i.e., open or closed doors, windows, yard gates, on or off conditions for: light switches and lamps, television, computer, radio, fans, etc.
- b. Initial law enforcement personnel on-scene should take as many photographs as needed to document any existing or changing conditions that may be altered prior to the arrival of the OICI Investigators and County Forensic Lab evidence collection team. Physical evidence at the scene that is in danger of being contaminated, destroyed or removed, must be properly observed, documented (photographed), and effectively protected for subsequent collection;
- c. Venue Investigators should work with the County Forensic Lab to identify all the different types of evidence needing to be collected, the methodology for documentation, and the process to be used for collection, before the first piece of evidence is processed;

- d. After the evidence is identified for collection:
  - 1. Photograph and video record the original condition of the crime scene before collecting any evidence.
  - 2. Establish a collection priority and methodology that does not destroy surrounding or remaining evidence to be collected.
  - 3. Move from least disturbing evidence collection (alternate light source evidence identification, alternate light photography, digital room capture photography, sketching, measuring, etc.) to the more destructive (casting, black or magnetic powder printing, digging, etc.).
- e. Use the proper packaging and preservation methodology that will best preserve the evidence in its present state with concern for destruction, cross-contamination and decay, during/after collection and preservation.

#### E. Evidence Collection of the Officers' Uniform and Equipment by Venue Agency

- a. Great care shall be taken to not collect or disturb evidence at the scene belonging to the involved officer(s). Any clothing or equipment found at the crime scene should remain in its original location, photographed and protected as needed, and await proper evidence documentation and collection at a later time by those assigned to evidence collection. The same preservation applies to the officer's vehicle or other modes of transportation.
- b. Collection of the officer's equipment, which is still on his/her person, shall be done after the officer leaves the scene and is safely isolated.
- c. Photos should be taken of the officer at this isolated location with his/her equipment on their person as it was when they engaged in or concluded the incident. After photos and documentation of the clothing and equipment has been properly obtained, the evidence can be collected and turned over to the County Forensic Lab for evidentiary processing. No effort should be taken to alter the condition of the officer's physical appearance (blood removed, hair groomed, etc.) or his/her clothing or equipment cleaned or rearranged from what was present in the field.  
In the event an officer is transported to the hospital, his/her clothing and all equipment should be collected and later photographed by the County Forensic Lab as soon as reasonable. Proper GSR evidence collection should be done as soon as practical but without interference in emergency medical treatment for the injured officer(s). All evidentiary attempts or collections should be appropriately documented. Department equipment (weapon(s), safety equipment, badge, etc.) not needing to be retained for investigative review or criminal proceedings, may be returned to the department after appropriate testing and documentation. The final decision for extended retention rests with the OICI Investigator and District Attorney's Office. If the officer is deceased, the uniform clothing and safety equipment will need approval from the Coroner to be transferred to the County Forensic Lab for evidentiary processing.
- d. Reequipping the officer with an appropriate replacement weapon and carry equipment will be at the discretion and responsibility of the officer's employing agency.

#### F. Suspect Evidence Processing

- a. Safeguard all evidence found on the suspect and document where found;
- b. Photograph suspect as appropriate to document evidence;
- c. Remove shoes and bag prior to transporting to Agency, consider preserving trace evidence;
- d. If GSR testing is anticipated, bag hands before transportation and collect evidence before fingerprinting or washing hands;
- e. Collect all suspect clothing (Agency or hospital) and preserve for County Forensic Lab; and
- f. Biological evidence will be collected at the direction of the Incident Investigator from the Venue Agency.

#### G. Initial Civilian Witness Statements

- a. Those interviews which are needed prior to the initial response of the Primary Investigator shall be documented and, whenever possible, digitally recorded. Officers taking statements of witnesses shall adhere to common practice within San Mateo County and those protocols where witness statements are defined.
- b. Officers are encouraged to obtain permission from Primary Witnesses to be transported to the department for recorded interviews. Officers should explain to witnesses that their cooperation to be transported to the Police Department is strictly voluntary and reassure them that their time at the department is not a detention and they are free to decline the invitation or leave at any time.
- c. Witnesses with specific recollection or observations of the incident that are identified on a canvass will have their specific position(s) of observation(s), validated by the officer. This will be accomplished by the officer placing him or herself in the exact place and/or position(s) identified by the witness as being their point(s) of observation, and provide documentation on their own observation capability.

#### H. Canvass For Civilian Witnesses And Discarded Suspect Evidence

- a. The officer or supervisor designated as lead to conduct a canvass for witnesses and possible suspect discarded evidence should provide a field briefing for responding resources to adequately familiarize them with the circumstances of the incident, suspect description(s) and any officer safety concerns, including instructions on what to do if a key piece of evidence or material witness is located;
- b. Canvassing officers should utilize the a Canvass Form
- c. All completed Canvass Forms should be turned into the designated canvass lead and made available to the Incident Investigator at the conclusion of the canvass.

#### I. Suspect Interviews

Formal interviews of the involved suspect(s) should be left to the OICI Investigator. In every case, the suspect should be immediately separated from other involved parties to the incident upon first contact by patrol or when determination is made as to any potential involvement as a suspect. Care should be taken to not Mirandize the suspect or solicit a statement. **However**, every effort should be taken to record spontaneous statements and discussions made freely between the suspect and any other persons.

#### J. After Action Procedures

As soon as practical, but no later than the conclusion of the supporting officer's shift, every officer not interviewed by the OICI investigators, but who performed any activity associated with the incident, will write a supplemental report documenting the extent of their activity and have it signed off by a supervisor.

### V. INTERVIEWS WITH PEACE OFFICER AND CUSTODIAL OFFICER EMPLOYEES

The Incident Investigator Team, comprised of Investigators from the Venue Agency or OICI-T and D.A. Inspectors, will conduct joint interviews with involved officers, custodial officers and those identified by the Incident Investigator as 'primary witness officers' to the incident. The Incident Investigator from the Venue Agency will coordinate with the lead D.A. Inspector on who will participate in the interview of any involved officer or witness officer; including where and when the interviews will take place. This may also include voluntary removal by the Venue Agency Investigator from directly participating in any interview of a primary or witness officer from the Venue Agency organization, as determined by a pre-established Agency policy or at the direction of the Agency Sheriff or Chief.

To insure that all appropriate information is being obtained to satisfy the varied organizational interests monitoring the interview(s), investigators should, at the appropriated time, consult with the monitoring entities to see if the information they need to address their individual responsibilities are, or have been addressed, by the interview direction. During the interview of the Involved Officer(s), Investigators *may elect* to use a pre-designated questionnaire as part of their approach to obtain basic information from one or multiple participants before beginning direct questions about the specific actions of the officer(s). (See Appendix F for interview checklist questionnaire)



1. The Involved Incident Officer(s) and Primary Witness Officer(s) will not be required to write a report documenting their activity during the incident. Both groups of officers will have their statements taken by the Incident Investigators, who will document their statement through digital recordings for inclusion in the investigative report. The Involved Incident Officer(s) will be allowed to have the presence of Counsel during this interview, if so desired. The following are considerations for managing the interactions of Counsel during the interview process:
  - a. Counsel consultation should not be allowed to materially impede the investigation; however, the Incident Investigators shall allow reasonable preparation time by the Involved Officer's counsel.
  - b. Counsel should be permitted to consult with only one Involved Officer at a time, if they are representing more than one officer.
  - c. To insure the integrity of each interview, it is important that statements about the incident not be relayed through such representatives; rather, the Involved Officer and other witness officers should answer the questions directly even if they need to consult with their representative prior to answering.
2. If prior to or during the interview, it is deemed that an Involved Officer may be charged with a criminal offense, *and the interview becomes custodial*, the Involved Officer shall be immediately informed of his/her constitutional rights pursuant to the *Miranda* decision. (POBR 3303h)
3. To insure the voluntariness of an interview with an Involved Officer that has not reached the level of a custodial interrogation, the investigator may wish to advise the involved officer he/she is not in custody and is free to leave the interview
4. Prior to the interview of any involved officer the Investigative Interview Teams should endeavor to review all available incident reports, audio/video recordings from police vehicle in-car cameras, TASER-CAM cameras, personal body cameras worn by responding officers, and any independent recording sources (i.e. cellular phone and other video surveillance).
5. Interviews of an Involved Officer and Primary Witness Officer to an incident should, at a minimum, be audio recorded, and best practice would dictate the interview should be video recorded as well.
6. Employing Agency representative(s) will be permitted to remotely monitor the interview or have timely access to any recording made of the interview.
7. Officer "Walk-Through" of the Crime Scene  
 On a case-by-case basis, the Incident Investigator may direct the officer to do a "walk-through" of the crime scene. The Incident Investigator will determine the timing of the "walk-through," which should not impede the on-going investigation and evidence collection. If a "walk-through" of the crime scene is granted, it should be recorded with both video and audio capabilities and done with the officer's counsel present. In addition, an admonition to the principle parties should be given which discusses and identifies possible changes to the crime scene from the time of the event or other factors which may be present at the time of the "walk-through" that differ from those factors present at the time of the incident.

If more than one officer to the event is requested to do a "walk-through," it will be done one officer at a time and out of view of any media presence or recording capability to maintain best evidentiary value. Refer to Exhibit D – Admonition.

8. Exhaustion, Sustenance and Length of Questioning  
 An Officer Involved Critical Incident is one of the most stressful and time-consuming incident an officer may encounter. The emotional and physiological effects of an event of this magnitude will often be taxing on all involved parties. Care should be taken to weigh the need to obtain an immediate statement with the need to maintain the involved parties' well-being. While it is always a good idea to obtain a statement immediately following the incident, there may be times when allowing one or all of the involved parties to obtain sleep and sustenance prior to the interview.

Care should be given to the length of the interview. Officer Involved Incident Investigations are usually lengthy and very time consuming. Often times, the interviewee is required to stay in seclusion for long periods of time. This, too, will add to the length of time it will take for the process to be completed. The Incident Investigators must take measures to address the length of an investigation and its interview while maintaining the aforementioned officer's wellness.

The Incident Investigators should never short-cut the investigation, but time management is the responsibility of the Incident Investigator. Open lines of communication are necessary during the entire investigation and the involved officer(s) and their representatives should be kept aware of delays and provided on-going updates on the investigation. Maintaining this balance of communication will assist with the investigation and establish trust and transparency with all involved parties.

If unique circumstances or individual department policy dictate interviews of the Involved Incident Officer be conducted at a later time, that decision should be a collaborative one between the Involved Officer, his/her counsel and the OICI Investigators. "Reasonable preparation" with an Involved Officer's Counsel shall be permitted and each case should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with all parties equally informed as to the necessity and gravity of this action; prior to the final decision being made. Officers, who are allowed to provide interview information at a later time based on the influential event circumstances or policy conditions used to evoke this decision, should be advised not to discuss the circumstances of the case with anyone or subject themselves to sources of information that would alter their understanding or perception of the incident.

#### **VI. OFFICER PLACEMENT ON ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE:**

It will be the responsibility of the officer's employing agency Chief or Sheriff to make the determination and arrangements for placing the involved officer(s) on administrative leave. Additionally, assignment of a replacement firearm, if the weapon was preserved for evidence, will be at the discretion and responsibility of the officer's employing agency.

#### **VII. INTOXICANT TESTING**

During an Officer-Involved Critical Incident, intoxicant testing should be pursued. The following options are available for obtaining biological samples:

- A. As soon as practical, obtain a blood sample for alcohol and/or drug testing with the Involved Officer's valid consent; or
- B. Obtain the sample(s) by ordering the employee officer to provide such sample(s) based upon the employer-employee relationship; or
- C. Obtain a blood sample for alcohol and/or drug testing pursuant to a search warrant; or
- D. Obtain a blood sample for alcohol and/or drug testing incidental to the arrest of that person for a crime where criminal culpability has been determined; or
- E. If the Employing Agency asks for a biological fluid sample for administrative purposes after the Incident Investigators have either been unable to obtain a sample or have decided against obtaining one, the Employing Agency will be accommodated as much as possible. The Employing Agency's efforts to obtain a sample should not interfere with the Incident Investigation.
- F. An employee officer may volunteer to provide a biological fluid sample for intoxicant testing even if the Incident Investigators and Employing Agency have not ordered one. Similarly, a person from whom the Incident Investigators or the Employing Agency has taken a sample may wish to have a second sample taken for independent testing. Such requests should normally be accommodated, with the understanding that the employee officer requesting the test will bear any expense for sample collection and testing.

#### **VIII. CELLULAR PHONES, SMART PHONES AND OTHER SOCIAL MEDIA**

Cellular phones, Smart Phones and other Social Media equipment, even if the personal equipment of the officer, may be subject to discovery during an investigation. In that regard, officers should be mindful not to send pictures, text messages, emails, communicating by way of cellular telephone or sending social media posts to other department employees who were involved in the incident between the time of the incident and the time an interview occurs. Individual agencies should establish policies regarding:

1. When and how an officer may use the aforementioned devices while on duty;

2. Evidence collection, documentation and photographing of a Critical Incident while using such devices;
3. Viewing and documenting such items of evidence which are contained within the aforementioned devices;
4. Adopting policies which address the use and documentation of such investigations within or on Social Media sites.
5. The collection of evidence located within the Involved Officers personal phone, if any; keeping in mind the Peace Officer's Bill of Right (POBR) and constitutional rights afforded to him/her under the California and United States Constitutions.

## **IX. CORONER, PATHOLOGIST AND AUTOPSY**

The role and notification of the Coroner in incidents that result in a death investigation are clearly stated within the San Mateo County Police Chiefs Association "Deaths to the Coroner Protocol." Without exception, all aspects of this protocol will be followed as it is in any other death investigation; particularly the procedures outlined in "Officer Involved and In-Custody Deaths."

- A. The Coroner is to be notified immediately and provide on scene examination of the deceased and arrange transportation for the deceased to the coroner's facility.

### **B. Pathologist Briefing**

The Pathologist should receive a full and complete briefing prior to the post-mortem examination. The briefing should include all relevant information available at that time which may tend to aid in determining cause, manner and means of the decedent's death, including the condition of the body when first discovered or secured. To address concerns related to evidence cross contamination, every effort will be made to leave physical evidence in police property or County Forensic Lab storage and bring representative photographs of evidence as needed.

If weapons, ligatures, clothing, footwear, jewelry, medications (in their original containers), poisons, intoxicants, instrumentalities for injection, etc. are brought to the briefing, the Criminalist or Incident Investigator, if in police evidence, will assure items of evidence are properly packaged and sealed to avoid trace evidence cross-contamination. If relevant video recording is available, a copy should be brought to the briefing. The agency bringing items of evidence to the briefing will normally retain custody of those items.

These additional factors shall be included in the briefing:

1. Relevant observations made at the scene.
2. Relevant witness statements.
3. An accounting of items and evidence removed from the body.
4. An accounting of any changes in the position of the body since its discovery.
5. An accounting of any obvious visible changes in the body since first viewed.
6. Any Police Agency reports available and reports of the Deputy Coroner.
7. Photographs and sketches available at the time of autopsy.
8. Verbal briefing by Coroner's Deputies.
9. Verbal briefing by Criminalists or Evidence Technicians.

### **C. Autopsy**

1. All persons attending an autopsy are required to sign the Coroner's Office logbook.
2. At least one member of the Incident Investigation team shall attend the autopsy.
3. A designated photographer shall attend the autopsy. No audio or video recording of an autopsy shall be allowed without the express prior permission of coroner and pathologist.
4. Attendance at an autopsy by persons other than Coroner's Office personnel is subject to the approval of the Coroner (Government code §27491.4). The number of people attending an autopsy must be kept to a minimum due to space limitation, evidentiary considerations, and the need to eliminate distractions.

5. Persons attending an autopsy are present to observe the findings and to collect and record evidence. The extent of their contact with the body will be governed by the pathologist.
6. Investigators should bring GSR test kits and fingerprint evidence collection equipment if collecting this type of evidence.
7. Incident Investigators should bring all evidence marking and packaging materials to collect evidence
8. Those attending will be asked to adhere to safety guidelines in order to minimize exposure to biohazards. Different standards will apply to those who will be in contact with the body versus those who will only view.
9. Until the pathologist has inspected the body and given approval, the body at the morgue shall not be disturbed nor its condition altered in any of the following illustrative ways:
  - a. Movement or removal of clothing
  - b. Movement or removal of any weapon or object
  - c. Collection of hair strands
  - d. Collection of gunshot residue that is associated with wound sites
  - e. Clipping or scraping of fingernails
  - f. Washing or cleaning
  - g. Fingerprinting

**EXCEPTION:** Without the pathologist's approval, fingerprints may be taken from the deceased when all the following criteria are met:

  - There is immediate and serious need to identify the decedent which cannot be satisfied by postponing fingerprinting until after autopsy;
  - There is no trauma to the areas of the fingers and hands which will have to be manipulated;
  - The fingers and hands are photographed before being disturbed;
  - The hands and fingers have been examined for trace evidence including gunshot residue, if applicable, and it has been photographed and collected if present. The collection of trace evidence from areas of the body not directly involved with trauma is permissible without the pathologist's approval; and
  - Insure that palm prints are collected.
10. Photography of the body (without disturbing it) is encouraged. The County Forensic Lab is available to assist in taking high-quality photographs if the agency is unable to provide a photographer. The agency must make arrangements with the Lab in advance. Note: Civil Code of Procedures §129 prohibits photographing deceased bodies except for law enforcement purposes.
11. Autopsy attendees who take notes or make diagrams of autopsy results are strongly urged to use great diligence to insure that their notes and diagrams of the pathologist's findings and opinions are accurate by consulting with the pathologist as the notes are prepared.

## **X. NEWS MEDIA RELATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL ALERT - BLUE ALERT**

### **A. Media Relations**

A representative of the Venue Agency is in the best position to comment about the facts of the case and the progress of the investigation. When multiple agencies are involved or have knowledge of an Incident, the following information release guidelines should be followed:

1. The Venue Agency will assign a particular individual to be the sole contact with the news media to manage the release of information and to minimize interruptions to incident investigators. If this is not feasible, a particular job assignment (e.g., Watch Commander) should be designated. If the Venue Agency has turned over Venue Agency Investigative Responsibility to another agency or the OICI-T, the assigned PIO from the Investigative Agency or the OICI-T and PIO from the officers employing agency should jointly address media issues and discuss the impact and timeliness for release of information to the Media, including Social Media releases.
2. If Incident Investigators determine that the release of a specific piece of information would materially jeopardize the investigation, they shall notify those agencies possessing that knowledge of the hazards of releasing it.

3. Agencies and individuals that are not well informed and intimately involved with the investigation's results and progress should not make statements to the press. As in all other instances, care must be taken to insure that intentionally misleading, erroneous or false statements are not made.
4. The interest of the public's right to know what occurred must be balanced with the requirements of the investigation and in applicable situations, the right of the accused to receive a fair trial. The guidelines for release of information are not intended to impede any Sheriff or Chief from their duty and responsibility to provide timely and relevant information to the communities they serve on police policy and/or procedures when it is needed to add clarity and understanding for the actions of their officers or how the incident will be investigated. This may be especially true when the employing agency is not the venue agency.
5. Information obtained from the Incident Investigators or from the Involved Agencies will not be released by the Coroner's Office without prior clearance from those agencies. Release of information will generally be limited to the following: Autopsy findings, including the condition of the deceased, the cause of death, and toxicology test results, after the involved agencies have received this information. The Coroner's Office will not release any information to the media where there is a pending criminal prosecution.
6. Once the investigation is completed, and the case is referred to the District Attorney's Office for review, any further media inquiries should be referred to the District Attorney's Office.
7. In the spirit of involved agency cooperation, it is recommended that all involved parties to the investigation be apprised in advance of any formal press release or press conference through a "Courtesy Statement" email detailing the content of the proposed release of information or press conference presentation content.

#### B. Blue Alert

California's Blue Alert program was created in 2011 to establish a quick response system designed to issue and coordinate alerts following an attack upon a law enforcement officer. The goal of a Blue Alert is to provide immediate information to the public about a violent suspect via media broadcasts and other notification resources to solicit help from the public in the safe and swift apprehension of a person who could harm others or escape prosecution for their crime.

#### Criteria for a Blue Alert

- A law enforcement officer has been killed, suffers serious injury, or has been assaulted with a deadly weapon and the suspect has fled the scene.
- A law enforcement agency investigating the offense has determined that the suspect poses an imminent threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.
- A detailed description of the suspect's vehicle or license plate is available for broadcast.
- Public dissemination of available information may help avoid/prevent further harm or speed the apprehension of the suspect.
- The Emergency Alert System is not used for a Blue Alert. However, Changeable Message Signs, Highway Advisory Radio, APBNet (Critical Reach fliers), Internet sites, and the Emergency Digital Information Service are used to share the license plate number or a vehicle and suspect description so that the public can help authorities locate the suspect.

## **XI. ACCESS TO REPORTS AND EVIDENCE**

Material created or collected by the Venue Agency's Incident Investigators, as well as by any other assisting agencies, will be made available in a timely manner upon completion of the investigation to those agencies which have a "need to know" and which are legally authorized to receive the information. The material may include:

1. Reports written and collected.

2. Physical evidence obtained.
3. Photographs and diagrams.
4. Recordings.

The agencies with an interest in the Officer-Involved Critical Incident Investigation may include:

1. Investigating agencies.
2. The employer of any Involved Officer.
3. The District Attorney.
4. The Crime Laboratory.
5. The Coroner's Office.

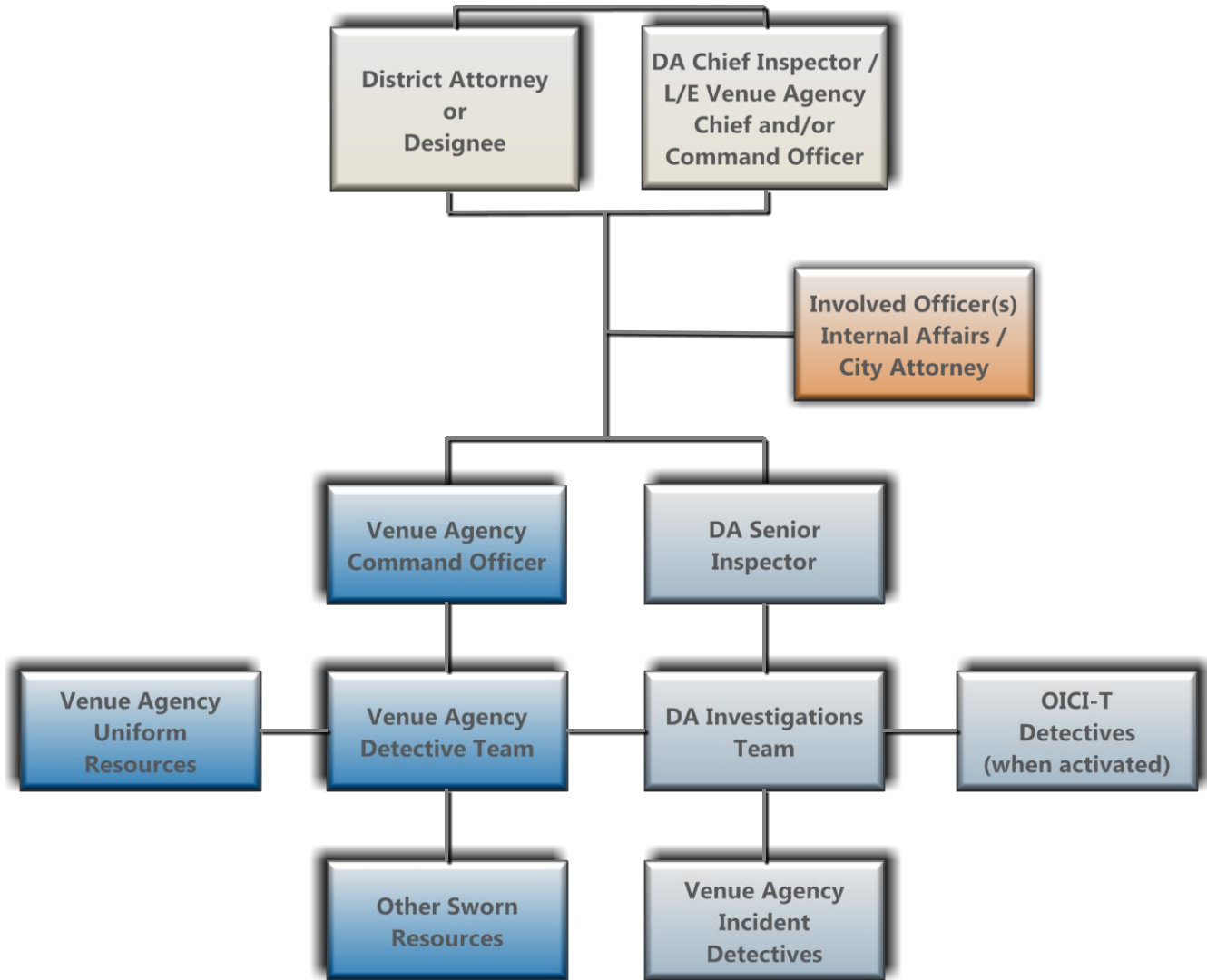
## **XII. FINAL ACTION**

The Officer-Involved Critical Incident Investigation should ideally be completed within 60 days from the time all reports have been submitted to the Office of the District Attorney including the County Forensic Lab review and evaluation of the evidence, absent any unusual circumstances.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Office of the District Attorney will review and analyze all the evidence to determine whether the officer acted lawfully.

**Exhibit A**  
Organizational Chart

*San Mateo County Officer-Involved Critical Incident  
Investigative Organizational Chart*



**Exhibit B**  
Public Safety Statement

A supervisor requesting information from an involved officer at the scene of an Officer-Involved Critical Incident should be clearly defined and limited in scope so as not to violate POBR. With that in mind, the supervisor should request the officer provide information similar to:

- a) Identify the extent of the crime scene(s), including all weapons and evidence
- b) Identify anyone injured and their location
- c) Identify the type of weapon(s) used
- d) Identify the number of rounds fired and direction from each weapon
- e) Identify or describe witnesses
- f) Identify or describe outstanding suspects/vehicles, including direction of travel, elapsed time, weapon information, and nature of crimes



## **Exhibit C**

### **Video/Audio Evidence Review Admonition**

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 events differently than you recall, and may not depict any or 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. Lighting as seen on the video may be different than what is 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. Remember, the video evidence is intended to assist your memory and ensure that your initial statement explains your state of mind at the time of the incident. You should not feel in any way compelled or obligated to explain any difference in what you remember and acted upon from what viewing the additional evidence provides you. If listening to audio recordings or viewing video recordings provides additional clarity to what you remember that is fine; if it doesn’t, that’s fine too.

**Exhibit D**  
Scene Walk-Through Admonition

Primary and witness officers who have completed their initial interview and agree to participate in a walk-through of the scene or multiple scenes should consider that certain conditions of the scene(s) will have changed from the time of the incident. Conditions in lighting, weather, sound levels, vehicle placement, landscaping, removal of obstacles or debris and the like may have changed substantially from the time of the incident and **may or may not** provide you with additional insight into the incident. Remember, the walk-through is intended to assist your memory and ensure that your initial statement explains your state of mind at the time of the incident. You should not feel in any way compelled or obligated to explain any difference in what you remember and acted upon from what walking the scene provides you. If walking the scene provides additional clarity to what you remember that is fine; if it doesn't, that's fine too.

## **Exhibit E**

### Mandatory Notification on Death of Prisoner or Arrestee

The following statutes outline mandatory death notification procedures involving the death of a prisoner or arrestee:

#### GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 12525

##### Report of Prisoner Death

In any case in which a person dies while in the custody of any law enforcement agency or while in custody in a local or state correctional facility in this state, the law enforcement agency or the agency in charge of the correctional facility shall report in writing to the Attorney General, within 10 days after the death, all facts in the possession of the law enforcement agency or agency in charge of the correctional facility concerning the death. These writings are public records within the meaning of subdivision (d) of Section 6252 of the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1), are open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253, 6256, 6257, and 6258. Nothing in this section shall permit the disclosure of confidential medical information that may have been submitted to the Attorney General's office in conjunction with the report except as provided in Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 56) of Division 1 of the Civil Code.

*(Amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 529, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 1993.)*

#### CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTION 5021

##### Death Occurring in Certain Facilities, Report Requirements

(a) Any death that occurs in any facility operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the State Department of State Hospitals, a city, county, or city and county, including county juvenile facilities, or any facility which is under contract with any of these entities for the incarceration, rehabilitation, holding, or treatment of persons accused or convicted of crimes, shall be reported within a reasonable time, not to exceed two hours, of its discovery by authorities in the facility to the county sheriff, or his or her designated representative, and to the coroner's office, of the county in which the facility is located, as provided in Section 27491 of the Government Code. These deaths shall also be reported to the district attorney, or his or her designated representative, of the county in which the facility is located as soon as a representative of the district attorney's office is on duty. If the facility is located within the city limits of an incorporated city, the report shall also be made to the chief of police in that city, or to his or her designated representative, within a reasonable time, not to exceed two hours, of its discovery.

Any death of a person in a facility operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall also be reported to the Chief of Medical Services in the Central Office of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or his or her designated representative, as soon as a representative of that office is on duty.

(b) The initial report of the death of a person required in subdivision (a) may be transmitted by telephone, direct contact, or by written notification, and shall outline all pertinent facts known at the time the report is made and all persons to contact, in addition to any other information the reporting person or officer deems pertinent.

(c) The initial report of the death of a person as required in subdivision (a) shall be supplemented by a written report, which shall be submitted to the entities listed in subdivision (a) within eight hours of the discovery of the death. This written report shall include all circumstances and details of the death that were known at the time the report was prepared, and shall include the names of all persons involved in the death, and all persons with knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the death.

*(Amended by Stats. 2012, Ch. 24, Sec. 49. Effective June 27, 2012.)*

**Exhibit F**Individual Agency Equipment for Automatic Audio/Video Recording with Policy for Stop and Download  
2014

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Body Worn Camera System</b>		<b>In-Car Camera System</b>	
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Atherton Police Department		No		No
B.A.R.T. Police Department	Yes			No
Belmont Police Department		No		No
Brisbane Police Department		No		No
Burlingame Police Department		No		No
California Highway Patrol		No		No
Colma Police Department		No		No
Daly City Police Department		No		No
East Palo Alto Police Department		No		No
Foster City Police Department		No		No
Hillsborough Police Department		No		No
Menlo Park Police Department	Yes			No
Pacifica Police Department		No		No
Redwood City Police Department		No		No
San Bruno Police Department		No		No
San Mateo County Sheriff's Office		No		No
San Mateo Police Department		No		No
South San Francisco Police Department		No		No

**Exhibit G**  
Questionnaire for Involved Officer

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
	Video and Audio Recording as available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise of: Date/ Time/ Location of interview</li> <li>• Who is present (self introductions if appropriate) their reason for attending.</li> <li>• Interview format, lead investigator.</li> <li>• Voluntary interview, confirm the officer has not been ordered to talk to you.</li> </ul>
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	
	Officer name and agency ID number?
	How long have you been in law enforcement?
	Which agencies have you been employed by?
	Which assignments have you worked?
	How long have you been employed by your current agency?
	What is your current assignment?
	What other assignments have you held in your current agency?
	Do you have secondary employment, outside employment?
	Are you attending schooling outside of your department requirements?
	Are you right or left handed? Do you have a dominant hand?
	Which side of your body is your holster located/TASER/Secondary weapon?
<b>PRE-INCIDENT INFORMATION (ON DUTY)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were you on duty at the time of the incident? (If off duty move to next section Pre-Incident Information off duty)</li> </ul>
	What time did your shift begin today?
	What time did you arrive for work?
	What was your duty assignment?
	Are you assigned to a specific area?
	Were you driving your “normally” assigned vehicle?
	Were you working with a partner? Who?
	Do you normally work with a partner? Who?
	What clothing were you wearing when you started your shift? Specific outerwear.
	Who was your direct supervisor today?
	Was this your normal shift/assignment?
	When did you complete your last shift?
	When did you last sleep?
	How long did you sleep?
	What time did you wake up to start your day?
	How did you feel when you started your shift?
	How was the time off prior to your work shift?
	What type of calls have you handled today?
	Were any of the calls you responded to high stressed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fights, pursuits, etc.</li> </ul>
	How was your shift prior to the incident?
	Have you ever handled a call for service in the area, or location?

	What were they and how did they conclude?
	Are you aware of any prior calls to the area or location?
	What was the nature of the call and how were they concluded?
	Are you aware of any officer safety issues associated to the area, location?
	Have there been any law enforcement bulletins specific to the: area, person, vehicle, etc.?
	Have you had previous contact with the person, family members or gang associates?
	What were they and how did they conclude?
<b>PRE-INCIDENT INFORMATION (OFF DUTY)</b>	
	When did you work your last shift?
	How many days have you been off of work?
	When did you last sleep?
	How long did you sleep?
	What were you doing prior to the incident?
	Were these your normal days off?
	What clothes were you wearing just prior to the incident?
	During your last work shift, were any of the calls you responded to high stress?
	What have you been doing during your time off?
	What type of safety equipment do you carry?
<b>INCIDENT</b>	
<b>General Question</b>	
	Please tell me from the start to the end what happened?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of use of force escalation</li> <li>• State of mind</li> <li>• In fear for life of self or others.</li> </ul>
<b>Specific Questions</b>	
	How did you become involved in this incident?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispatched?</li> <li>• On-View/Self initiated?</li> <li>• Cover call?</li> </ul>
	Where were you just prior to the incident?
	What were you doing?
	What can you remember regarding the radio traffic?
	What was your route of travel to the location?
	Were you familiar with the location/individual prior to arrival?
	What did you know about the location/individual prior to arrival?
	What did you see when you arrived at the location?
	Where did you park?
	Who did you see when you arrived?
	What were they doing?
	Who were they with?
	How did you approach the incident (on foot)?
	What happened next? Step by step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was the subject doing?</li> <li>• What type of contact did you have with the subject prior to discharging your weapon?</li> <li>• What did the subject do?</li> <li>• Why did you discharge your firearm?</li> <li>• How many times did you discharge your firearm?</li> <li>• How much time between discharges?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were you aiming at?</li> <li>• What was behind the intended target?</li> <li>• Were your shots having an impact on the subject(s) actions?</li> <li>• How far were you from the intended target?</li> <li>• Please show me how you were discharging your weapon?</li> <li>• Why did you stop firing?</li> </ul>
<b>POST-INCIDENT</b>	
	What happened immediately after the incident?
	What do you remember doing after you stopped discharging your weapon?
	Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio traffic</li> <li>• Securing subject</li> <li>• Provide aid</li> <li>• Rescue others</li> </ul>
	Who else was present when the incident occurred?
	What were they doing?
	If the subject was armed, do you know what happened to the weapon?
	Did you provide a "Public Safety" statement? To who?
	Who have you told about the incident?
	Did you have a recording/electronic device that possibly recorded any of the incident?
	Are you aware of "any" recording/electronic device that possibly recorded any of the incident?
<b>VISION</b>	
	Do you wear corrective lenses? If yes, were you wearing corrective lenses at the time of the incident?
	How is your vision?
	What was the lighting at the time of the incident?
	Was there anything obstructing or impairing visibility?
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	
	What type of car were you driving?
	How is it painted?
	Any specific markings?
	What was the car number?
	Was the emergency equipment functioning properly?
	Were you wearing a uniform?
	Describe your outermost clothing?
	Were you wearing a jacket? Describe
	Were you wearing a hat? Describe
	What part of your clothing and car identifies you as law enforcement?
	Did you identify yourself as a police officer? How? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbally, what did you say?</li> <li>• Appearance, how?</li> </ul>
	Do you believe the subject knew you were an officer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you know?</li> <li>• Was there verbal recognition or a visual clue?</li> </ul>
<b>PHYSICAL CONDITION</b>	

	Do you have any injuries from the incident? How did they occur?
	Did you have any injuries prior to the incident? How did they occur?
	Do you need any medical assistance at this time?
	Was your equipment/uniform damaged during the incident?
	Have you consumed alcohol in the last 24 hours? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How much?</li> <li>• When?</li> <li>• When was the last time you consumed alcohol?</li> <li>• What was it?</li> </ul>
	Have you taken any medication in the last 24 hours? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was it prescribed? What is it for? How often?</li> <li>• Was it over the counter? What is it for? How often?</li> <li>• Was any of the medication unlawful? What is it for? How often?</li> </ul>
	Do you feel any of the effects of the medication? What are they? Normal?
<b>SAFETY EQUIPMENT</b>	
	What equipment do you carry on your person while on duty? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio</li> <li>• Baton/full size/expandable</li> <li>• OC spray</li> <li>• Taser</li> <li>• Duty firearm</li> <li>• Secondary firearm</li> <li>• Handcuffs</li> <li>• Flashlight</li> <li>• Audio recorder</li> <li>• Video recorder</li> <li>• Ballistic vest</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
	What safety equipment did you use at the time of the incident?
	What type of firearm do you carry? Make-Model-Caliber
	When was the last time you qualified with it?
	How long have you used this specific firearm?
	What type of ammunition did you have in your firearm, department Issued?
	How was your weapon loaded, how many live rounds, including in the chamber?
	When was the last time you cleaned your weapon? Besides today have you fired it since the last cleaning?
	If firearm used, what firearm did you discharge today? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When was the last time you qualified with it?</li> </ul>
	Have you had your weapon modified in any way?
	Have you had any of your equipment modified in any way?
<b>TRAINING</b>	
	Have you received any specialized training in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbal judo, negotiations, tactical communications, CIRT?</li> <li>• First Aid</li> <li>• Drivers training, EVOG</li> <li>• Weapons training, SWAT, Marksman</li> </ul>
	Do you have any prior military experience?



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where were you deployed?</li> <li>• Were you involved in a lethal use of force in combat?</li> </ul>
<b>FOLLOW UP</b>	
	Is there anything you feel I should know about this incident that will help me understand what occurred?
	Counsel, do you have any questions you wish to ask or answers you feel need clarification?
	Officer, do you have any questions of me, or of the process which is taking place.

**Exhibit H**

Field Investigation Guidelines Check-off List

See attached document



# **SAN MATEO COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS & SHERIFF ASSOCIATION**

## **OFFICER INVOLVED CRITICAL INCIDENTS CHECKLIST 2014**

Exhibit H

### Table of Contents

Item:	Page
1. Initial Notification to Homicide Investigator by field Commander or Supervisor	2
2. Incident Investigator Receipt of Notification	6
3. Incident Investigator arrival at Scene	7
4. Incident Investigator Team crime Scene Viewing	10
5. Crime Scene Processing and Evidence Collection with County Forensic Lab	12
6. Preliminary Investigation Considerations	15
7. Involved Officer(s) Interview and Processing	16
8. Witness Interviews and Processing	20
9. Suspect Interviews and Processing	22
10. Deceased Victim / Suspect Processing	24
11. Pathologist and Autopsy Considerations	25

Initial Notification to Homicide Investigator by field Commander or Supervisor\*

\*Information may Include:

*(all information may not be immediately available but should be aggressively sought, for staged notification)*

- Event Number:
- Location:
  - Street address; or
- GPS coordinates: open field, train tracks, waterway, shoreline, etc.
- Time of call or time of discovery:
- Time of death and agency pronouncing: police, fire paramedics
- Approximate time Victim may have been deceased:
  - Recent (no visible lividity)
  - Several Hours (some lividity)
  - Several Days (bloating, etc.)
  - Extensive Time (decomposition)
- Reporting Party location:
- Victim(s) relationship with Suspect(s)
- Victim(s) deceased or pending: number
- Victim(s) name, age, sex and race
- Victim(s) location:
  - At one scene
  - At multiple locations within one jurisdiction
  - At multiple locations & jurisdictions
  - Dismembered and at multiple scenes
  - Killed at one scene, located at another
  - Hospital
- Deceased Victim(s) apparent modality of death:
  - Body force: fist, feet, etc.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Beat with blunt object</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shot</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strangled</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Asphyxiated</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drowned</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hanged: rope, wire, clothing, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Beat with blunt object or other tools</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fall from structure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hit, run over, or drug by vehicle, etc.</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Deceased Victim(s)</u> use of weapons on Suspect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Body force</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Handgun</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rifle</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Knife</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other objects or tools, etc.</li> </ul> </li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Pending Victim(s)</u> apparent modality of death, pending death pronouncement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Body force: fist, feet, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Beat with blunt object</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shot</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strangled</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Asphyxiated</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Immersion in water</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hanged: rope, wire, clothing, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Beat with blunt object or other tools</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fall from structure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hit, run over, or drug by vehicle, etc.</li> </ul> </li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Pending Victim(s)</u> use of weapons on Suspect, pending death pronouncement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Body force, defensive wounds</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Handgun</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rifle</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Knife</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other objects or other tools</li> </ul> </li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Suspect(s) Deceased (number):</u></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Suspect(s) Deceased:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> name</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> age</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> sex</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> race</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eye color, glasses Yes/No</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hair: color, style, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facial hair: mustache, goatee, beard</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos: type(s), location(s), etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clothing description</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Noticeable physical deformity, scars</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Visible injuries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weapon(s) in their possession: type</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Suspect(s) Deceased</u> : apparent modality of death:</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Suicide</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Body force: fist, feet, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shot</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strangled</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Asphyxiated</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Beat with blunt object</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fall from structure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hit, run over, drug by vehicle, etc.</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Suspect(s) Living</u> : <i>in-custody</i> description:</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Name</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Age</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sex</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Race</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eye color, glasses Yes/No</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hair: color, style, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facial hair: mustache, goatee, beard</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos: type(s), location(s), etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Noticeable physical deformity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Possible injury type and location</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clothing:</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hat or cover: color, style, logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jacket: color, style, logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shirt: color, style, logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pants: color style, length</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Belt: Color, style, buckle with logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Socks: color, prison style</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shoes, sandals, or absence of</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Suspect(s) Living</u> : <i>at-large</i> description</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Name: and any DOJ, RIMS Numbers</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Age</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sex</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Race</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eye color, glasses Yes/No</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hair: color, style, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facial hair: mustache, goatee, beard</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tattoos: type(s), location(s), etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Noticeable physical deformity, scars</li> </ul>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Possible weapon(s) in their possession</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Possible injury type and location</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clothing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hat or cover: color, style, logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jacket: color, style, logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shirt: color, style, logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pants: color style, length</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Belt: Color, style, buckle with logo?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Socks: color, prison style</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shoes, sandals, or absence of</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Suspect(s) transportation</u> left at scene or used to escape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> On foot: Last Direction of Travel (DOT)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Car, truck, van <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> License number and state</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Model</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Height: standard, lowered, raised</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Color: Exterior and interior</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Visible damage, location &amp; extent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Signs or writing on exterior</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tinted or clear windows</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Window decals or rearview mirror hanging objects</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Special wheels or hubcaps</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> License number and state</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Color</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Unique features: fairing, bags, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Style: Mountain, 10-speed, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Color</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Taxi, Bus, Train, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weapon(s) or instrumentalities used by <u>Suspect</u> to kill Victim(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Handgun</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rifle</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Knife</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sword</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Blunt object: pipe, bat, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other objects or tools</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drowned</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strangulation: hands</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gassed: vehicle CO-2 emissions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hanged: with rope, wire, clothing, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drug induced: injection, pills, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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- Forced alcohol consumption
- Poison
  
- Suspect(s) disfigurement of Victim(s)
- Complete dismemberment
- Body parts removed: fingers, hands, feet, teeth, ears, etc.
- Sexual organ(s) removed or damaged
- Fetus cut out of deceased
- Carving of symbols on body
- Excessive damage to the face when probable cause of death was a result of another injury
  
- Suspect(s) attempt to cover up killing
- Arson or Explosive: body, structure, vehicle, vessel, etc.
- Dissolving chemicals on body
- Buried: in ground, in structure, etc.
- Dumped in remote area, at sea, etc.
  
- Number of Witnesses needing to be interviewed and their names and location (field, hospital, PD) and contact Info.

**Incident Investigator receipt of notification:**

- Record exact time(s) notification received and who called
- Record type code of call: homicide, murder-suicide, etc.
- Record location of event
- Record initial information provided by field supervisor or command officer calling
- Record arrest time(s) and location of suspects, any juvenile arrest issues
- Time death was pronounced (by whom)
- Request CAD transcripts and copy of 911 transmissions as well as Radio Dispatch tapes and incoming calls are being preserved and confirmed ready for Investigator pick up
- Notifications as needed



- Has Coroner been notified, ETA
- Anticipate walk through for viewing of body. **\*\*Incident Investigator will direct Coroner to body on arrival**
- Based on the information provided conduct personnel assessment needs and activate the correct amount of resources
- Insure FBI LEO VCC has been started or detective responding to office will start

**Incident Investigator arrival at Scene:**

- Ensure Crime Scene Log has been established, check in
- Update BOL's and confirm if Code 666 broadcast has been initiated, if needed
- Contact on-scene Supervisor or Incident Commander and be briefed on any changes or updates on information initially provided or requested
- Attend to any medical needs of associated victims, witnesses or suspects
- Verify police, fire, or medical personal pronounced death and no signs of life exist.
- Verify names and contact information have been collected for fire or medical personal
- Verify a canvass for witnesses and video surveillance has been initiated and note who is assigned as lead point-of-contact
- Verify if "canvass form" is being used for documentation of contacts
- Instruct canvass team to verify all witness points of observation by standing in the exact position of observation and make independent observations on what was observed, heard, smelled, etc.
- Document time of witness observation
- Direct canvass forms to be turned into

<p>Incident Investigator(s) as soon as completed and reviewed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Update the perimeter containment and expand/reduce locations if needed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain location and number of identified witnesses</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain location and condition of suspect(s) if arrested</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Record outside elements of the crime scene (e.g.) lighting, temperatures, rain, daylight, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Take initial photos needed to show future interviewees</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>DO NOT USE PERSONAL CELL PHONE!</u></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If victim has been transported from crime scene, verify someone is with the body</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify who found the body, touched the body or moved the body (for later interviews)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Speak with the Reporting Party (RP) or eyewitnesses to obtain an initial idea of what occurred if they are still in the field.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assign officers to conduct canvass for vehicles parked in close proximity of the crime scene. Consider using LPR vehicle.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If deceased parties (victim or suspect) are in open exterior areas that are easily viewable by the passing public, place temporary cloth or canvass walls around the body, or any barrier to obstruct view</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If the deceased parties are local public or private school attendees, and the school year is in session, notify school administrators for possible student grieving counselors, if needed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If any child was taken by the suspect after the killing (parent, guardian, or other) authorize any Amber Alert notification</li> </ul>	
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- Brief the assigned D.D.A. or D.A. Investigator on any pending legal assistance needed for search warrants, arrest warrants, and other court orders as deemed appropriate
- Notify N.C.R.I.C. of any potential border crossing into Canada or Mexico issues
- Notify local airports of suspect information and pending escape
- If appropriate, provide license plate information to NCRIC (ALPR) database administrator and or airport parking management administrator
- If financial instruments (credit cards, etc.) are taken, do not deactivate and make sure they are not immediately listed as stolen (for activity tracking)
- If suspect vehicle is fitted with FasTrak®, make notifications to appropriate agency (phone number here)
- If suspect vehicle is equipped with On-Star or other tracking devices: Lo-Jack, Sirius Radio, etc., request assistance as appropriate
- If the suspect has other mobile electronic devices with tracking capability (phones, computers, etc.) request assistance as appropriate
- Other

**Incident Investigator Team crime scene viewing:**

- Conduct a field briefing prior to walk-through with field supervisor and fill in any missing information from the initial notification briefing or requested info.
- Ideally Crime Lab should be present
- Coroner may be present but not necessary for walkthrough
- Check in with the log officer

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wear gloves and medical cloth booties</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Avoid contamination and try not to touch items within the crimes scene</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Limit the amount of people entering into the inner crime scene and perimeter</u></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consider dedicated ingress and egress paths so as not to disturb evidence</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Take notes and initial pictures for future interviews</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential evidence for collection</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Look for signs of forced entry and/or point of entry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Look for point of exit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Observe the condition of the crime scene(s): disorganized, organized, staged, cleaned up, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consider possible alibis and defenses to this particular crime scene</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No smoking or chewing tobacco within crime scene</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Avoid the use of cellular phone within the crime scene</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a basic sketch showing door, windows, lights, etc. within the crime scene and position(s) of the body(ies)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do not disturb the final resting position of the deceased (victim or suspect) or conduct any search for evidence or identification. The deceased body belongs to the Coroner</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct exit briefing with patrol supervisor and discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Duration of crime scene containment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Return time for evacuated people</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Anticipated arrival of Crime Lab and when perimeter can be reduced or broken down</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coroner removal of body(ies) time</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Where to direct news media questions after Investigators have departed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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- Crime Lab Briefing by Incident Investigator at scene:
- Should start with initial walkthrough
- Identify all present
- Discuss a macro to micro strategy for identification, collection, preservation of identified evidence
- Discuss methods for locating and identifying before collection:
- Simple point and identify
- Field grid search
- Alternate light source viewing
- Powder dusting for latent prints
- Other
- Discuss methods for collection, packaging, tagging, preservation
- Agree or determine division of labor:
- Who will be responsible to collect, package and store different types of evidence after jointly identified
- Who will conduct secondary processing on unique evidence and submit for analysis
- Who will process living suspect or associated incident victim/witness
- GSR
- Trace evidence
- Sexual Assault Evidence Kit
- Clothing
- Other

**Crime Scene Processing and Evidence Collection with County Forensic Lab Personnel:**

- Coordinate all crime scene evidence “division of labor responsibilities” for collection and methods of processing with the Crime Lab through a formal briefing with Incident Investigators
- Maintain appropriate crime scene security for integrity of evidence preservation
- Coordinate body removal with Coroner
- All evidence collected will be documented on one evidence collection log kept and maintained by the police department investigating the homicide. The log will be a complete reference for collection and

<p>tracking of evidence; where stored (temporarily or permanently); who is maintaining custody; what is being considered for additional processing (ballistics, chemical analysis, DNA, etc.). Any change in the status of evidence will need to be reported to the police department for accurate record updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Criminalist and Homicide Investigators shall work together to ensure “chain of evidence” rules are followed to maintain the chain of custody log</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Through a crime scene briefing and walkthrough with the Crime Lab, establish the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Photograph and video record the original condition of the crime scene before collecting any evidence</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish a collection priority and methodology that does not destroy surrounding or remaining evidence to be collected</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Move from least disturbing collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Physical viewing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Alternate light source viewing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Alternate light photography</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Digital room capture photography</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sketching</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Measuring, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To more destructive collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Casting</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Black or magnetic powder dusting</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Disassembly of items</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rearranging area for access</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Digging, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use proper packaging and preservation methodology that will best preserve the evidence in its present state with concern for destruction, cross-contamination or decay; during/after collection and preservation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish a drying procedure for wet/blood soaked clothing, carpet, furniture, vehicle interior, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Photograph and preserve evidence which can be lost or damaged due to inclement</li> </ul>	
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weather as soon as possible

- Document surrounding vehicles, their positions and plates, use LPR vehicle if available, **\*\*NOTE: Have NCRIC save the information in a designated file specific to the investigation\*\***
- Ensure the “legal standing” of involved parties and need for search warrants
- Notes and/or notebooks should be collected and kept within the case file
- Establish an evidence log
- Every case will have an identified evidence collector or “finder” to assist with collection and documentation of all evidence.
- Ensure a canvass for all evidence, witnesses and additional clues has been completed
- Video collection shall be completed. Also consider cellular phone video footage
- Document all blood stains evidence via a photograph and/or video documentation
- Measure and record all evidence in relation to fix objects
- Record arrival times and departure times of all persons within the crime scene via the Crime Scene Log of Evidence Log
- Forensic Specialists called to the scene should follow established “best practice” collection procedures and establish an internal check list for evidence collection
- Criminalist called to the scene shall work with the lead Homicide Investigator to identify items needed for collection and processing through a formal briefing
- Items such as police weapons (guns, tools, etc.) should be given priority for processing. These items should be returned as soon as possible to their rightful owners

- Other

**Preliminary Investigation Considerations:**

- When investigating an **Officer Involved Critical Incident**, reference the *San Mateo County Officer Involved Critical Incident Protocol and **Addendum “A”** to this checklist for additional investigative guidance.**
- Consider legal assistance such as search warrants, need for on-call DDA, etc.
- Identify “issues of standing” or search warrant(s) needed to process crime scene
- Consider schedule for interviewing Identified witnesses at Station; times they have been waiting, juvenile considerations for parental notification
- Identify location and condition of suspect(s) (In Custody vs. not In Custody) and time lapsed from initial arrest for legal phone calls
- Identify other involved parties
- Identify additional resources needed
  - Uniformed Patrol
  - Street Crimes, SWAT
  - Incident Investigators
  - Special language skills
  - Crime scene processors
- Make or update necessary notifications



- Determine the scope of your general crime scene and the need to expand/contract perimeter tape, or how many crime scenes there are and distances apart
- Consider briefing information needed by PIO for Media release
- Other

**Involved Officer(s) Interview and Processing:**

**\*When Investigating an Officer Involved Critical Incident, Investigators shall reference the San Mateo County Officer Involved Critical Incident Protocol for additional information and details.**

- For interviews and processing of Involved Officer(s), reference the San Mateo County Officer Involved Critical Incident Protocol; Section VII and Section VIII for additional guidance**
- When practical and safe conditions exist, remove the officer from their field responsibilities and transport the Involved Officer(s) to the police department, or other secured facility**
- Address medical attention immediately**
- Before departing the incident area, allow the Involved Officer to take notes while at the scene but respect the need to maintain crime scene preservation and do not allow officer(s) to reenter the crime scene**
- Verify that the Involved Officer(s) is with another person and has been separated from other involved parties**
- Ensure the officer has been provided an opportunity to meet with their proper**

**representative(s)**

- Ensure photos of the have been taken as he/she was dressed at the time of the incident**
- Have the Crime Lab respond or a certified evidence technician to collect the officer's equipment and uniform**
- Photograph all relevant injuries to the officer after the uniform is removed. Use proper evidentiary photographic collection processes, i.e. macro to micro, one without and one with ruler device when appropriate**
- Take steps to comply with all POBR issues**
- Allow the involved officer the opportunity to speak with their attorney, if requested**
- Ascertain if a public safety statement was made/taken from the involved officer and identify who took this statement**
- The Involved Incident Officer and Primary Witness Officer will not write their own reports as an account of the incident. Incident Investigators will interview each involved officer and have their recorded statements entered into the record at a later time**
- Use a standardized "question and answer" format while conducting the interview (*Use the San Mateo County Officer Involved Critical Incident Protocol for sample questions*)**
- Have a 'rough' scene diagram or photos to use within the interview**
- Allow agency I.A. administrative representative or others with**

**responsibilities to the investigation a location to view the interview in a designated area.**

- Only two Incident Investigators and the officer's Counsel should be in the interview room**
- Avoid leading or suggestive questions of the officer during the interview**
- Ask clarifying questions**
- Establish the officers years of experience, assignments, basic and specialized training and basic background during the interview to establish the "reasonableness" of his/her actions based on their training and experience**
- Ask about the officer's well-being (i.e. sleep patterns, normal work shift, medications used, etc.)**
- Confirm at what time during the officers work day the incident occurred and when that last time they slept in reference to the start of their shift**
- Discuss the officer's uniform of the day (if this was an undercover operation, what is the uniform)**
- If this was a pre-planned event, discuss operation plans, briefing and other pertinent conversations. Were they part of the briefing?**
- Address whether this is a voluntary statement and/or forced statement by the officer employee - employer relationship (Lybarger ?)**

- If needed, address Miranda**
  
- Address the issue of police jargon and nomenclature not known to the general public**
  
- At the conclusion of the initial interview, have the officer's employing agency representative, Chief, or Sheriff place the officer on 'administrative leave'**
  
- After the initial interview is completed and a different interview is scheduled to view video or listen to audio recordings, provide an admonishment to the officer prior to viewing that video pursuant to current protocols outlined in the San Mateo County Officer Involved Critical Incident Protocol.**
  
- Insure the opportunity has been offered and or scheduled for a critical incident stress debriefing session**

### **Witness Interviews and Processing:**

- Inform witnesses of their importance but ability to leave if this becomes an issue
- Identify the location(s) of witnesses
- Prioritize witness interviews
- In reverse order of importance
- Any juvenile considerations
- Emotional issues of witnesses (e.g. related or close friends with the victim)
- Cell phone connectivity restrictions or use to aid in identifying other witnesses or suspect, including possible location
- Set up process to monitor Social Media
- Digitally record interview (Required)
- Video recording of interview is also preferred, but not required
- Complete Witness Interview sheet with photograph
- Make sure to ask the, “Who, What, Where, When, Why and How questions”
- Go over the witness’s sensory information
- Remember cell phone video capture and social media information downloads collection or preservation, on voluntary basis if appropriate; otherwise search warrant!
- Consider recordings of crime in progress, etc. on witness phone that may be displayed on Social Media, You Tube, etc.
- Consensual DNA Bucal Swab, Prints; explain for elimination purposes!
- Obtain exact witness location to determine actual view point and perspective
- Witness Identification of Suspect
- Describe circumstances on how

- Identification was made
- Known to witness
- Infield show up
- How conducted
- Timeframe when conducted
- Distance from suspect when viewed
- Lighting conditions
- Any staging of clothing
- Any utterances performed
- Hospital show up
- Same viewing considerations
- Photograph viewing and what type used: booking or non-booking, etc.
- Person showing photographs
- What allows witness to be able to identify suspect
- How was identification made
  
- Memorialize complete identification process in officer(s) reports
  
- Consider witness statement is untruthful because of:
  - Relationship to victim
  - Relationship to suspect
  - Dislike or mistrust of police
  - Fabricated for self-importance
  - Religious restrictions on cooperativeness
  - At this point they are an unidentified suspect
  
- Inform witness that they will need to remember what they told the police and it may be many years before trial. Help them with a memory connectivity methodology to remember what they provided, i.e., witness can remember suspect because he/she looks like somebody they already know
  
- Coordinate Sketch Artist session, if appropriate

**Suspect Interviews and Processing:**

- Suspect(s) location**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Complete suspect I/D sheet</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Consider suspect connectivity to other homicides or serious crimes in or out of area and notify associated detectives for joint or informed interviews</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Verify how positive identification was obtained (via eyewitness and/or photo line-up)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Audio (required) and Video recording recommended</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Consider Case Strategies (i.e. interview and release/Ramey Warrants/Ruse, etc.)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Detention time limits</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Juvenile time limitations</u></b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>No more than two detectives at a time in interview</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Custodial or Non-custodial Interviews</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b><u>Juvenile Interview Time Limitations</u></b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Juvenile Booking (Charge as an adult or not)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Miranda Issues</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Dying declarations</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Diminished Capacity Considerations</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Consider pre-text phone calls</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Evidence Collection</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Full photos of suspect with clothing on and off to identify injuries.</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Complete detailed identification and photo mapping of all tattoos, body piercing, self-mutilation, etc.</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Rape Kit evidence collection</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Strip Search, if needed, on a large piece</b></li> </ul>	
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of butcher paper or equivalent

- GSR Collection (do not allow suspect to wash hands)**
- DNA Bucal collection**
- Specimen Sample – Blood preferred for felony arrest, Urine for certain drugs.**
- Search Warrants for DNA Mapping and body cavity searches**
- Cell phone and email collected**
- Social Media Log-In names and passcodes**
- Consider Social Media and Internet subscriber “Preservation Letters”**
- Birth place**
- Next of Kin**
- Origin of family (i.e. County and State(s))**
- At booking, consider separate holding cell**
- Coordinate “immediate” jail phone recording and archiving; monitor connectivity and log of activity**
- Monitor jail visitation roster**
- Request jail phone calls to be recorded and available for detective review on pre-determined schedule**
- Other**

**Deceased Victim / Suspect Processing :**

- When investigating an Officer Involved Critical Incident and the Officer involved needs processing, reference Addendum “A” at the end of this protocol.***



- Lead Detective(s) shall consult with the Criminalist and Pathologist (or their designees) to discuss the processing of the victim/suspect and the evidence
- Consideration shall be made to discuss evidence needed at the time of autopsy
- Trace evidence shall be preserved for future examination
- Clothing should be collected and viewed **ONLY AFTER** proper care has been taken to preserve all evidence which can be collected from those items. If the clothing is 'wet' then consideration shall be given to dry the evidence prior to substantial movement of the clothing. Care will be given and proper documentation provided on the methodologies used to keep wet evidence separated to avoid cross contamination with other drying evidence items from the same case
- Extreme care must be taken to prevent contamination of evidence and potential loss of trace evidence. Packaging and removal of this evidence should take place **ONLY AFTER** documentation and photographs are taken. At all times, protective gloves will be worn by those processing unpackaged evidence to avoid DNA cross-contamination
- Other

**Pathologist and Autopsy Considerations:**

- Comply with all existing San Mateo County Protocols governing the attendance of an Autopsy
- Utilize and maintain a standardized evidence collection procedure and log
- Preferably two (2) Incident Investigators

<p>should attend the autopsy if possible; one (1) will always attend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ Bring photographs of all evidence which will assist the pathologist with their investigation and findings. Coordinate in a pre-autopsy conference call what items physically need to be taken out of evidence and available for the Autopsy Briefing.</li><li>□ Speak with the pathologist about photography during the autopsy and establish a clear understanding on what will be acceptable for evidence documentation</li><li>□ Those attending the autopsy are present to observe the findings and collect evidence if necessary</li><li>□ Items to be collected at the autopsy, by either the pathologist or criminalist, should be, but are not limited to; bullets and bullet fragments, objects impaled into the body, clothing, weapon or objects, hair collection, GSR residue, clippings or scrapings of fingernails, finger prints, DNA or trace evidence, dental impressions (bite pattern analysis), etc.</li><li>□ Investigators shall take care to follow the rules and instructions of the pathologist conducting the autopsy, the coroner's office or his/her designee</li></ul>	
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## **ATTACHEMENT A.pdf**

## ATTACHEMENT A

### MILITARY EQUIPMENT OWNED BY THE PACIFICA POLICE DEPARTMENT

#### Mobile Command Trailer

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Mobile Command Trailer	
<b>Quantity:</b> 1	<b>Lifespan:</b> 20-25 years
<b>Capabilities:</b> Provide a mobile command platform for special events, critical incidents, natural disasters, major crime scenes, major collision scene, DUI checkpoints, or other sustained law enforcement incidents. The vehicle will be equipped with computer and radio communications equipment, phone and internet access	
<b>Manufacturer's Description:</b> TPD 24' x 8.5' tandem, 5k Axle Special Ops trailer.	
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> To be used as a Command Post for sustained law enforcement incidents, including, but not limited to DUI checkpoints, major collision scenes, major crime scenes, or other sustained incidents where access to law enforcement computers, communication equipment and shelter is required.	
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The cost of a mobile command trailer was approximately \$50,000, with ongoing vehicle and equipment maintenance costs. Grant funds were the primary source of funding for this piece of equipment.	
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> Cost is estimated to be \$1500, service or parts.	
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> TBD	
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> Deployment of trailer is only allowed upon authorization of the Watch Commander or Division Commander.	
<b>Required Training:</b> 1-hour of in-house training regarding safe deployment, operational use and stationing of the trailer.	
<b>Other Notes:</b> None	

#### Smith & Wesson M&P Patrol Rifles

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Smith & Wesson M&P AR-15 Patrol Rifles	
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 16 owned	<b>Lifespan:</b> Approximately 15-20 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing .223 and .556 ammunition	
<b>Manufacturer's Description:</b> The AR-15 semi-automatic rifle is a lightweight, 16" barrel, magazine-fed, gas-operated semi-automatic rifle modeled after the military classic M4 Rifle.	
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> Patrol officers may deploy the rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. The rifles allow officers to address lethal threats with precision from a distance. Compared to handguns, they are more accurate at greater distances and can penetrate most body armor.	

<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The rifles were purchase in 2019. The initial cost of each rifle was estimated to be \$552.56. After trade-in rebates and accessories, the total cost of the 16 rifles was approximately \$3,924.92.
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> Approximately \$500, depending on type of maintenance needed.
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$500-1000, depending on training costs.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> PPD Policy 306 covers deployment, use, care, and maintenance of rifles. All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable PPD policies on Use of Force and Firearms.
<b>Training Required:</b> Prior to deploying the rifle, officers will complete a 4-hour in-house course presented by a POST certified approved instructor, followed by proficiency qualification. Officers will also complete a P.O.S.T. certified 16-hour patrol rifle course of instruction on use, deployment, and maintenance of the rifles. P.O.S.T. also requires four hours of tactical firearm instruction every two years for officers and this training is facilitated by P.O.S.T. certified rifle instructors.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

### Colt M4 Commando Rifles

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Colt M4 Commando AR-15 Rifle
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 3 owned <span style="float: right;"><b>Lifespan:</b> 15-20 years</span>
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing .223 and .556 ammunition
<b>Manufacturer's Description:</b> The Colt M4 Commando semi-automatic AR-15 rifle is a lightweight, 11.5" barrel, magazine-fed, gas-operated semi-automatic rifle.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The Colt M4 rifles serve the same function as patrol rifles. It is a short-barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside the structures with greater accuracy, rapid response, maneuverability in critical situations. The Colt rifles are intended to be used by members of the SWAT team. However, officers that have completed a certified POST rifle course are authorized to use it out in the field.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The rifles were initially purchased in 2005. There is no record of purchase available because records are only maintained since 2016. The current cost for one rifle is approximately \$1,085.57 each.
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$500, depending on training needs and costs.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> PPD Policy 306 covers deployment, use, care, and maintenance of rifles. All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable PPD policies on Use of Force and Firearms.
<b>Training Required:</b> Prior to deploying the rifle, officers will complete a 4-hour in-house course presented by a POST certified approved instructor, followed by proficiency qualification. Officers will also complete a P.O.S.T. certified 16-hour patrol rifle course of instruction on use, deployment, and maintenance of the rifles. P.O.S.T. also requires four hours of tactical firearm instruction every two years for officers and this training is facilitated by P.O.S.T. certified rifle instructors.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Less-than-lethal Shotguns

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Mossberg 590 Tactical (less-than-lethal) Shotguns	
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 11 owned	<b>Lifespan:</b> 15 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing "less-than-lethal" 12-gauge CTS Super Sock rounds	
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The Mossberg 590 Tactical shotgun is one of the most durable pump action shotguns, meeting MIL-SPEC 3443G, with its heavy-walled barrel, metal trigger guard and safety, clean out mag tube, and parkerized finish. The dedicated less-than-lethal shotguns are distinguishable by an orange butt-stock and fore-grip. The range of the weapon system helps to maintain space between officers and a threat reducing the immediacy of the threat which is a principle of de-escalation.	
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The less-than-lethal shotguns provide alternative levels of force to overcome resistance when reasonably necessary in accordance with policy and law.	
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The less-than-lethal shotguns were purchased in 2022. The initial cost for the 11 shotguns, orange fore-grips with lighting system, and orange butt-stocks was approximately \$5,849.58.	
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> Approximately \$100-\$500, depending service and parts needed.	
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$100-&300, depending on training needs and cost.	
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All use of force applications is governed by state law (including Penal Code section 13652) and PPD Policy Sections 303.	
<b>Training Required:</b> Officers who have been trained and completed a training course with a certified instructor on the shotguns may deploy them. Officers receive initial training upon hire and annual training thereafter.	
<b>Other Notes:</b> None	

## CTS Super Sock Impact Munitions

<b>Equipment Name:</b> CTS Super-Sock Impact Munitions	
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> Approximately 90-150 owned	<b>Lifespan:</b> Depends on storage
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Ammunition capable of being fired from a 12-gauge shotgun	
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The Model 2581 Super-Sock delivers unprecedented accuracy and consistent terminal impact characteristics at close-in and extended ranges, thanks to the flexible tubular material bag specially developed for this unique less than lethal round. Super-Sock is a safer and more effective round due to its accuracy and consistent transfer of kinetic energy to the target. Unlike traditional flat bags, no "unfolding" is necessary. Super-Sock is correctly deployed as soon as it exits the muzzle. No frisbee or wind surfing effects. No hitting the target folded or sideways. When deployed, super-sock presents a consistent aerodynamic shape every time, delivering consistent and predictable terminal performance. Fits cylinder and improved cylinder 12ga shotguns chambered for 2.75" & 3" cartridges.	

<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The CTS Super-Sock rounds provide alternative levels of force to overcome resistance when reasonably necessary in accordance with policy and law.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> Approximately \$1,055.74 for 165 rounds in 2022. The CTS Super Sock ammunition cost was approximately \$5.85 each round.
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> N/A
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$100-300, depending on training needs and cost.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All use of force applications are governed by state law (including Penal Code section 13652) and applicable PPD policies on Use of Force.
<b>Training Required:</b> Officers who have been trained and have passed a qualification course with the munitions may deploy them. Officers receive initial training upon hire and annually thereafter.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Pepperball FTC Launcher

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Pepperball FTC Launcher
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 2 owned <span style="float: right;"><b>Lifespan:</b> 10 years</span>
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing PAVA pepper powder projectile rounds
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The FTC Launcher is a semi-automatic compressed air-powered launcher designed to fire non-lethal pepperball projectiles. Reliable and accurate, it features a hopper that can hold up to 180 rounds, a flexible air source configuration and a compact modular design. The FTC Launcher can help de-escalate and limit the escalation of conflict where effective without the need for lethal force in situations such as, but not limited to, self-destructive subjects, dangerous, and/or combative individuals, riot control and civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, potentially vicious animals, training exercises, or approved demonstrations.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The less-than-lethal launchers provide alternative levels of force to overcome resistance when reasonably necessary in accordance with policy and law.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The less-than-lethal FTC Launchers were purchased in 2021. The cost for an FTC Launcher is currently approximately \$591. The cost for 90 Live-X projectile rounds was approximately \$322 in 2022.
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> \$100-\$200, depending on service needed.
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$300, depending on training needs and cost.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable PPD policies on Use of Force.
<b>Training Required:</b> Officers are required to complete a 2-hour in-house training course with a certified Pepperball instructor prior to deploying the launcher out in the field.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## **ATTACHMENT B.pdf**



## ATTACHMENT B

### Military Equipment Owned and Operated by Outside Agencies:

#### **Unmanned Aircraft System (Drones)**

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS/Drones)
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None (owned by SBPD) <b>Lifespan:</b> Approximately 5 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Remotely piloted aerial vehicle capable of providing live and recorded video images captured from aerial positions, including images enhanced by Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) and optical zoom lenses.
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> Matrice 210: The DJI Matrice 210 is a powerful, industrial-grade flight platform with world-class agility and speed, two barometers, and redundant IMUs for maximum reliability, and new smart flight features that make capturing complex shots easy. The aircraft's visual sensors enable enhanced hovering precision even when flying indoors or in environments where GNSS is unavailable. The drone's new airframe design gives it an IP43 Ingress Protection Rating, in accordance with the global IEC 60529 standard. The M210/M210 RTK's mechanical design, along with quick release landing gears and mounted folding arms, makes it easy to transport, store, and prepare for flight.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> UAS/Drones 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. Uses may include but are not limited to: search and rescue; suspect apprehension; crime scene documentation; tactical operations; scene security; hazard monitoring, identification and mitigation; response to emergency calls; crisis communications; legally authorized surveillance.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by another agency
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall adhere to FAA altitude regulations and 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.
<b>Training Required:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by San Bruno PD.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Armored Personnel Carrier (Lenco Bearcat)

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Armored Personnel Carrier (Lenco Bearcat)
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None (Owned by DCPD SWAT) <b>Lifespan:</b> Varies on Usage
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> The Lenco Bearcat G1 is a tactical armored vehicle capable of transporting 8- 10 officers and equipment during tactical and recovery operations, offering ballistic protection and other features to enhance the safety of involved personnel during potential high-risk tactical and recovery operations.
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The Lenco Bearcat G1 is the standard tactical armored vehicle for special operations units within the US Law Enforcement community. Since the early 2000s, agencies such as LAPD, LASD SEB, NYPD ESU, Boston PD and hundreds of Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement agencies have made the Bearcat G1 part of their standard operating procedure. The G1 has excellent on-road driving characteristics and maneuverability in tight urban settings. The large floorplan seats 8 – 10 fully equipped officers with a long list of tactical features <u>only</u> found on the Lenco Bearcat line of armored SWAT vehicles.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> To enhance the safety and tactical advantage of officers and support personnel during potentially dangerous situations or high-risk tactical operations.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> The Daly City Police Department recognizes the use of armored vehicles during law enforcement operations can potentially startle members of the general public or create a sense of fear amongst the community. As such, the use of the armored vehicle is limited to SWAT Team operations or other law-enforcement responses or events that are considered high-risk. Special consideration is given in analyzing the risk factors associated with the intended operation or event with the need for the added protection offered by the armored vehicle. During specific community events, the armored vehicle can be used as a static display when appropriate and when authorized by the SWAT Commander. Drivers shall adhere to all applicable State and Local laws governing emergency vehicle use.
<b>Training Required:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Unmanned Ground Vehicles (Avatar Robot)

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Unmanned Ground Vehicles (Avatar Robot)
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None. Owned by DCPD SWAT <b>Lifespan:</b> Approximately 7-10 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> The Robotex Avatar II is a small robotic vehicle capable of being remotely navigated through a variety of environments to provide scene information and intelligence in the form of video and still images transmitted to the user.
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The Avatar® II is a compact, lightweight robotic platform that is part of the RoboteX Avatar® Series. Designed from the ground up for portability, expandability, and ease-of-use, the Avatar® II serves as a useful tool for a variety of users. The Avatar® II can be customized with a variety of plug-and-play accessories. These

accessories facilitate use of the robot in a variety of scenarios, including CBRNE, EOD, and personal security settings. Visit <a href="http://www.robotex.com/build-a-robot">www.robotex.com/build-a-robot</a> or contact your Account Manager for more information.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> To enhance the safety of potentially dangerous situations by providing first responders with the ability to capture video and still images of hazardous areas prior to, or in lieu of, sending in personnel.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> The use of unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicles potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall adhere to all applicable privacy laws and 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).
<b>Training Required:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Remington 700 Sniper Rifle

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Bolt-Action Sniper Rifles
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None (Owned by DCPD SWAT) <b>Lifespan:</b> Approximately 15 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> The Remington 700 Sniper Rifle is a bolt-action, precision-fire weapon system that fires 7.62 x 51mm (.308 caliber) ammunition. It is capable of firing at greater distances and with great accuracy than Department issued patrol rifles. The five rifles owned by the Department are outfitted with high-powered adjustable magnification optics for observation and targeting.
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> Remington Model 700: The Remington® Model 700® Bolt- Action Rifle is enhanced to hit targets at long ranges. At the heart of this specialized long-range rifle is the famous Model 700 action that has been proven for reliability and precision accuracy in combat with the U.S. Army's M24 sniper rifle. The Model 700 Long Range rifle comes with a tactical stock made of solid urethane combined with aramid, graphite, and fiberglass. The barreled receiver is bedded with an aluminum block, and the heavy-contoured barrel is free-floated, providing excellent accuracy and minimal shift in zero caused by changes in the environment. The non-reflective stock and exterior metal blend in with a wide range of environments. The 2-position safety at the rear of the action is quick to operate with the thumb and can also be gripped with the forefinger and thumb and moved extra quietly to the fire position. The Remington Model 700 Long Range Bolt-Action Rifle comes drilled and tapped for scope mounts. An extra sling swivel stud on the fore-end provides an attachment point for a bipod.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> This rifle is authorized for use by trained SWAT Sniper Team Operators. SWAT Sniper Team Operators may deploy this 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 rifle may include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.</li> <li>(2) When the officer is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective</li> </ul>

<p>fire at long range.</p> <p>(3) Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.</p> <p>(4) When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.</p> <p>(5) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.</p> <p>(6) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.</p>
<p><b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT</p>
<p><b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable Daly City Police Department Policies on Use of Force and Firearms</p>
<p><b>Training Required:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT</p>
<p><b>Other Notes:</b> None</p>

## Breaching Apparatuses (Breaching Shotgun)

<p><b>Equipment Name:</b> Breaching Apparatuses (Breaching Shotgun)</p>
<p><b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None (Owned by DCPD SWAT)    <b>Lifespan:</b> Approximately 15 years</p>
<p><b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> The Royal Arms Breaching Shotgun is capable of firing 12-gauge shotgun ammunition. It is a compact and modified version of the Remington 870 platform designed for breaching purposes. It is specifically intended to fire frangible compressed copper slugs to breach doorway locking mechanisms while minimizing overpenetration or risk of injury to persons in close proximity to the doorway or lock.</p>
<p><b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> Royal Arms Breaching Shotgun starts out with the tried-and-true Remington 870 Police Model 12 Ga Shotgun as its base. We then completely modify it with our custom CNC machined parts to be the ultimate Breaching Shotgun. Royal Arms invented the Breachers and Breaching shotguns, why settle for an imitation or knock off when you can buy the best American Made Breaching Shotgun for all Tactical Operators and discerning individuals. Royal Arms Tesar-2 Black Cap Slugs: 425 grain compressed copper slug, frangible. Slug Material: Copper powder. Velocity: 1,525 feet per second. Use: For metal doors, locks, and hinges. Defeats: Heavy locks, dead-bolts and hinges (solid oak – steel doors).</p>
<p><b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The breaching shotguns are intended for use as a breaching option during tactical entry into a dwelling or other enclosed space when other breaching options have failed, or when authorized by a supervisor.</p>
<p><b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT</p>
<p><b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable Daly City Police Department Policies on Use of Force and Firearms.</p>
<p><b>Training Required:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT</p>
<p><b>Other Notes:</b> None</p>

## Chemical Agents (Tear-Gas)

<p><b>Equipment Name:</b> Chemical Agents (Tear Gas)</p>
<p><b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None (Owned by DCPD SWAT) <b>Lifespan:</b> Varies on storage conditions</p>
<p><b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Chemical agents, sometimes referred to as “tear gas” or riot control agents, are less-lethal chemical compounds that temporarily induce discomfort to an individual in the form of one or more of the following: Irritation to the skin, eyes, mouth, throat, and lungs. The goal of which is to gain compliance, dispersal, or direct the movement of one or more individuals.</p> <p>The Daly City Police Department owns multiple types of chemical agents in various forms, totaling 154 individual units at present. The units are expendable items; therefore, the quantities will vary. Each chemical agent type has different capabilities. The types and manufacturers are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Defense Technologies Spede-Heat CS gas grenade, 81.2g, 20-40 second burn time</li> <li>2. Defense Technologies Flameless Tri-Chamber CS gas grenade, 20.0g, 20-30 second burn time</li> <li>3. Combined Tactical Systems Indoor Baffled CS gas grenade, 25.0g, 20-40 second burn time, launchable through outfitted less-lethal shotgun apparatus, requires specific blank 12 gauge launching cartridge manufactured by Combined Tactical Systems</li> <li>4. Defense Technologies 40mm Liquid Ferret Round, liquid CS projectile dispersed upon impact, 8.0g, launchable though 40mm launcher</li> <li>5. Defense Technologies Pocket Tactical CS gas grenade, 20.0g, 20-40 second burn time</li> <li>6. Defense Technologies Maximum Smoke HC (Hexachloroethane) grenade, smoke screen, 1 ½ - 2 minute burn time</li> </ol> <p>Defense Technologies Triple-Chaser, CS gas canister, 90.7g, 20-30 second burn time</p>
<p><b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> Defense Tech Spede-Heat CS Grenade: The Spede-Heat™ CS Grenade is a high volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds. The payload is discharged through four gas ports on top of the canister, three on the side and one on the bottom. This launchable grenade is 6.12 in. by 2.62 in. and holds approximately 2.9 oz. of active agent.</p> <p>Defense Tech Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade: The design of the Tri-Chamber Flameless CS Grenade allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. The grenade is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. This grenade will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade can be used in crowd control as well as tactical deployment situations by Law Enforcement and Corrections but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects. The purpose of the Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is to minimize the</p>

risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade provides the option of delivering a pyrotechnic chemical device indoors, maximizing the chemicals' effectiveness via heat and vaporization, while minimizing or negating the chance of fire to the structure. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is NOT to be launched utilizing a launching cup.

Combined Tactical Systems Indoor Baffled CS Grenade: Pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire.

Combined Tactical Systems 12 gauge Launching Cartridge: The Model 2600 Launching Cartridge is a 12-gauge cartridge much shorter than standard full-sized 12-gauge cartridges. Therefore, to prevent weapon malfunctions, each cartridge must be manually loaded into the chamber for each shot.

Effective range is dependent on the launching cup, launcher, and weight of munitions being launched. The baseline for performance of a Model 2600 Launching Cartridge is that it will launch a Model 9230 CS Grenade a minimum of 100 yards (91M), with cylinder bore and 18" bbl.

Defense Technologies 40mm Liquid Ferret Round: The Ferret® 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

Defense Technologies Pocket Tactical CS Gas Grenade: The Pocket Tactical CS Grenade is small, and lightweight. The 0.9 oz. of active agent will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. At 4.75 in. by 1.4 inches in size, it easily fits in most tactical pouches. This is a launchable grenade; however, it is normally used as a signaling or covering device. Though this device is slightly over four inches in length, it produces a smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full-size tactical grenade.

Defense Technologies Maximum Smoke HC Grenade: The Maximum Smoke Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high-volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 30-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement or to route a crowd. The volume of smoke and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable colored smoke grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.9 oz. of active agent.

<p>Defense Technologies Triple-Chaser CS Gas Canister: The Triple-Chaser® CS consists of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each. When deployed, the canisters separate and land approximately 20 feet apart allowing increased area coverage in a short period of time. This grenade can be hand thrown or launched from a fired delivery system. The grenade is 6.5 in. by 2.7 in. and holds an approximately 3.2 oz. of active agent payload. It has an approximate burn time of 20-30 seconds.</p>
<p><b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> Chemical agents are intended for use as a less-lethal force response option. They can be deployed by trained Department personnel for riot control purposes, during tactical operations involving barricaded suspects, or in other situations where lesser means are reasonably believed to be ineffective or involve substantially more risk to Department personnel.</p>
<p><b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT</p>
<p><b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable Daly City Police Department Policies on Use of Force.</p>
<p><b>Training Required:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT</p>
<p><b>Other Notes:</b> None</p>

### Flashbang Grenades

<p><b>Equipment Name:</b> Flashbang Grenades</p>
<p><b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> None (Owned by DCPD SWAT) <b>Lifespan:</b> Varies on storage conditions</p>
<p><b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> The flashbang, sometimes referred to as “stun grenade,” is a diversionary device that delivers a bright flash and loud explosive-type noise when deployed. This is a non-lethal handheld grenade that does not fragment or produce any shrapnel.</p>
<p><b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> Defense Technologies Low Roll 4-gram Distraction Device: The reloadable distraction device unit incorporates a model 7007 type fuse with hex design gun steel body. This is a compact version of the 8933 Low Roll® body Distraction Device and is the newest version of the first reusable non-bursting canister that limits movement and rolling once deployed. The compact Distraction Device fits safely in your hand and packs all the power of the full-size Distraction Device. The 4-Gram Distraction Device® Reload produces a reduced light, and sound output ideal for when the full effects of the 12-gram charge are not desirable.</p>
<p><b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> Diversionary devices are intended for use as a distraction option used during high-risk entries into a dwelling or similar structure by SWAT operators. They can be deployed by trained Department SWAT operators when authorized by the SWAT Commander or in the event of exigent circumstances.</p>
<p><b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT.</p>

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable Daly City Police Department Policies on Use of Force.

**Training Required:** None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT

**Other Notes:** None

## 40mm Launchers and Kinetic Energy Munitions

**Equipment Name:** 40mm Launchers and Kinetic Energy Munitions

**Quantity Owned/Sought:** None (Owned by DCPD SWAT) **Lifespan:** Approximately 15 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The Defense Technology 40mm LMT is a single-shot launcher capable of firing 40mm kinetic energy munitions, also commonly referred to as specialty impact munitions (SIM), which are less-lethal projectiles. The 40mm launcher is also capable of firing 40mm chemical agent munitions, commonly referred to as “tear gas” or CS gas. Refer to “Tear Gas and Chemical Agents” page for further details on these munitions. The Daly City Department has outfitted the launchers with Trijicon optics for aiming and targeting purposes.

**Manufacturer Product Description:** Defense Tech 40mm LMT Single Launcher: Manufactured exclusively for Defense Technology®, the 40LMTS is a tactical single shot launcher that features an expandable ROGERS Super Stoc and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG) with light rail. The ambidextrous Lateral Sling Mount (LSM) and QD mounting systems allow both a single and two-point sling attachment. The 40LMTS will fire standard 40mm less lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. The Picatinny Rail Mounting System will accept a wide array of enhanced optics/sighting systems. Defense Tech Exact Impact 40mm Standard Range Sponge Round: The eXact iMpacT™ 40 mm Sponge Round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consists of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40 mm launcher’s rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant, and, therefore, have velocities that are extremely consistent. Used for Crowd Control, Patrol, and Tactical Applications.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** The 40mm Launchers, kinetic energy munitions, and chemical agent munitions are intended for use as a less-lethal force response option.

**Fiscal Impacts:** None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable Daly City Police Department Policies on Use of Force and Firearms.

**Training Required:** None. Equipment owned, maintained, and operated by DCPD SWAT

**Other Notes:** None



## **ATTACHMENT A.pdf**

## ATTACHMENT A

### MILITARY EQUIPMENT OWNED BY THE PACIFICA POLICE DEPARTMENT

#### Mobile Command Trailer

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Mobile Command Trailer	
<b>Quantity:</b> 1	<b>Lifespan:</b> 20-25 years
<b>Capabilities:</b> Provide a mobile command platform for special events, critical incidents, natural disasters, major crime scenes, major collision scene, DUI checkpoints, or other sustained law enforcement incidents. The vehicle will be equipped with computer and radio communications equipment, phone and internet access	
<b>Manufacturer's Description:</b> TPD 24' x 8.5' tandem, 5k Axle Special Ops trailer.	
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> To be used as a Command Post for sustained law enforcement incidents, including, but not limited to DUI checkpoints, major collision scenes, major crime scenes, or other sustained incidents where access to law enforcement computers, communication equipment and shelter is required.	
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The cost of a mobile command trailer was approximately \$50,000, with ongoing vehicle and equipment maintenance costs. Grant funds were the primary source of funding for this piece of equipment.	
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> Cost is estimated to be \$1500, service or parts.	
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> TBD	
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> Deployment of trailer is only allowed upon authorization of the Watch Commander or Division Commander.	
<b>Required Training:</b> 1-hour of in-house training regarding safe deployment, operational use and stationing of the trailer.	
<b>Other Notes:</b> None	

#### Smith & Wesson M&P Patrol Rifles

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Smith & Wesson M&P AR-15 Patrol Rifles	
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 16 owned	<b>Lifespan:</b> Approximately 15-20 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing .223 and .556 ammunition	
<b>Manufacturer's Description:</b> The AR-15 semi-automatic rifle is a lightweight, 16" barrel, magazine-fed, gas-operated semi-automatic rifle modeled after the military classic M4 Rifle.	
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> Patrol officers may deploy the rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. The rifles allow officers to address lethal threats with precision from a distance. Compared to handguns, they are more accurate at greater distances and can penetrate most body armor.	

<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The rifles were purchase in 2019. The initial cost of each rifle was estimated to be \$552.56. After trade-in rebates and accessories, the total cost of the 16 rifles was approximately \$3,924.92.
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> Approximately \$500, depending on type of maintenance needed.
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$500-1000, depending on training costs.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> PPD Policy 306 covers deployment, use, care, and maintenance of rifles. All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable PPD policies on Use of Force and Firearms.
<b>Training Required:</b> Prior to deploying the rifle, officers will complete a 4-hour in-house course presented by a POST certified approved instructor, followed by proficiency qualification. Officers will also complete a P.O.S.T. certified 16-hour patrol rifle course of instruction on use, deployment, and maintenance of the rifles. P.O.S.T. also requires four hours of tactical firearm instruction every two years for officers and this training is facilitated by P.O.S.T. certified rifle instructors.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

### Colt M4 Commando Rifles

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Colt M4 Commando AR-15 Rifle
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 3 owned <span style="float: right;"><b>Lifespan:</b> 15-20 years</span>
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing .223 and .556 ammunition
<b>Manufacturer's Description:</b> The Colt M4 Commando semi-automatic AR-15 rifle is a lightweight, 11.5" barrel, magazine-fed, gas-operated semi-automatic rifle.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The Colt M4 rifles serve the same function as patrol rifles. It is a short-barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside the structures with greater accuracy, rapid response, maneuverability in critical situations. The Colt rifles are intended to be used by members of the SWAT team. However, officers that have completed a certified POST rifle course are authorized to use it out in the field.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The rifles were initially purchased in 2005. There is no record of purchase available because records are only maintained since 2016. The current cost for one rifle is approximately \$1,085.57 each.
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$500, depending on training needs and costs.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> PPD Policy 306 covers deployment, use, care, and maintenance of rifles. All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable PPD policies on Use of Force and Firearms.
<b>Training Required:</b> Prior to deploying the rifle, officers will complete a 4-hour in-house course presented by a POST certified approved instructor, followed by proficiency qualification. Officers will also complete a P.O.S.T. certified 16-hour patrol rifle course of instruction on use, deployment, and maintenance of the rifles. P.O.S.T. also requires four hours of tactical firearm instruction every two years for officers and this training is facilitated by P.O.S.T. certified rifle instructors.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Less-than-lethal Shotguns

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Mossberg 590 Tactical (less-than-lethal) Shotguns	
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 11 owned	<b>Lifespan:</b> 15 years
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing "less-than-lethal" 12-gauge CTS Super Sock rounds	
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The Mossberg 590 Tactical shotgun is one of the most durable pump action shotguns, meeting MIL-SPEC 3443G, with its heavy-walled barrel, metal trigger guard and safety, clean out mag tube, and parkerized finish. The dedicated less-than-lethal shotguns are distinguishable by an orange butt-stock and fore-grip. The range of the weapon system helps to maintain space between officers and a threat reducing the immediacy of the threat which is a principle of de-escalation.	
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The less-than-lethal shotguns provide alternative levels of force to overcome resistance when reasonably necessary in accordance with policy and law.	
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The less-than-lethal shotguns were purchased in 2022. The initial cost for the 11 shotguns, orange fore-grips with lighting system, and orange butt-stocks was approximately \$5,849.58.	
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> Approximately \$100-\$500, depending service and parts needed.	
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$100-&300, depending on training needs and cost.	
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All use of force applications is governed by state law (including Penal Code section 13652) and PPD Policy Sections 303.	
<b>Training Required:</b> Officers who have been trained and completed a training course with a certified instructor on the shotguns may deploy them. Officers receive initial training upon hire and annual training thereafter.	
<b>Other Notes:</b> None	

## CTS Super Sock Impact Munitions

<b>Equipment Name:</b> CTS Super-Sock Impact Munitions	
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> Approximately 90-150 owned	<b>Lifespan:</b> Depends on storage
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Ammunition capable of being fired from a 12-gauge shotgun	
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The Model 2581 Super-Sock delivers unprecedented accuracy and consistent terminal impact characteristics at close-in and extended ranges, thanks to the flexible tubular material bag specially developed for this unique less than lethal round. Super-Sock is a safer and more effective round due to its accuracy and consistent transfer of kinetic energy to the target. Unlike traditional flat bags, no "unfolding" is necessary. Super-Sock is correctly deployed as soon as it exits the muzzle. No frisbee or wind surfing effects. No hitting the target folded or sideways. When deployed, super-sock presents a consistent aerodynamic shape every time, delivering consistent and predictable terminal performance. Fits cylinder and improved cylinder 12ga shotguns chambered for 2.75" & 3" cartridges.	

<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The CTS Super-Sock rounds provide alternative levels of force to overcome resistance when reasonably necessary in accordance with policy and law.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> Approximately \$1,055.74 for 165 rounds in 2022. The CTS Super Sock ammunition cost was approximately \$5.85 each round.
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> N/A
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$100-300, depending on training needs and cost.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All use of force applications are governed by state law (including Penal Code section 13652) and applicable PPD policies on Use of Force.
<b>Training Required:</b> Officers who have been trained and have passed a qualification course with the munitions may deploy them. Officers receive initial training upon hire and annually thereafter.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## Pepperball FTC Launcher

<b>Equipment Name:</b> Pepperball FTC Launcher
<b>Quantity Owned/Sought:</b> 2 owned <span style="float: right;"><b>Lifespan:</b> 10 years</span>
<b>Equipment Capabilities:</b> Capable of firing PAVA pepper powder projectile rounds
<b>Manufacturer Product Description:</b> The FTC Launcher is a semi-automatic compressed air-powered launcher designed to fire non-lethal pepperball projectiles. Reliable and accurate, it features a hopper that can hold up to 180 rounds, a flexible air source configuration and a compact modular design. The FTC Launcher can help de-escalate and limit the escalation of conflict where effective without the need for lethal force in situations such as, but not limited to, self-destructive subjects, dangerous, and/or combative individuals, riot control and civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, potentially vicious animals, training exercises, or approved demonstrations.
<b>Purpose/Authorized Uses:</b> The less-than-lethal launchers provide alternative levels of force to overcome resistance when reasonably necessary in accordance with policy and law.
<b>Fiscal Impacts:</b> The less-than-lethal FTC Launchers were purchased in 2021. The cost for an FTC Launcher is currently approximately \$591. The cost for 90 Live-X projectile rounds was approximately \$322 in 2022.
<b>Annual Maintenance:</b> \$100-\$200, depending on service needed.
<b>Personnel Cost:</b> Approximately \$300, depending on training needs and cost.
<b>Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:</b> All applicable Local, State, and Federal laws governing police use of force. All applicable PPD policies on Use of Force.
<b>Training Required:</b> Officers are required to complete a 2-hour in-house training course with a certified Pepperball instructor prior to deploying the launcher out in the field.
<b>Other Notes:</b> None

## **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.

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## 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.



## 012 Graffiti Abatement.pdf

## Graffiti Abatement

The purpose of this order is to establish a standard operating procedure for dealing with graffiti in compliance with Pacifica Municipal Code 5-21.01 et seq.

### I. BACKGROUND

The City of Pacifica has adopted an ordinance whose intent is to have obnoxious graffiti removed as quickly as possible. The ordinance requires that upon observing or becoming aware of graffiti, the patrol officer will forward that information to the Office of Code Enforcement through the Police Patrol Division Captain. Once aware of the graffiti, the Code Enforcement Officer shall begin the process of having the graffiti removed.

In the case of unoccupied property and utility structures, written notice is required and the time limit is extended to ten days.

### II. OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

A. Each officer, as part of their daily duties, will note instances of graffiti on all buildings, structures, fences, walls, sidewalks, streets, and poles, whether public or private.

1. In all cases where graffiti is noted officers will complete the appropriate Code Enforcement Form and attach a color photograph of the graffiti to the form. (PSD.82)
  - a. In completing the Code Enforcement Notification Form, the officer will include all information available. This will reflect the name and contract number of the property owner if known. If the graffiti is on public property or there was not an available person to contact for graffiti on private property, these conditions will be noted under the area marked (Property Owner(s)).
  - b. The *Assessor Parcel Number (APN)* need not be completed.
  - c. The Code Enforcement Form shall reflect the date, time, address, and specific location of the property of the graffiti.
2. The officer will advise the dispatcher via police radio that he/she has observed or been made aware of graffiti and has forwarded the appropriate form. The dispatcher then will create a Computer RIMS entry in the dispatch computer reflecting these actions.
3. If the owner of the vandalized property reports the graffiti, the officer will complete a 594 PC report in addition to the Code Enforcement Form. A 594 PC report shall also be generated as needed, however ONLY the Code Enforcement Form shall be forwarded to the Patrol Division Captain.
4. The Code Enforcement Form with the attached photo will be placed by the officer on the Patrol Services Division Captain's mailbox in the Patrol Services Division.

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### III. PATROL SERVICES DIVISION CAPTAIN RESPONSIBILITY

1. Upon receiving the correctly completed form and attached photograph, the Patrol Services Division Captain will indicate in a Graffiti Log, which will be maintained in his/her office, the following. (PSD.83)
  - a. The date the graffiti was observed
  - b. The location of graffiti
  - c. The description of graffiti
  - d. The date the graffiti was referred to Code Enforcement
  - e. The date that Code Enforcement notified the Patrol Services Division Captain that the graffiti had been removed or addressed.
- 2, The Patrol Services Division Captain shall then forward the completed Code Enforcement Form and document any subsequent action taken on the problem on the above mentioned log in the indicated manner.

Forms: Refer to Report Writing Manual

PSD.82 Code Enforcement Notification Form

PSD.83 Graffiti Log

## 009 Nuisance Complaint.pdf

## Nuisance Complaints

The purpose of this order is to establish policy and guidelines for handling nuisance complaints.

### I. BACKGROUND

Some activities of citizens that constitute nuisances to the public are covered under the California Penal Code sections 370 (Public Nuisance Defined) and 372 (Maintaining a Public Nuisance). These activities are difficult to enforce in the normal manner due to case law denying entry or due to activity being limited to short periods of time when an officer cannot witness it. In these instances, the following procedures should be used.

### II. GENERAL POLICY

- A. It shall be Pacifica Police Department policy to abate public nuisances brought to its attention by complaints.
- B. Officers will respond to these types of calls and attempt to abate nuisances by gaining compliance to the satisfaction of all parties.
- C. When compliance fails or complainants desire prosecution, the nuisance complaint process will be implemented as described further in this General Order.

### III. PROCEDURES

- A. Dispatcher
  - 1. Dispatch call to the appropriate beat officer.
  - 2. On loud noise calls and ongoing problems that might require prosecution, attempt to get the complainant's name, address, and telephone number. An officer will be dispatched to attempt to abate the problem, even if this information is refused.
  - 3. When calls of this nature continue, or when so advised by the watch commander, advise the complainant of the necessity of the nuisance complaint process.
    - a. Officers will continue to respond and attempt to abate the problem through warnings, or take appropriate actions outside the residence or fenced yards.
    - b. An officer or watch commander will explain the nuisance complaint policies and procedures to the complainant.

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B. Officer

1. Respond to calls for service of this nature and attempt to achieve compliance to the satisfaction of all parties. Document these calls as directed by the report-writing manual.
2. If this is determined to be an ongoing nuisance, advise both parties of outside mediation services.
3. Check with dispatch regarding the number of calls received for this particular complaint.
4. If all attempts fail to abate the nuisance, consider citations for violation of appropriate Pacifica Municipal Code sections and/or Penal Code sections in accordance with all laws and case law.
5. Provide the complainant with the appropriate nuisance complaint packet (dog-specific or other). Explain the process to them and the necessity for all requirements to be completed.
  - a. Put the complainant's name on the packet letter and put a case number on it.
6. Once a completed packet is received, write a report including the elements of the complaint, then document all evidence and all attempts made to resolve the issue.
7. Forward the completed packet and report to the Sergeant in charge of nuisance complaints for review and approval.
8. Send a warning letter to the suspect.

C. Watch Commander

1. Coordinate actions of the dispatcher, officer and complainant throughout this process.
2. Make final decisions on action necessary in keeping with current relevant codes, ordinances, case decisions, legal exceptions, and policies. Review alternatives such as: actions outside residences and fenced yards which occur in the officer's presence, requesting compliance, and requesting suspects to exit residence.
3. When immediate actions are taken under legal exceptions, consider available and necessary personnel.
4. Make appropriate notifications.
5. Ensure all follow-ups are done and completed.

D. Nuisance Complaint Sergeant

1. Keep a log of nuisance complaints that are assigned to officers.
2. Ensure complaints are handled in a timely manner and all follow ups are completed in accordance with this policy.

- 
3. Review completed reports and nuisance complaint packets.
  4. Consider issuance of a City of Pacifica administrative citation for violations.
  5. If no administrative citation is issued, forward completed packets to the City Attorney's Office.
  6. Follow up with the City Attorney's Office for disposition of case.

Form: Nuisance Complaint Packet (Dog)  
Nuisance Complaint Packet (Other)  
Anti-Bark Device Use Agreement (PSD.90)  
Warning Letter (Dog)  
Warning Letter (Other)  
(See report writing manual for all of the above)

## 003 Bank Alarm Response.pdf



## Bank Alarm Procedures

### I. PURPOSE

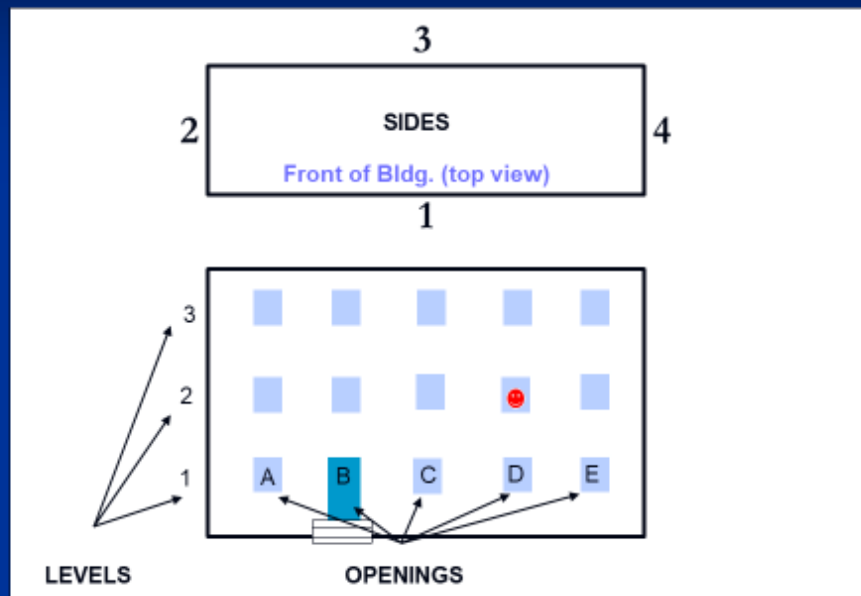
The purpose of this order is to set forth tactical response procedures, for field units and communications personnel relative to bank alarm assignments. The response procedures are designed to minimize hazardous conditions for responding officers and to enhance the probability of apprehending bank robbery suspects.

### II. PROCEDURE

- A. A minimum of two units will be assigned to alarms from banks and other lending institutions.
- B. Officers shall not use the siren when responding and should be alert to suspect vehicles fleeing the scene.
- C. Officers shall not immediately enter a bank to determine the validity of the alarm.
- D. The first police unit on the scene will be responsible for the deployment of subsequent units. When deploying police units, consider strategic locations which cannot be seen from inside the bank. Allow officers to observe all the entrances to the bank.
- E. When responding units are effectively deployed all other responding units shall remain out of the contained area until such time their assistance on the scene is required.
  1. Other responding units shall be deployed in strategic locations as to form an outer perimeter around the concerned bank's location.
  2. Investigations personnel will respond to the area in unmarked units with the option of approaching the bank.
  3. In case of an actual robbery, every effort should be made to allow the suspect(s) to leave the bank to effect apprehension at the safest location.
- F. Dispatchers' duties when reported by alarm company:
  1. Advise all units, patrol and investigations of the robbery alarm and specify the location.
  2. When advised by the primary unit on the scene, call the location of the alarm and advise them an alarm was received and determine the status at the bank.
  3. The bank or loan company will call back immediately and confirm if the alarm was set off in error. If no return call is received, we will assume it is an actual robbery.
  4. The dispatcher will advise the units of the progress of the telephone calls, e.g., "I contacted the bank. they advise it is a false alarm." or "Return call received confirming false alarm." The dispatcher will not make any reference to waiting for a return call, in case the suspect(s) have a scanner.
  5. After receiving the call back from the bank, a representative from the bank will meet an

- officer outside to again confirm the situation.
6. If there is an actual robbery, the bank employees will make a return call at the earliest opportunity after the suspect(s) have fled. Information concerning the suspect(s) and vehicles should be immediately relayed to the police units.
  7. In the event of a robbery in progress, communications section personnel shall instruct the employees to lock the building's doors immediately after the suspect(s) have left.
  8. In the case of a bank robbery, notify the FBI as soon as possible.
- G. Dispatchers' Duties - Report of robbery received by phone:
1. As soon as the location is known, without losing contact with the reporting person, dispatch police units, indicating if the suspect(s) have left or not.
  2. If reasonably sure that a robbery has occurred and if a suspect vehicle description is available, notify County dispatch that a roadblock (Code 666) is requested, with detailed information to follow.
  3. Obtain a description of the suspect(s), the direction of flight, any information on the suspect vehicle, and the type of weapon(s) used.
  4. Transmit this information to the responding units, all other units, and County dispatch.
  5. Dispatch investigations and/or other command officer to the scene.
  6. Standby and relay additional information as it is received.
- H. The watch commander shall respond to bank alarm calls and assume command of police operations. In the absence of the watch commander, a corporal or senior officer at the scene will assume command.
- I. Regardless of the information received via telephone from the bank or other source, which indicates that the alarm was false, the bank manager or other designated employee shall exit the premises and contact the officers. The dispatcher should inform officers at the scene of the name and description of the manager/employee exiting to make contact. Officers need not enter the bank unless requested by the watch commander.

## Building Reporting Format (S-L-O)



## 001 Storm Watch.pdf

## Storm Watch

### I. POLICY

During the rainy season, it shall be the policy of the Pacifica Police Department to make continual inspections of those areas prone to potential flooding, mud slides, damage from heavy surf, and other storm related problems in order to provide early warnings to the citizens and to the Public Works Department when potential problems may occur.

### II. PROCEDURE

A. During storms, beat officers shall make frequent inspections of storm drains, creeks, potential slide and flood areas, locations subject to damage from heavy surf, and any other areas subject to storm related problems. All indications of potential problems shall be reported to the Department of Public Works. Historically, the following areas have been problem spots and warrant special attention:

#### 1. Creek Areas

- a. Peralta Bridge
- b. Adobe Bridge
- c. Capistrano Bridge
- d. Coast Highway and San Pedro Avenue Bridges (between Linda Mar Boulevard and San Pedro Road)
- e. Milagra Creek (Edgemar Avenue and Arroyo Drive)
- f. Big Inch Creek (Fremont Avenue between Monterey Road and Nelson Avenue)

#### 2. Flooding Areas

- a. SR-1 below Manor Drive
- b. South end of Esplanade Drive
- c. Clarendon Road and Lakeside Avenue
- d. SR-1 at Reina del Mar
- e. Harvey Way
- f. SR-1 at Fassler Avenue
- g. Entrance to the Linda Mar Rest Area
- h. Creek area at the southeast corner of Linda Mar Shopping Center
- i. Anza Drive (from DeSolo Drive west to the corner where Anza Drive turns northward)
- j. DeSolo Drive, south of Linda Mar Boulevard
- k. Intersection of Adobe Drive and Rosita Road

#### 3. Potential Slide Areas

- a. Brookhaven Court
- b. 31 Idlewild Court
- c. 707 Moana Way
- d. Piedmont Avenue
- e. 1100 block Palou Drive (south side)
- f. 1608 Linda Mar Boulevard
- g. Grand Teton Drive
- h. 803 - 805 Big Bend Drive

- i. 1100 - 1200 blocks of Oddstad Boulevard
  - j. Cape Breton Drive
  - k. 250 Olympian Way
4. High Surf Damage Areas
- a. Palmetto Mobile Home Park
  - b. West end of Sharon Way
  - c. Beach Boulevard
  - d. Clarendon Levee
  - e. Rockaway Beach
  - f. Linda Mar Beach from Rest Area south
  - g. Shelter Cove
- B. During unusually heavy storms, police personnel may be assisted in inspections by Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) personnel. They may be activated by the Chief of Police.
- C. An emergency mobilization plan may be utilized when flooding, mud slides or other storm related events are likely to occur.
- 1. Field Operations Division personnel may be placed on 12-hour shifts.
  - 2. All days off, comp-time or other leaves may be canceled.
  - 3. The Pacifica Police Reserve Officers may be called in to assist as necessary.
  - 4. Citizens should be advised to evacuate when it appears imminent the location where they are at (residence, place of business, etc.) is going to be flooded.
  - 5. When citizens are evacuated, officers should make a list of their names, where they were evacuated from, and their relocation site for concerned relatives or police contact.
  - 6. The Watch Commander shall provide additional protection to flooded or evacuated areas by assigning personnel and setting barricades to restrict traffic to unauthorized persons.
- D. During unusually heavy storms, under circumstances where mass notifications need to be made, the community alert network system, through Everbridge®, may be activated in accordance with policy.
- E. During high water events, the Watch Commander will establish liaison with the Linda Mar Convalescent Hospital for possible evacuation alert.

### III. GENERAL

- A. In the past, vandals have tried to increase the flood potential by blocking the outflow flaps at the pump stations in Linda Mar. During the rainy seasons, officers shall make a visual check of flap gates at: Linda Mar pump station at the west end of Linda Mar Boulevard (3 flaps), Anza pump station at the Rest Area (2 flaps).
- B. A supply of sand bags will be kept by the Department of Public Works at the corporation yard and Fire Station 72 and are available to citizens for emergency purposes. They will be distributed by Public Works personnel.



## **Uniform Specifications Equipment 05312012.pdf**

**EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS: REGULAR & RESERVE UNIFORMED POLICE OFFICERS**

Class A      Class B      Class C      Exceptions

The department will issue the following items to all regular and reserve officers:

1. Ammo Clips, three (3)
2. Ammo Pouch
3. Baton
4. Baton Holder
5. Department Badge
6. Department Cap Piece
7. Department ID Card
8. Flashlight & Charger
9. General Order Manual
10. Gun
11. Gun Belt
12. Handcuffs
13. Handcuff Case
14. Helmet
15. Holster
16. Keeper Straps, four (4)
17. Pepper Spray (OC)
18. Pepper Spray (OC) Holder
19. Radio & Charger
20. Raingear
21. Station Key
22. Vest
23. Vehicle Key
24. X26 Holster
25. X26 Taser

Equipment Specifications		Class A	Class B	Class C	Exceptions
	<u>Ammunition Case:</u> black basket weave; hold 2 clips; appropriate closed type cartridge case; piggyback type authorized			yes	Beach Officer: nylon instead of basket weave
	<u>Buck Knife &amp; Case:</u> "Buck" or similar folding knife w/4" max blade; black basket weave case optional on Sam Browne belt			yes	
	<u>Mini-Recorder &amp; Case:</u> worn on front 1/3 of duty belt; black basket weave case			optional	
	<u>Holster:</u> black basket weave, w/no flap; either high rise or border patrol style; worn on strong hand side of duty belt; cross draw and clam shell holsters prohibited	yes	yes	yes	Beach Officer: nylon instead of basket weave
	<u>Taser Holster:</u> dept. issued/approved by Chief; worn opposite firearm on duty belt; positioned for strong or weak hand draw			yes	
	<u>Belt Keepers:</u> no more than 4 to keep 2 belts together in orderly fashion; plain basket weave or w/single or double brass snap (silver snap for reserve officers); may wear 1 key holder/keeper on front of belt consisting of 2 flaps secured by Velcro	yes	yes	yes	Beach Officer: black finish instead of brass finish on snaps
	<u>Baton Ring/Holder:</u> black basket weave strap; black ring and snap, opt. brass ring (silver for reserve officers); officers using PR-24 or collapsible batons may wear the appropriate baton ring/holder			yes	
	<u>Handcuff Case:</u> black basket weave; constructed so no part of handcuff is visible; 1 or 2 single cases or 1 double case may be worn; plain basketweave or single/double brass snaps (silver for reserve officers)			yes	Beach Officer: nylon instead of basket weave
	<u>Gloves:</u> plain black leather; "Sap" or "Loaded" gloves prohibited			optional	Beach Officer: black padded full-finger bike gloves instead of leather
	<u>Miniature Flashlight Holder:</u> black basket weave; optional brass metal fixtures (silver for reserve officers); flashlights in holder must be black metal or black plastic only			optional	
	<u>OC Holster:</u> only dept. issued chemical agent may be carried			yes	Beach Officer: black nylon holder for Mark III type canister
	<u>Glove Case:</u>			optional	Beach Officer: closed black nylon
	<u>Handgun - Dept. Issue:</u> brown or black grips; must be in accordance with GO.002 "Authorized Weapons & Ammunition"	yes	yes	yes	
	<u>Handgun - Personal:</u> optional on duty at officer's expense if approved by Chief per GO.002 "Authorized Weapons & Ammunition"	optional	optional	optional	
	<u>Backup Handgun - Personal:</u> optional if approved by Chief per GO.002, "Authorized Weapons and Ammunition"			optional	
	<u>Baton:</u> ~26" long; stained hickory wood or lifetime plastic, unweighted and equipped with a rubber grommet or similar design; short batons or wooden billies prohibited; PR-24, PR-24X & expandable straight batons authorized if officer purchases the PR-24, PR-24X or expandable straight baton on his/her own (non-reimbursable) & receives training on use of PR-24, PR-24X or expandable straight baton on his/her own time and submits a copy of his/her certificate to the Administrative Sergeant for verification/filing			yes	
	<u>Handcuffs:</u> Peerless, Smith & Wesson or ASP Tactical			yes	
	<u>Protective Vest:</u> dept. issue; worn at all times when on duty in Field Operations Division & when planned law enforcement activity tactically merits such safety precautions; officers may wear their own protective vests			yes	
	<u>Whistle:</u> white metal, black plastic or brass			optional	
	<u>Flashlight:</u> dept. flashlight of 3 "D" cells or equivalent/better lighting power carried by uniformed officers during hours of darkness			yes	
	<u>Flashlight Ring:</u> black leather "D" cell flashlight holder; attach to belt w/black snap; optional brass/silver snap			optional	Beach Officer: black nylon holder w/black snap
	<b>The following raingear is approved for inclement weather:</b> <u>Jacket:</u> regulation police rain jacket, waist or 3/4 length, w/badge shield on left breast; single-breasted, ball & socket or snap fasteners; ventilated arms & double back optional; good quality fabric of neoprene latex, rubber or nylon (weight optional); high visibility yellow, reversible yellow/black or black; must wear safety vests when directing traffic, night or day if now showing yellow on outside; <u>Footgear:</u> rubbers, overshoes, etc. optional <u>Hat:</u> clear plastic over regulation hat or helmet optional <u>Pants:</u> good quality neoprene latex or rubber fabric matching jacket in color optional			yes	





## **Uniform Specifications Non-sworn 05312012.pdf**

# UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS: OTHER EMPLOYEES

**Class Definitions:** Class A - formal attire Class B - alternate formal attire Class C - normal working attire Class D - casual attire

		Community Service Officer	Clerical Employee	Citizen Volunteer
<b>Shirt</b>				
<u>Uniform Shirt (long or short sleeved):</u> collar w/points; badge holder removed and embroidered badge centered above left pocket; long sleeves w/reinforced elbows & double-back buttons on cuffs	<b>Shirt</b>	light blue; tropical wool (100% worsted) or 65% dacron polyester/35% auril rayon; class A&B long sleeves only	navy blue; wool or cotton/polyester blend; class A&B long sleeves only	NA
<i>pockets</i>		two 3-point flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket; w/light blue buttons	two 3-point flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket; secured w/black buttons	NA
<i>shoulder straps</i>		extend from sleeve seam to near neckband; w/light blue buttons	extend from sleeve seam to near neckband; w/black buttons	NA
<u>Oxford Shirt:</u> white or black, short or long sleeve button-up, collared type shirt; gold embroidery badge approved by chief sewn over left breast; "PACIFICA POLICE" embroidered above badge in gold and optional title or division underneath in CAPS; first initial & last name embroidered in CAPS over right breast in gold	<b>Shirt</b>	NA	class D only	NA
<u>Polo Shirt:</u> white, black or gray short or long sleeve polo type shirt; 100% cotton or cotton/poly blend; gold embroidery badge approved by chief sewn over left breast; "PACIFICA POLICE" embroidered above badge in gold and optional title or division underneath in CAPS; first initial & last name embroidered in CAPS over right breast in gold	<b>Shirt</b>	NA	class D only	Male and Female: Black or white, w/ "VOLUNTEER" embroidered below the name.
<u>T-Shirt:</u> logos, inscriptions or undesignated colors should not be visible; faded, worn or torn T-shirts not acceptable	<b>Shirt</b>	NA	white	NA
<b>Trousers</b>				
<u>Trousers:</u> no contrast topstitching	<b>Trousers</b>	navy blue 16oz serge wool or 65% polyester/35% auril rayon; slack type of prevailing style, medium-sized at knee & bottom (greater than 16 1/2" & lesser than 19" in circumference); little/no break at the cuff; 2" waistband w/belt loops; 2 hip, 2 front & 2 club pockets (may be trimmed w/black leather piping)	Male: navy blue 16oz serge wool or 65% polyester/35% auril rayon; slack type of prevailing style, medium-sized at knee & bottom (greater than 16 1/2" & lesser than 19" in circumference); little/no break at the cuff; 2" waistband w/belt loops; black buttons; 2 hip, 2 front & 2 club pockets (may be trimmed w/black leather piping)  Female: navy blue wool or polyester; 2" waistband w/belt loops	Male and Female: Black or Khaki cotton or cotton/poly blend
<u>Slacks:</u> black or khaki, 100% cotton; 1-2" waistband w/belt loops & zipper	<b>Trousers</b>	NA	class D only	NA
<u>Skirt:</u> navy blue; wool or polyester; A-line or straight w/kick pleat; length from mid-knee to mid-calf; no contrast topstitching	<b>Trousers</b>	NA	(optional for females) elastic or fitted waistband w/zipper; class C only	NA
<u>Culottes:</u> navy blue; wool or polyester; length from mid-knee to mid-calf; no contrast topstitching	<b>Trousers</b>	NA	NA	NA
<b>Jacket</b>				
<u>Uniform Jacket:</u> navy blue, wool or polyester; blazer style w/brass buttons	<b>Jacket</b>	NA	NA	NA
<u>Jacket:</u> black	<b>Jacket</b>	(optional) light or heavy-duty nylon; may be water repellent w/cuff interliner, epaulets, insulation (permanent or detachable) &/or imitation fur collar (permanent or detachable); zipper in front of center line w/2 front pockets mounted at same height one on either side of centerline; may have 1 slit on either side at bottom of jacket closed w/a zipper &/or snaps; brand/style approved by Chief	soft twill polyester/microfiber; zipper front w/2 side pockets; gold embroidery badge approved by chief sewn over left breast; "PACIFICA POLICE" embroidered above badge; class D only	NA

# UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS: OTHER EMPLOYEES

	Community Service Officer	Clerical Employee	Citizen Volunteer
<u>Sweater:</u> long sleeved; zippered or black buttons; no dept. insignia	NA	(optional) navy blue for class C only; (optional) black for class D only	(optional) navy blue for class C only; (optional) black for class D only
<u>Vest:</u> navy blue; wool or cotton/polyester	NA	NA	(optional) class C only
<b>Accessories</b>	<b>Accessories</b>	<b>Accessories</b>	<b>Accessories</b>
<u>Pant Belt:</u> black, leather basket weave; gold buckle	(mandatory)	basket weave belt with gold buckle mandatory for class C; plain black belt optional for class D	basket weave belt with gold buckle mandatory for class C; plain black belt optional for class D
<u>Service Belt:</u> black, 2 1/2" width Sam Browne type w/out "D" rings; leather or realistic synthetic leather (i.e., Bianchi Accumold Elite) basket weave; gold buckle; Velcro optional if meets above criteria & worn w/appropriate outside buckle	(mandatory)	NA	NA
<u>Nameplate:</u> first initial & last name in blue letters on gold plate; worn on exterior shirts centered above right pocket w/bottom edge touching top seam of pocket or worn on outside of jacket	(mandatory)	(mandatory w/class A, B & C)	NA
<u>Necktie:</u> mandatory with class A&B	black, breakaway type; length of tie below knot at least 11" & no more than 4" at widest point; optional with class C uniform	black, breakaway type; length of tie below knot at least 11" & no more than 4" at widest point; optional with class C uniform	NA
<u>Tie Bar:</u> gold; worn between 3rd & 4th shirt buttons	(worn with necktie)	(worn with necktie)	NA
<b>Insignia</b>	<b>Insignia</b>	<b>Insignia</b>	<b>Insignia</b>
<u>Embroidered Badge:</u> dept. issue; centered & sewn above left breast pocket	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)
<u>Department Insignia:</u> shoulder patches sewn w/black thread on both shoulders of all shirts/jackets 1/2" below sleeve head seam	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	NA
<u>Service Insignia:</u> 1 gold stripe 1" above seam of left shirt/jacket cuff of same material/color as Sergeant Chevrons for every 5 years of law enforcement service (full-time, paid experience w/ municipal police dept. or Sheriff's office)	(optional)	(optional)	NA
<u>American Flag Pin:</u> faithful representation finished in glossy paint or enameled w/gold metal; no larger than 1"x1" & placed 1" above nametag (or military ribbons when authorized)	(optional)	(optional)	(optional)
<b>Footwear</b>	<b>Footwear</b>	<b>Footwear</b>	<b>Footwear</b>
<u>Shoes:</u>	black, round-toe low or high tops; lace type w/no buckles, ornaments, perforations, design or stitching; heels no taller than 1 1/2"; soft leather or canvas type (beach officer excluded) shoes/boots & western styles not authorized	black khaki, or navy blue enclosed type shoe; may lace up or slip on; no tennis shoes	NA
boots	(optional) Wellington style; tops must be 11" or higher & meet shoe criteria	NA	NA
combat boots	(optional) must meet shoe criteria; nylon/canvas side inserts above ankle okay if not visible below pant	NA	NA
<u>Socks:</u>	black/navy blue; other colors okay w/boots if covered	black/navy blue	NA

**Explorer**

**Plainclothes/Admin Officer**

**General**

The standard field uniform for explorers is found in Section 8 of "The Explorer Rules and Regulations" manual

Proper dress for officers working in civilian clothing is to be a business suit, sport suit or casual attire. Care should be taken to ensure that such attire is not overly casual or in need of repair or replacement.

Commanding officers may prescribe other types of clothing when necessary to meet a particular objective.

In all cases where a plainclothes officer is scheduled for a court appearance, he/she shall appear in court in suitable business attire.

Raid jackets are allowed on call-outs (black or navy blue nylon w/badge patch & dept. insignia on the shoulders; "POLICE" clearly marked on front & back).

**Uniform Specification Sworn 05312012.pdf**

# UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS: REGULAR & RESERVE UNIFORMED POLICE OFFICERS

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Reserve
<b>Headgear</b>					
<u>Uniform Hat:</u> same material as uniform jacket w/hat piece attached; Chief may require wearing at his discretion	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(optional)	NA	(see class requirements)
<i>chinstraps</i>	gold metal stretch band	gold metal stretch band	NA	NA	silver metal
<u>Helmet:</u> dept. issue; helmet is white & band is silver; a black nylon cover may be worn for tactical situations; face guard may be worn w/permission of Watch Commander	NA	NA	worn at officer discretion (i.e., bar fights, riots, etc.) & when designated by Chief/Watch Commander	worn at officer discretion (i.e., bar fights, riots, etc.) & when designated by Chief/Watch Commander	(see class requirements)
<i>chinstraps</i>	NA	NA	black, fastened to helmet	black, fastened to helmet	black, fastened to helmet
<u>Knit Watch Cap:</u> black, 100% acrylic with "POLICE" embroidered in 1" high gold block letters; to be worn with 3" fold exposing "POLICE" on the front fold with a snug fit worn close to the skull for maximum warmth and professional appearance	NA	NA	can be worn when temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit or with watch commander approval	can be worn when temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit or with watch commander approval	can be worn when temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit or with watch commander approval
<u>Baseball Cap:</u> black wool w/"PACIFICA POLICE" embroidered in gold block letters centered over bill (3/4" "PACIFICA" in shallow arc over 1" "POLICE" in straight line)	NA	NA	worn only at range practice, special tactical operations or when specified by chief	(optional)	(see class requirements)
<u>Firearm Instructor Cap:</u> red wool baseball cap; "FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR" embroidered in 1/2" gold block letters centered over bill (3/4" "FIREARMS" in shallow arc over 1" "INSTRUCTOR" in straight line)	worn at all times by firearms instructors while actually assigned to range duties; not to be worn at any other time				
<b>Shirt</b>					
<u>Short Sleeved:</u> tropical wool (100% worsted) or 65% dacron polyester/35% auril rayon; collar w/points; badge holder to securely hold badge centered above left pocket	plain white; no button-down collar	navy blue	navy blue	navy blue; "POLICE" back patch in white block letters centered on shoulders	(see class requirements)
<i>pockets</i>	two 3-point flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket; removable brass "P" buttons	two 3-point flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket and 5/8" black buttons	two 3-point flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket and 5/8" black buttons	two flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket	two 3-point flap breast pockets w/pencil opening through flap on right side of left pocket, 5/8" black buttons
<i>shoulder straps</i>	extend from sleeve seam to near neckband; w/brass "P" button	extend from sleeve seam to near neckband w/ 5/8" black buttons	extend from sleeve seam to near neckband w/ 5/8" black buttons	extend from sleeve seam to near neckband	extend from sleeve seam to near neckband w/ 5/8" black buttons
<u>Long Sleeved:</u> same as short sleeved shirt w/reinforced elbows & double-back buttons on cuffs; service insignia required	white; no button-down collar	navy blue	navy blue	navy blue; "POLICE" back patch in white block letters centered on shoulders	(see class requirements)
<u>Turtleneck or Dickey:</u> black cotton/cotton blend; may have 3/4" gold letters "PPD" embroidered on left side of collar	NA	NA	may be worn anytime w/or w/out a jacket	may be worn anytime w/or w/out a jacket	(see class requirements)
<u>T-Shirt:</u> may wear w/or w/out a jacket; logos, inscriptions or undesignated colors should not be visible; faded, worn or torn T-shirts not acceptable	white; may wear w/tie as long as not visible above tie or below sleeves	white or black; may wear w/tie as long as not visible above tie or below sleeves	black; may wear w/dickey or turtleneck if not visible above tie or below sleeves	black; may wear w/dickey or turtleneck if not visible above tie or below sleeves	(see class requirements)
<u>Training Shirt:</u> black polo shirt approved by chief; gold embroidery badge approved by chief sewn over left breast; "PACIFICA POLICE" embroidered above badge; where applicable, "INSTRUCTOR" embroidered below badge & instructor's last name embroidered over right breast, both in gold	worn with civilian slacks or utility/tactical uniform trousers, depending on training environment (classroom dictates slacks while outdoors/physical training dictates utility/tactical trousers)				

# UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS: REGULAR & RESERVE UNIFORMED POLICE OFFICERS

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Reserve
<b>Trousers</b>					
<u>Trousers:</u> navy blue, 16oz serge wool or 65% polyester/35% aural rayon; slack type of prevailing style, medium-sized at knee & bottom (greater than 16 1/2" & lesser than 19" in circumference); little/no break at the cuff; 2" waistband w/belt loops; 2 hip, 2 front & 2 club pockets (may be trimmed w/black leather piping)	no stripe	no stripe	no stripe	no stripe	(see class requirements)
<b>Jacket</b>					
<u>Uniform Jacket:</u> navy blue, 16oz serge wool; Eisenhower style w/zipper front; length to cover equipment belt; edges single-stitched 3/16" top & bottom; all stitching to be plain style w/pure silk; two 3-point flaps on each side of breast midway between zipper & inside sleeve seam; flaps 5 1/4" long & 3" wide at ends/center points w/button hole & 24 ligne button on center point of flap; top edge of flaps on line w/the top of zipper; shoulder straps fastened in sleeve seams 2" wide & tapering to 1 1/4" width to extend under collar; straps cross stitched 1 1/2" from seam	(mandatory) brass Old English "P" buttons in center surrounded by wreath	(mandatory) brass Old English "P" buttons in center surrounded by wreath	NA	NA	(see class requirements - silver Old English "P" in center surrounded by wreath buttons where required)
<u>Nylon Jacket:</u> black light or heavy-duty nylon; may be water repellent w/cuff interliner, epaulets, insulation (permanent or detachable) &/or imitation fur collar (permanent or detachable); zipper in front of center line w/2 front pockets mounted at same height one on either side of centerline; may have 1 slit on either side at bottom of jacket that can be closed w/a zipper &/or snaps; brand/style approved by Chief	NA	NA	(optional) departmental insignia on each shoulder; brass "P" buttons	(optional) departmental insignia on each shoulder; brass "P" buttons	(see class requirements - silver "P" buttons where required)
(Specifications apply to all jackets purchased after March 1, 2001. Any jacket purchased prior that met the standards at time of purchase or was the only jacket available is acceptable. When replaced, it must be replaced w/a jacket conforming to the standards set forth in this order.)					
<u>Leather Jacket:</u> black, top grain horsehide; double-stitched seams, heavy-duty straight zippers; inside fully lined w/black material; detachable fur collar; badge patch over left breast; long, double-thickness back extension w/side lacing; zippers in sleeve openings; no service insignia allowed	NA	NA	only wear between 1600 to 0800 hours	only wear between 1600 to 0800 hours	(see class requirements)
<b>Accessories</b>					
<u>Pant Belt:</u> black, hidden by service belt buckle	leather basket weave Velcro or brass	leather basket weave Velcro or brass	leather basket weave Velcro or brass	leather basket weave Velcro or brass	leather basket weave Velcro or silver
<u>Service Belt:</u> black, 2 1/2" width Sam Browne type w/out "D" rings; leather or realistic synthetic leather (i.e., Bianchi Accumold Elite) basket weave; Velcro optional if meets above criteria & worn w/appropriate outside buckle or plain basketweave front (no visible plastic fasteners) buckle	wear holster, duty weapon, belt keepers as dictated by belt type	wear holster, duty weapon, belt keepers as dictated by belt type	(see equipment specifications)	(see equipment specifications)	(see class requirements)
<u>Nameplate:</u> first initial & last name in blue letters; worn on exterior shirts centered above right pocket w/bottom edge touching top seam of pocket or worn on outside of jacket	brass or plain basketweave	brass or plain beasketweave	brass or plain basketweave	brass or plain basketweave	silver or plain basketweave
<u>Necktie:</u> black, breakaway type; length of tie below knot at least 11" & no more than 4" at widest point	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(optional w/or w/out jacket unless directed by chief)	NA	(see class requirements)
<u>Tie Bar:</u> worn between 3rd & 4th shirt buttons	brass	brass	(optional) brass	NA	silver (optional w/class C)



# UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS: REGULAR & RESERVE UNIFORMED POLICE OFFICERS

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Reserve
<b>Insignia</b>					
<u>Badge:</u> mandatory dept. issue; centered above left breast pocket	brass	brass	brass	cloth badge sewn above center of left breast pocket	silver
<u>Department Insignia:</u> shoulder patches sewn w/black thread on both shoulders of all shirts/jackets 1/2" below sleeve head seam	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)
<u>Assignment Insignia:</u> worn on uniform shirt	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(see assignment requirements)
<u>Service Insignia:</u> 1 gold stripe 1" above seam of left shirt/jacket cuff of same material/color as Sergeant chevrons; represents 5 years of law enforcement service (full-time, paid experience w/municipal police dept. or Sheriff's office as peace officer)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(mandatory)	(see class requirements)
<u>Distinguished Service Ribbons/Medals:</u> only dept. issued (& CHP 10851) allowed/ w/permission from chief	(ribbons mandatory) ribbons worn above left pocket between badge & flap top seam; medals worn on left pocket flap w/top equidistant between bottom/top seam	(ribbons mandatory) ribbons worn above left pocket between badge & flap top seam	(ribbons worn at officer discretion) ribbons worn above left pocket between badge & flap top seam	NA	(see class requirements)
<u>Military Ribbons/Medals:</u> wear authorized by chief (request via DD214 form); awards must be clean & in good condition	ribbons worn on right side centered above nameplate on outer garment; medals worn on right pocket flap w/top equidistant between bottom/top seam	NA	NA	NA	(see class requirements)
<u>American Flag Pin:</u> faithful representation finished in glossy paint or enameled w/brass ; no larger than 1"x1" & placed 1" above nametag (or military ribbons when authorized)	(optional)	(optional)	(optional)	(optional)	(optional)
<b>Footwear</b>					
<u>Shoes:</u> black, round-toe low or high tops; lace type w/no buckles, ornaments, perforations, design or stitching; heels no taller than 1 1/2"	(mandatory)	(optional)	(optional)	(optional)	(see class requirements)
boots	(optional) Wellington style; tops must be 11" or higher & meet shoe criteria	(optional) Wellington style; tops must be 11" or higher & meet shoe criteria	(optional) Wellington style; tops must be 11" or higher & meet shoe criteria	(optional) Wellington style; tops must be 11" or higher & meet shoe criteria	(see class requirements)
combat boots	NA	(optional) must meet shoe criteria; nylon/canvas side inserts above ankle okay if not visible below pant	(optional) must meet shoe criteria; nylon/canvas side inserts above ankle okay if not visible below pant	(optional) must meet shoe criteria; nylon/canvas side inserts above ankle okay if not visible below pant	(see class requirements)
<u>Socks:</u> black/navy blue; other colors okay w/boots if covered	black or navy blue	color depends on shoe cut	color depends on shoe cut	color depends on shoe cut	(see class requirements)

# UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS: REGULAR & RESERVE UNIFORMED POLICE OFFICERS

Crisis Intervention	FTO	SWAT	Canine	Beach	Motor
<b>Special Exceptions</b>					
<p>assignment insignia: "CIT" pin - silver, 5/8"x3/4"; worn above right pocket centered above nametag &amp; ribbon/medal/award</p>	<p>assignment insignia: 2 "FTO" pins - brass 3/8"x3/4"; worn centered on collar, parallel &amp; 1" from bottom of collar when not wearing tie/45-degree angle to bottom of collar when wearing tie</p>	<p>SWAT team will wear appropriate tactical uniform approved by the chief</p> <p>assignment insignia: "SWAT" pin - brass, 7/16"x3/4"; worn above right pocket centered above nametag &amp; ribbon/medal/award</p>	<p>may wear utility/tactical uniform as normal patrol uniform</p> <p>may wear short or long sleeved tactical uniform shirts</p> <p>raid jacket (allowed on call-outs): black or navy blue nylon w/badge patch &amp; dept. insignia on the shoulders; "POLICE" clearly marked on front &amp; back; "K9 UNIT" letters on front &amp; back</p> <p>assignment insignia: "K-9" pin - brass, 7/16"x3/4"; worn above right pocket centered above nametag &amp; ribbon/medal/award; "K-9" patch (class D only) - cloth, w/gold letters, 1"x2 1/4"</p>	<p>helmet: black, Snell or DOT ANSI bike helmet; "POLICE" in 1" white letters on left &amp; right side; worn at all times on bike</p> <p>shirt: navy blue; Class A vapor Supplex or Coolmax (or similar w/dept. approval)</p> <p>trousers: Avalanche barrier pants (or similar wind pants w/dept. approval); Velocity Supplex barrier shorts (or similar w/dept. approval)</p> <p>pant belt: nylon w/Velcro buckle</p> <p>service belt: nylon w/black buckle</p> <p>shoes: black tennis type; low-cut or 3/4-cut optional</p> <p>socks: black, crew style</p>	<p>helmet: round K4 shell w/white top &amp; black bottom/bill; worn at all times while operating motorcycle</p> <p>baseball cap: approved style can be worn with class C or D uniform</p> <p>trousers: wool breeches</p> <p>leather jacket can be worn at any time</p> <p>assignment insignia: 3"x4" gold &amp; white wheel w/arrow &amp; wings patch on left sleeve of shirt/nylon jacket 1" under dept. shoulder patch w/arrow pointing to front of shirt/jacket</p> <p>black leather motorcycle boots to cover calf</p>
<p><b>Chief</b></p> <p>uniform hat: bill contains U.S. Army design gold braid &amp; chinstraps have gold leaf design on gold band</p> <p>trousers: black 1/2" mohair stripe extending from bottom of front pockets to bottom of each leg, covering outer seam</p> <p>rank insignia: 4 bands of 3/4" gold wire lace on sleeve w/lower edges 3" from cuff (uniform jacket only); 4 brass stars, 1" wide between points on shoulder straps; 4 brass stars on each side of shirt collar (when tie worn, parallels inner collar edge/ when no tie, at 45-degree angle w/bottom toward lower collar point)</p>	<p><b>Captain</b></p> <p>uniform hat chinstraps: gold leaf design on gold band</p> <p>trousers: black 1/2" mohair stripe extending from bottom of front pockets to bottom of each leg, covering outer seam</p> <p>rank insignia: 2 bands of 1/2" gold wire lace placed 1/4" apart on sleeve 3" from cuff (uniform jacket only); 2 brass bars on each shoulder straps; 2 brass bars on each side of shirt collar (when tie worn, parallels inner collar edge/when no tie, at 45-degree angle w/bottom toward lower point of collar)</p>	<p><b>Sergeant</b></p> <p>rank insignia: 1 band 1/2" lustrous black mohair braid on sleeve 3" from cuff (uniform jacket only); chevrons of royal blue w/gold outline on navy blue background on each sleeve of shirt/jacket</p>	<p><b>Corporal</b></p> <p>rank insignia: 1 band 1/2" lustrous black mohair braid on sleeve 3" from cuff (uniform jacket only); corporal stripes of royal blue w/gold outline on navy blue background on each sleeve of shirt/jacket</p>		

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## 005 Dept Forms Control.pdf

## Control of Department Forms

The purpose of this order is to establish a system for the control of departmental forms.

### I. CENTRALIZATION OF FORMS CONTROL

The Administrative Services Division Commander shall exercise control of departmental forms. This control shall be maintained by:

- A. Assisting in the preparation of new or revised forms, including the final drafting of forms and staffing for approvals.
- B. Assigning form numbers to department forms using selected categories and maintaining a Department Forms Catalog of all departmental forms which will be kept in the office of the Chief's Administrative Assistant.
- C. Keeping a print order log (LOG.14). This log will be kept in the "Print Order File" in the office of the Chief's Administrative Assistant, along with copies of the print orders. This log will contain date ordered, form number, description or title of form, quantity ordered, person requesting forms, and date received.
- D. Determining the means of production.
  1. Department Forms. These forms, created and used within the department, may require commercial printing because of volume of usage, NCR paper, special numbering, etc. These department forms are assigned consecutive numbers preceded by letters designating the function the form will be used in, e.g., INV for Investigations. Each department form name/number should be referenced at the bottom of each form along with date created or revision date and any reference to a Policy. This aids in maintaining a supply of current forms and destruction of obsolete forms.
  2. Forms supplied by other agencies. These are forms supplied by other agencies for standardization within the County or State, usually at no cost, e.g., CHP-180, 555, 556, DMV-360, 367, and DOJ-JUS8715, SS8102, BID7, etc. These forms are kept in the Records Division Current Forms Catalog.

### II. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The division commanders shall each assign one person to be responsible for control of the

forms supply for their respective divisions.

- B. The person assigned to updating the "REPORT WRITING MANUAL" MUST RECEIVE A COPY OF ANY NEW FORM OR FORM REVISION.

### III. OBTAINING DEPARTMENT FORMS

#### A. Reordering Existing Forms.

1. All divisions shall reorder existing forms through the Records Supervisor and Chief's Administrative Assistant. Allow at least 20 days for delivery.
  - a. When reordering forms indicate quantity to be ordered, provide the form number and the title of the form, or a copy of the form(s) to be ordered.

#### B. Requesting the revision or creation of a department form.

1. When a division needs a new form or needs to have an existing form revised, they shall prepare a rough draft of the form and send it through channels with a cover letter to the Administrative Services Division Commander for comments and further circulation with final approval by the Chief of Police.
2. When the final draft of a form is completed and is acceptable to the commander for the division requesting the form, and approved by the Chief of Police, the Chief's Administrative Assistant shall process the print order.

FORM:LOG.14 Print Order Log

## 010 Loud-Unruly Party.pdf



## Loud/Unruly Party Responses

### I. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this order is to establish policy and guidelines for enforcement activities regarding loud parties.
- B. It will be the policy of the Police Department to use appropriate codes and ordinances to maintain the peace and quiet of neighborhoods, while respecting the legal rights of all citizens and abiding by all codes, ordinances, and case decisions.

### II. RESPONSIBILITIES

#### A. Dispatcher

- 1. Receive and dispatch calls of loud parties to the appropriate beat unit.

#### B. Officer

- 1. Respond on dispatched calls.
- 2. Contact responsible person for the party and attempt to get compliance in quieting the party whenever possible.
- 3. Complete NOTICE - LOUD OR UNRULY ASSEMBLAGE - FIRST RESPONSE form (PSD.44) in accordance with the Report Writing Manual.
  - a. Have the responsible party sign the form.
  - b. Give the responsible party the original copy of the form.
  - c. Verbally explain to the responsible party that the cost for second and subsequent calls could result in a "**service fee**" up to an amount of \$1,000.
  - d. If the responsible party is a minor and there is no parent present, advise the minor that his or her parent will be contacted.
- 4. Retain copy of NOTICE - LOUD OR UNRULY ASSEMBLAGE - FIRST RESPONSE form for future use if subsequent responses are necessary.
- 5. Notify the Watch Commander of any potential problem parties on respective beats.
- 6. Repeat Calls:
  - a. Continue to attempt compliance.
  - b. Notify Watch Commander.
  - c. Disperse violators in the street or in front of premises.
  - d. Investigate the public nuisance and prepare a report for the District Attorney or City Attorney as appropriate.
  - e. Arrest or cite violators as appropriate.

- f. Inform the responsible party that a warrant will be sought if there is probable cause.
- g. Remain at the scene until the nuisance has abated by quieting down or by dispersal.
- h. Note the amount of time and number of officers and vehicles present during subsequent responses and complete a DISTURBANCE VIOLATION form (PSD.45) in accordance with the Report Writing Manual and attach it to the report.
- i. When appropriate, issue an UNRULY GATHERING or SOCIAL HOST administrative citation

#### C. Watch Commander

- 1. Monitor problem parties.
- 2. Ensure that proper procedures for dealing with loud or unruly parties are adhered to.
- 3. See that the reporting officer obtains the proper information for the report and that the appropriate forms are completed.
- 4. Use the necessary manpower and resources to control and abate the public nuisance.
- 5. Review and ensure timely completion of reports and dispositions.

FORMS: Refer to Report Writing Manual

PSD.44 NOTICE - Loud or Unruly Assemblage -  
First Response

PSD.45 Disturbance Violation  
Second and Subsequent Calls

**006 4 Wheel Drive Use.pdf**

## 4-Wheel Drive Vehicle Use

The purpose of this order is to establish a policy for the use of the Police Department 4-wheel drive (4WD) vehicles.

### I. ASSIGNMENT

A. The department 4WD vehicle may be used at any time with consent of the Watch Commander.

1. Use of this vehicle for regular general patrol duties is discouraged unless the Watch Commander believes a specific need exists or will exist, or shortage of vehicles requires its use.

B. The Watch Commander's decision should be based on the following criteria:

1. If the vehicle is driven off road, the officer to be assigned the vehicle shall have completed the department training program.
2. Use can be assigned either for a specific incident or for an entire shift.
3. When used at any significant distance from paved roads, cover and general officer safety should be strongly considered. Under these circumstances, assignment of two officers is recommended.

### II. CODE 3 DRIVING

A. When appropriate, the 4WD may be dispatched and driven Code 3 to emergency calls. The driver must proceed with the extra caution required by the lesser handling abilities of the vehicle.

1. Code 3 responses shall be in accordance with policy.

B. Self-initiated pursuits on paved roads are strongly discouraged and should be done only in extreme cases.

C. Pursuits off-road are already specifically prohibited by policy

### III. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

The vehicle has and will be equipped with numerous special equipment and tools. Their use is at the driver's discretion, but should not be used without specific training.

## **013 Stolen Vehicle-Lojack.pdf**

## Stolen Vehicle Recovery Network (Lojack)

The purpose of this order is to provide field officers and dispatchers with an effective tool to detect, locate and recover stolen vehicles. This order establishes procedures for officers to follow when using the Stolen Vehicle Recovery Network (SVRN). This order includes operational guidelines, as well as notification and reporting procedures.

### I. GENERAL

- A. The Stolen Vehicle Recovery Network is a Countywide system involving the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office and all the police agencies operating within San Mateo County. The system is "transparent" to normal police operation, i.e.; there is no change in the Department's reporting or patrol procedures. Vehicles equipped with hidden transponders (LOJACK homing devices) will be reported stolen in the same manner as any other vehicle. The transponder-equipped vehicles will be automatically activated by a system of radio towers linked to the State's Stolen Vehicle System (SVS). Officers on patrol duties, who are driving LOJACK equipped vehicles, will be able to receive an electronic signal from a verified stolen vehicle and trace it to its source.
- B. Officers should consider A SVRN activation signal as merely an extension of their own line-of-sight observations. The same common sense considerations used with any stolen vehicle should be used during A SVRN activation, especially the number of officers involved, responses to incidents of higher priority, pursuits, entering other jurisdictions, and safety issues. The SVRN merely provides officers with an enhanced awareness of the presence of a stolen vehicle.
- C. To ensure the success of the system, it will be necessary for officers to enter stolen/recovered vehicle information into SVA as soon as possible. Supervisors will also play an important role in the success of the system by monitoring the involvement of officers tracking transponder-equipped-stolen vehicles.
- D. Officers must be mindful of the differences between tracking, following, and a pursuit. "Tracking" is generally a coordinated search for stolen vehicles using the Police Tracking Computer (PTC) to track an electronic signal to its source. During tracking situations, officers are attempting to locate a stolen vehicle/suspects. This differs from "following" or "pursuit" where officers have specifically identified and are actively following a vehicle.  
NOTE: THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED IN THIS ORDER APPLIES ONLY TO TRACKING SITUATIONS. ONCE OFFICERS HAVE IDENTIFIED AND ARE ACTIVELY

FOLLOWING A STOLEN VEHICLE, EXISTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES SHALL PREVAIL.

## II. PROCEDURE

### A. Officer's Responsibilities

1. Stolen Vehicle Report – It is imperative that stolen/recovered vehicle information is entered into SVA as soon as possible. It is not necessary for officers to know, or report to SVS, that a vehicle is transponder-equipped in order for it to be activated by the network. Officers shall include in the information provided to dispatch and in the written report that the vehicle is LOJACK equipped.
2. Equipment – When assigned to a vehicle equipped with a PTC, officers shall ensure that the equipment is turned on during their tour of duty. In cases of damaged or inoperative PTC's officers shall notify their supervisors so the equipment can be repaired. LOJACK will respond to the department and repair or replace the PTC. LOJACK will be responsible for all repairs, loss, damage, or destruction of all SVRN equipment not intentionally caused by department personnel.
3. Activation Signal – A SVRN activation will appear as a five-digit reply code on the PTC within range of the signal. The reply codes for stolen vehicles may be any combination of letters and numbers.
4. Tracking – Upon receiving an activation from a transponder-equipped stolen vehicle officers shall:
  - a. Conduct a query of the transponder's reply code via dispatch or the Mobile Digital Terminal.
  - b. Notify Communications and request that the dispatcher broadcast descriptive information about the stolen vehicle. This will ensure that non-PTC equipped units are informed of the tracking activity as well as pertinent information about the stolen vehicle; and when officers receive an activation signal from a vehicle outside of their city limits or when a vehicle being tracked leaves the City shall:
    1. Notify dispatch to contact the appropriate agency.
    2. Notify a supervisor.
    3. Continue to track the vehicle unless otherwise directed by a supervisor or the track is taken over by another agency.
    4. NOTE: When another agency takes over a tracking outside the department's jurisdiction, it is very important that the outside agency and the agency having primary jurisdiction communicates their intentions with one another. With few exceptions, the tracking jurisdiction will be in command of the tactical situation and subsequent follow-up responsibilities. Supervisors shall monitor and ensure that units are either in command of a tracking or merely assisting an outside agency. Exceptions would occur if another agency has follow-up investigative responsibility for the vehicle theft or related crimes. Officers shall refer all jurisdictional concerns to a supervisor.

5. When officers become aware of a vehicle being tracked within their area by another agency, officers shall notify dispatch to ensure the information is broadcast to other units and surrounding jurisdictions, notify a supervisor, and assist the other agency unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.
6. Upon receiving an activation signal from a vehicle that appears to be radiating from within a building or other enclosed area, officers should, in addition to contacting a supervisor, contact detectives or an agent from the San Mateo County Vehicle Theft Task Force. As a general rule, a search warrant should be obtained. The probable cause for the affidavit is based on the activation of the transponder, which gives the reply code and subsequent verification of the stolen vehicle information. It is highly recommended that an agent from the San Mateo County Vehicle Theft Task Force assist with the preparation of the affidavit. This is important, since SMCVTTF agents will be working closely with LOJACK representatives and will have the training and experience to render an expert opinion in the affidavit, as well as later on in court as to how the LOJACK system operates.
7. When an officer tracks a stolen vehicle into another jurisdiction and locates the vehicle parked unoccupied, and intends to keep it under surveillance, the officer shall ensure that the primary police jurisdiction in which the stolen vehicle is located is notified of the surveillance.
8. Upon recovering a transponder-equipped stolen vehicle, officers shall broadcast the information to other units in the area, adjacent areas, or outside jurisdictions as necessary, then notify the Vehicle Information Processing Unit as soon as possible. Officers should be aware of the potential problems that could occur if a recovered vehicle is still transmitting an electronic signal after being towed or released to an owner.
9. Officers shall not release a recovered vehicle to the vehicle's owner as long as an electronic signal is still being transmitted. In such cases officers shall contact the Vehicle Information Processing Unit, or request contact with the VIPU to ensure the vehicle is reported recovered.

## B. Supervisors' Responsibilities

1. Supervisors shall ensure that officers assigned to PTC-equipped vehicles keep the equipment turned on during their tour of duty. When notified of a SVRN activation signal and when practical, a supervisor should respond to the tracking incident. A supervisor shall respond to all tracking instances involving, or potentially involving outside agencies. During A SVRN activation, supervisors shall consider area workload, traffic conditions and strength of the SVRN signal. In addition, supervisors shall ensure that:
  - a. Proper tactics are employed.
  - b. A minimum number of units are used to track the stolen vehicle.
  - c. Descriptive information about the stolen vehicle is broadcast to non-PTC-equipped units.



- d. Affected outside agencies are notified of cases in which a transponder-equipped vehicle leaves the agency's jurisdiction.
- e. The unit or agency handling is clearly communicated.
- f. All stolen/recovered transponder-equipped stolen vehicles are entered into SVA as soon as possible.
- g. Recovery information on transponder-equipped stolen vehicles is broadcast to other units in the area.
- h. Recovered vehicles are not released to vehicle owners until the vehicle's transponder has been deactivated.
- i. A maximum number of PTC-equipped vehicles are deployed on each watch.

### C. Communications Responsibilities

1. Notification: Upon notification from the field unit of an activation signal communications shall:
  - a. Run the five digit code provided by the field unit in CLETS.
  - b. Upon receiving the description of the vehicle, broadcast the information to the unit who received the activation and confirm that the other units in the general area also copied the information. If possible, get a second LOJACK equipped vehicle started to help narrow the search.
  - c. Send a countywide Teletype that will include the location of the officer where the signal was activated, the transponder code, and the complete vehicle description.
  - d. When an officer leaves our jurisdiction to continue tracking outside the city limits, the officer will switch to the CWMA or Green Channel. County Communications will handle radio traffic once officers enter another jurisdiction. If the incident results in a pursuit, the county wide and departmental pursuit policy will be followed.
  - e. If a neighboring agency sends out a countywide Teletype, communications shall broadcast all pertinent information to field units.
2. Entry:
  - a. Unless a citizen specifically advises the agency there is no way that Communications or the officer taking the report will know the reported stolen vehicle is LOJACK equipped. For that reason it is of vital importance to add any special characteristics of this vehicle in the miscellaneous field of the SVA mask. This field should reflect any special equipment of the vehicle; roof racks, wide tires, bumper stickers, etc. making sure that vehicle models for trucks, SUV's, and camper's etc. is also mentioned.
3. Removal:
  - a. Once a vehicle is located in SVA the LOJACK activation should immediately deactivate. In order to guarantee that a deactivation has occurred, make sure a LOJACK equipped unit is no longer getting a signal from the vehicle before we release or impound it.

## 011 Block Party.pdf

## Application for Block Party Permit

The purpose of this order is to define the use and establish the procedures for the completion of the Application for Block Party Permit.

### I. GENERAL

- A. Any group wishing to hold a "block party" within the City of Pacifica will be required to apply for and receive a permit from the City.
- B. The Pacifica Police Department shall be the lead agency within the city for this process and will be responsible for accepting, processing and returning the permit to the applicant.

### II. PROCEDURE

- A. The Block Party Permit Application, Form P&A.12, will be given to any citizen desiring to have a block party within the city. The completed form will be returned to the Administrative Services Division. Sections one through three should be completed. The citizen should be directed to read the STANDARDS listed in section four of the permit application.
  - 1. If the applicant is to supply own barricades, note under "special conditions".
- B. Upon completion of the **application form, the consent petition and diagram**, (see Item #3 of the application) the application will be date stamped by the receiving records clerk. Until the application process is complete, a back-up copy will be kept at the front counter in Records.
- C. Forward the original application to the Community and Economic Development Department for approval. When it is returned approved and signed by the City Engineer, it must then be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police.
- D. After the application is approved by the Chief of Police, notify the applicant that the process has been completed and the **permit** (copy of complete set) may be picked up upon receipt of any rental fees and deposit for barricades. Rental fees and deposit for barricades will be collected by the records clerk. A claim form for deposit refund should be given to the applicant along with their receipt.
- E. Public Works will be required to confirm the return of any barricades so that the deposit

refund may be initiated.

F. **Copies** of the approved permit are made and distributed as follows:

One complete set for applicant (Includes application plus the consent petition and diagram).

Advise the applicant this is the PERMIT and it should be maintained by them to present to any police officers who might respond to the party.

One complete set for Patrol/Briefing.

One Application only to Communications.

One Application only to the Fire Department.

One Application only to Public Works.

One Application only to C&ED.

G. When the application process is complete the back-up copy should be shredded. The **original** of approved application including original consent petition and diagram, is maintained in the Department Secretary's office filed by street address. Non-approved applications will be maintained by the Department Administrative Assistant for two years.

FORMS: Refer to Records Manual

P&A.12 Application for Block Party Permit

City of Pacifica - Claim Form

## **002 Public Speaking Request.pdf**

## Public Speaking Requests

The purpose of this order is to set forth policy, guidelines and regulations pertaining to requests for public speakers and to maintain control of speaking engagements, subjects discussed and speakers assigned.

### I. GENERAL

- A. The Pacifica Police Department will provide personnel for public speaking engagements in Pacifica, when requested.
  - 1. Public speaking engagements outside the City of Pacifica may be provided at the discretion of the Chief of Police.
- B. Speakers will be assigned to speak for requesting organizations and groups as source material and scheduling allow.
- C. This order does not prevent a requesting organization or group from specifying the speaker and subject matter of its choice.

### II. PROCEDURE

- A. Public Information Program
  - 1. All requests for public speaking engagements will be forwarded to the Chief of Police for approval.
  - 2. The Chief of Police or designee will assign an engagement based on topic, expertise, etc.
  - 3. Exception:
    - a. Based on the nature of the Emergency Manager and Crime Prevention positions, it shall not be required that requests for speaking engagements by these positions be forwarded to or approved by the Chief of Police.
      - (1) The speakers shall notify the division commander of any unusual requests for groups or topics prior to agreement to fulfill same.
- B. Speaker's Responsibility
  - 1. Submit a topic outline to the Chief of Police prior to speaking engagement.
  - 2. Be on time
  - 3. Deliver speech.
  - 4. Complete memorandum to include:
    - a. Number in attendance;
    - b. The age and nature of the group;
    - c. Any other pertinent information.
- C. Maintenance of Speaker Request Files
  - 1. The Office of the Chief of Police shall maintain the completed outlines and memorandums in a special file for future reference.

### III. Department Vehicles

- A. Department vehicles will only be used outside the City of Pacifica with prior approval of the Chief of Police.

### IV. REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. Topic outlines on departmentally oriented subject matter will be presented to the Chief of Police for approval prior to the presentation. A copy of the approved outline will be maintained by the Office of the Chief of Police.

## 007 Quality Control.pdf



## Quality Control

The purpose of this order is to establish a program to enable the department to check the quality of the service we provide to the citizens and determine if department personnel and units are adhering to policies and procedures.

### I. SUPERVISOR REVIEW

#### A. Objective

The objectives of this process are to provide direct and timely information about the department's performance in delivering police services. The information source is the citizen who has had occasion to utilize police services. After the information has been gathered, it will be evaluated and acted upon by the appropriate supervisory and staff personnel. The intended result is to improve the department's ability to deliver the highest quality police services to the community in the most effective and efficient manner.

#### B. Procedure

##### 1. Watch Commander

- a. Each Field Services Division Sergeant will review a minimum of two crime reports per month for each officer assigned to him/her.
  - (1) The review should be of calls for service/reports for a variety of classifications to cover the spectrum of services that this department provides.
- b. Should a reviewing sergeant be aware of any particular problem with an employee, he/she may elect, or be assigned, to review these specific calls for service.
- c. The contact with the victim, reporting person, witness, or other may be done in person or by telephone.
- d. The following items should be covered, using the "Supervisor Follow-up" form PSD.46. This does not preclude the sergeant from further interview on topics brought up during the interview.
  - (1) Response time - citizen's perception of time to reach dispatcher, for the officer to respond, for the completion of the task;
  - (2) Officer demeanor - citizen's feeling regarding the dispatcher's and/or officer's demeanor, and whether it was appropriate;
  - (3) General comments - citizen's general comments on nature of call to allow the sergeant to make a decision about appropriate actions in investigation, classification, documentation, evidence collection and follow-up by the officer or other employees. (Bear in mind that some new information may not have

- been told to the officer at the time of the call.)
- c. Once the interview is completed, the sergeant will complete the "Supervisor Follow-up" form PSD.46, including comments from the person interviewed and the sergeant's comments regarding appropriateness of officer's actions.
    - (1) Review follow-up with the officer who will initial the form.
    - (2) If the sergeant identifies inappropriate action or documentation by an employee, the sergeant shall state corrective action taken, or make recommendations for correction.
    - (3) Where warranted, the sergeant shall commend officers for their performance.
    - (4) Forward all follow-up forms to Field Services Division Commander/Criminal Investigative Division Commander, as appropriate.
2. Field Services Commander
    - a. By review of each, ensure the minimum number of supervisor follow-ups is completed each month.
    - b. Return supervisor follow-up form for each officer to the watch commander to maintain in the evaluation file until evaluation or end of probation for probationary employees.
    - c. Forward copies of all supervisor follow-ups to the Administrative Services Division Commander for review of any comments regarding dispatchers.
  3. Field Services Commander
    - a. Will review call entries on a daily basis. The purpose of this review will assure that calls for service are being handled according to policy, and that disposition of calls are handled and documented appropriately.

Form: PSD.46

## **Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf**

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**

<b>SUSPECT INFORMATION</b>				<b>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT &amp; VICTIM</b>			
Legal name (Last, First): _____				Suspect known to victim: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Other Names used (AKA): _____				Nature of relationship: _____			
Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race	Length of relationship: _____			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Prior reported incidents with suspect: <i>Total #</i> _____			
Relationship to Victim: _____				Prior unreported incidents with suspect: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Recordings: <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Audio <input type="checkbox"/> Booked	
Photos taken? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Suspect identified: <input type="checkbox"/> Field ID <input type="checkbox"/> By photo/video <input type="checkbox"/> Known	

**RESOURCES**

Resources offered at scene:  Yes  No

Marsy's Law Handout       Hate Crimes Brochure       Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**MEDICAL**

Victim	Suspect	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Declined medical treatment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Will seek own medical treatment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Received medical treatment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Injuries observed

Completed by	Date
Name/Title/ID number	

# Pacifica PD Policy Manual 1

Pacifica PD Policy Manual

## INDEX / TOPICS

### [

[DIVISION]. . . . . 20

### A

ABBREVIATIONS. . . . .	16
ACCOUNTABILITY TO SUPERVISOR. . . . .	21
ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION. . . . .	77
ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS	
OIS. . . . .	77, 77, 77
OIS. . . . .	77, 77
ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE	
Firearms. . . . .	83
AIRCRAFT	
Accidents. . . . .	347
Ambulance. . . . .	420
Flying while armed. . . . .	89
ALCOHOL. . . . .	618
ALCOHOL, INTOXICANTS. . . . .	198
ALCOHOL USE. . . . .	618
AMMUNITION. . . . .	83
Gun violence restraining order surrenders. . . . .	286
ANIMALS	
Line-of-duty deaths. . . . .	712
ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CRIMES. . . . .	233
APPOINTMENTS	
Chaplain coordinator. . . . .	276
Forfeiture reviewer. . . . .	478
Operations director. . . . .	496
Petty cash fund manager. . . . .	512
Reserve coordinator. . . . .	215
ARRESTS	
First amendment assemblies. . . . .	409, 411
ASSET FORFEITURE. . . . .	475
AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDING	
Body-worn camera. . . . .	368
Custodial interrogation. . . . .	462
OI. . . . .	78
AUDITS	
Informant files. . . . .	484
Petty cash. . . . .	512
Public safety video surveillance. . . . .	259
AUTHORITY, ETHICS. . . . .	194
AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS	
(AED). . . . .	421

### AUTOMATED LICENSE PLATE READERS

(ALPR). . . . . 424

### B

BADGE	
Mourning Badge. . . . .	679
BADGES, PATCHES AND IDENTIFICATION	
Firearms. . . . .	83
BATON. . . . .	61
BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES. . . . .	253
BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES	
Hazards. . . . .	348, 701
BODY ARMOR. . . . .	643
BODY ARMOR	
Suspects. . . . .	83
BOMBS	
Aircraft accidents. . . . .	348
Chaplains. . . . .	278
MDT/MDC. . . . .	382
BRADY MATERIAL. . . . .	491
BREATH TEST. . . . .	451

### C

CANINE	
Request for Use. . . . .	106
CANINES	
Pursuits. . . . .	391
CASH	
Custodial searches. . . . .	580
Informants. . . . .	485
CASH HANDLING, SECURITY AND	
MANAGEMENT. . . . .	512
CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT. . . . .	654
CHAPLAINS. . . . .	275
CHIEF EXECUTIVE. . . . .	13
CHILD ABUSE. . . . .	156
CHILDREN	
Firearms. . . . .	86
Transporting. . . . .	642
CITATIONS. . . . .	439
CIVIL	
Liability response. . . . .	79
Subpoenas. . . . .	212
CIVIL DISPUTES. . . . .	415
CIVILIAN/NONSWORN	
Crisis intervention incidents. . . . .	405
CODE-3. . . . .	103
COMMAND PROTOCOL. . . . .	20
COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS. . . . .	655

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Pacifica PD Policy Manual 1

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE			
Health orders. . . . .	302	Tactical. . . . .	79
COMMUNICATION OPERATIONS. . . . .	524	Warrant service. . . . .	498
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER		DEFINITIONS. . . . .	16
Crisis intervention incidents. . . . .	404	DEPARTMENT OWNED PROPERTY. . . . .	504
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER		DEPARTMENT PROPERTY	
Foot pursuits. . . . .	394	Loss Or Damage. . . . .	505
Mandatory sharing. . . . .	221	DISABLED	
COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEARING		Motorist. . . . .	459
IMPAIRED OR DISABLED. . . . .	243	DISASTER PLAN. . . . .	23
COMPUTERS		DISCIPLINE. . . . .	193
Digital evidence. . . . .	465	DISTRIBUTION. . . . .	17
CONDUCT		DRIVING	
Meritorious. . . . .	656	MDT/MDC. . . . .	380
OIS. . . . .	73	DRIVING, SAFETY SAFETY, CONDUCT	
Standards of conduct. . . . .	196	FIREARMS, CONDUCT. . . . .	197
CONFIDENTIALITY		DRUG USE. . . . .	618
ALP. . . . .	424	DUI ENFORCEMENT. . . . .	450
Chaplains. . . . .	279		
Radio broadcasts. . . . .	381	<b>E</b>	
CONTACTS AND TEMPORARY DETENTIONS		ELECTRICAL LINES. . . . .	346
Warrant service. . . . .	498	ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES. . . . .	628
CONTROL DEVICES. . . . .	60	ELECTRONIC MAIL. . . . .	26
CONTROL DEVICES. . . . .	60	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN. . . . .	23
CONTROL DEVICES		EMERGENCY UTILITY. . . . .	346
Training. . . . .	340	EVIDENCE	
CONTROL DEVICES, CUSTODY		Digital. . . . .	465
FIREARMS, Custody. . . . .	573	Public Safety Video Surveillance. . . . .	258
CORRESPONDENCE. . . . .	28	Seizing recordings. . . . .	400
COURT APPEARANCES. . . . .	211	EVIDENCE, BOMBS. . . . .	325
COURT ORDERS		EXPLOSIONS. . . . .	324
Gun violence restraining order surrenders. . . . .	286		
Juvenile informants. . . . .	482	<b>F</b>	
Subpoenas. . . . .	211	FIELD CITATIONS. . . . .	330
COURT ORDERS, CIVIL DISPUTES. . . . .	415	FIELD SOBRIETY TESTS. . . . .	450
CRIME SCENE AND DISASTER		FIREARMS	
INTEGRITY. . . . .	301	Removal for vehicle maintenance. . . . .	510
CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD		Retiree. . . . .	37
INFORMATION. . . . .	551	FIREARM SERIAL NUMBERS. . . . .	540
CRISIS INTERVENTION INCIDENTS. . . . .	402	FITNESS FOR DUTY. . . . .	657
CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM. . . . .	303	FORCE. . . . .	53
CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT. . . . .	303	FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR	
CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS. . . . .	462	REPRESENTIVES. . . . .	334
<b>D</b>			
DAMAGE BY CITY PERSONNEL. . . . .	205		
DEATH			
Chaplains. . . . .	278		
DEATH INVESTIGATION. . . . .	227	<b>G</b>	
DEATH NOTIFICATION. . . . .	228	GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE. . . . .	609
DEBRIEFING		GROOMING STANDARDS. . . . .	673

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Pacifica PD Policy Manual 1

---

## H

HATE CRIMES. . . . .	181
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZMAT) RESPONSE	
Aircraft accidents. . . . .	348
HAZARDS. . . . .	699
HEARING IMPAIRED. . . . .	243
HELICOPTER ASSISTANCE. . . . .	354
HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS. . . . .	439
HOMELESS. . . . .	396

## I

IDENTITY THEFT. . . . .	230
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY USE TECHNOLOGY USE. . . . .	199
INSPECTIONS	
Illness and injury prevention. . . . .	700
Personal protective equipment. . . . .	700
Vehicles. . . . .	700
INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION. . . . .	462

## J

JURISDICTION	
Aircraft accidents. . . . .	348
OIS. . . . .	72

## K

KINETIC PROJECTILES. . . . .	62
------------------------------	----

## L

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY. . . . .	235
LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY	
Eyewitness identification. . . . .	487

## M

MANUALS. . . . .	23
MEAL PERIODS AND BREAKS. . . . .	660
MEDIA	
Aircraft accidents. . . . .	349
OIS. . . . .	79
MEDIA REQUEST. . . . .	207

## MEDICAL

Aircraft accidents. . . . .	347
Leave act (FMLA). . . . .	621
Releases. . . . .	420

## MOBILE AUDIO/VIDEO (MAV)

OIS. . . . .	78
--------------	----

## MOBILE DIGITAL TERMINAL USE. . . . .

MODIFIED-DUTY ASSIGNMENTS. . . . .	689
------------------------------------	-----

## MUTUAL AID

Warrant service. . . . .	498
--------------------------	-----

## N

### NOTIFICATIONS

Aircraft accidents. . . . .	348
Cash. . . . .	513
Impaired driving. . . . .	452
Sick leave. . . . .	621

### NUMERICAL FILING. . . . .

## O

### OATH. . . . .

OC SPRAY. . . . .	61
-------------------	----

### OFFICER IDENTIFICATION. . . . .

### OFFICER SAFETY

Canine deployment. . . . .	107
Crime scene and disaster integrity. . . . .	301
Foot pursuits. . . . .	391
LEOSA. . . . .	37
Occupational hazards. . . . .	699
Seat belts. . . . .	641
Warrant service. . . . .	496

### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE. . . . .

### OUTSIDE AGENCY ASSISTANCE. . . . .

### OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT. . . . .

Change in Status. . . . .	669
Obtaining Approval. . . . .	666
Prohibited Outside Employment. . . . .	667
Security Employment. . . . .	667

### OVERTIME

Court. . . . .	213
----------------	-----

### OVERTIME PAYMENT. . . . .

## P

### PEPPER PROJECTILES. . . . .

### PEPPER SPRAY. . . . .

### PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS



# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Pacifica PD Policy Manual 1

Sick leave. . . . .	622
PERSONAL APPEARANCE. . . . .	673
PERSONAL PROPERTY. . . . .	504
Loss Or Damage. . . . .	505
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. . . . .	514
PHOTOGRAPHS	
Aircraft accidents. . . . .	349
POLICE CADETS. . . . .	682
Program Advisors. . . . .	682
POLICY MANUAL. . . . .	15
POLITICAL ACTIVITY. . . . .	695
POLITICAL ENDORSEMENTS. . . . .	695
PRIVACY EXPECTATION. . . . .	695
PRIVACY EXPECTATIONS	
MDT/MDC. . . . .	380
PRIVATE PERSONS ARRESTS. . . . .	231
PROPERTY PROCEDURES	
Narcotics And Dangerous Drugs. . . . .	527
Packaging Of Property. . . . .	528
Property Booking. . . . .	526
Property Handling. . . . .	526
PROTECTED INFORMATION. . . . .	551
PUBLIC RECORDING OF LAW	
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY. . . . .	399
PUBLIC RECORD REQUEST. . . . .	543
PUBLIC SAFETY VIDEO SURVEILLANCE	256
PURSUIITS	
Foot. . . . .	391

## R

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. . . . .	525
RAPID RESPONSE AND DEPLOYMENT. . . . .	338
RECORDS BUREAU	
Administrative hearings. . . . .	454
Impaired driving. . . . .	454
Suspicious activity reports. . . . .	418
RECORDS RELEASE	
ALPR. . . . .	427
Child deaths. . . . .	163
Public safety video surveillance. . . . .	259
Subpoenas and discovery requests. . . . .	546
RECORDS RETENTION	
Applications for a license to carry a firearm. . . . .	35
Illness and injury prevention. . . . .	701
Personal protective equipment. . . . .	517
REFLECTORIZED VESTS. . . . .	439
RELIGION, ACCOMMODATIONS IN	
CUSTODY. . . . .	573
REPORT CORRECTIONS. . . . .	206
REPORT PREPARATION. . . . .	203
RESERVE OFFICERS	

Firearms Requirements. . . . .	218
Training. . . . .	216
RESERVE OFFICERS/DEPUTIES. . . . .	214
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION. . . . .	515
RESPONSE TO CALLS. . . . .	103
REVIEWS	
Crisis intervention incidents. . . . .	405
Public records on social media. . . . .	282
RIDE-ALONG. . . . .	311
Eligibility. . . . .	311
ROLL CALL TRAINING. . . . .	300

## S

SAFETY	
First responder. . . . .	301
Inspections (occupations). . . . .	700
Personal protective equipment. . . . .	514
Shotguns. . . . .	81
SAFETY EQUIPMENT	
First amendment assemblies. . . . .	409
Seat belts. . . . .	641
SCHOOL EMPLOYEE REPORTING. . . . .	251
SEARCH & SEIZURE. . . . .	122
SEARCHES	
Crime scene. . . . .	301
Gun violence restraining orders. . . . .	285
SEARCH WARRANTS. . . . .	496
SEAT BELTS. . . . .	641
SECURITY EMPLOYMENT. . . . .	667
SICK LEAVE. . . . .	621
SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE. . . . .	628
SOCIAL MEDIA. . . . .	280
SOCIAL NETWORKING. . . . .	693
STAFF. . . . .	15
STAFFING LEVELS. . . . .	29
STANDARDS OF CONDUCT. . . . .	192
SUBPOENAS. . . . .	211
Records release and discovery requests. . . . .	546
SUBPOENAS AND COURT APPEARANCES	211
SUCCESSION OF COMMAND. . . . .	20
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING. . . . .	417

## T

TATTOOS. . . . .	674
TEAR GAS. . . . .	61
TEMPORARY CUSTODY OF ADULTS. . . . .	566
TRAFFIC FUNCTION AND	
RESPONSIBILITY. . . . .	438
TRAFFIC OFFICER/DEPUTY. . . . .	438

# Pacifica Police Department

## Pacifica PD Policy Manual

### Pacifica PD Policy Manual 1

---

TRAFFIC SIGNAL. . . . .	346
TRAINING	
SWAT. . . . .	305
TRAINING	
AED. . . . .	421
ALPR. . . . .	427
Canine. . . . .	112
Chaplains. . . . .	279
Firearms. . . . .	86
Hazardous materials. . . . .	701
Impaired driving. . . . .	454
Occupational safety. . . . .	701
Opioid medication. . . . .	422
Personal protective equipment. . . . .	518
Public safety video surveillance. . . . .	259
Rapid response and deployment. . . . .	340
Shared equipment and supplies. . . . .	221
Social media. . . . .	282
Warrant service. . . . .	499
TRAINING PLAN. . . . .	24
TRAINING POLICY. . . . .	24

## U

UNIFORM REGULATIONS. . . . .	677
UNIFORMS	
Chaplains. . . . .	276
Courtroom attire. . . . .	213
UNITY OF COMMAND. . . . .	21
UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM. . . . .	493
USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA. . . . .	280
UTILITY SERVICE. . . . .	346

## V

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE. . . . .	510
VEHICLES	
Impound hearings. . . . .	448

## W

WARNINGS	
Canine. . . . .	108
Shots. . . . .	88
WARRANT SERVICE. . . . .	496
WASHING OF VEHICLES. . . . .	511
WATCH COMMANDERS. . . . .	364
WATER LINES. . . . .	346