

Vallejo Police Department

Vallejo PD Policy Manual

MISSION AND VALUES

MISSION STATEMENT:

The mission of the Vallejo Police Department is to serve the community of Vallejo through fair and impartial policing by reducing crime and the fear of crime while building strong community partnerships for a safer Vallejo.

VISION STATEMENT:

The vision of the Vallejo Police Department is to deliver exceptional police service to the community of Vallejo. As protectors and champions of the Constitution, we will safeguard the sanctity and dignity of human life by partnering with the community to create and sustain safe places for people to live, work, and play.

CORE VALUES:

Empathy: We demonstrate sensitivity and compassion for others. We cultivate and practice harm reduction in the policing of our community.

Collaboration: We dedicate ourselves to working with our stakeholders to find solutions to emerging community and organizational challenges while investing in our youth.

Diversity and Inclusion: We embrace the uniqueness of all members of our community and our organization. We recognize, value and leverage diversity to create a work environment where all employees feel welcomed and empowered to contribute to their full potential.

Safety: We commit to providing a safe environment through which all can enjoy a high quality of life.

Respect: We respect all members of our community and organization. We create an environment that encourages teamwork, innovation, and excellence.

Integrity: We pledge to uphold our position of trust by maintaining the highest ethical standards and adhering to the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics.

Service: We commit to reducing the levels of crime, fear and disorder through an evidence-based and data-driven approach that is fair, courteous, responsive, efficient and effective.

Humility: We recognize our positions in the larger community as servant leaders. We do not consider ourselves more highly than we ought to; but rather, we seek continuous improvement in the service we provide to our community.

Wellness: We will care for our staff so they can care for those we serve.

Courage: Courage is not the absence of fear but the assessment that something else is more important. We are willing to risk our lives, if necessary, in order to safeguard our society. We commit to moral courage, adhering to a higher standard of personal conduct to lead by example with integrity and to seek truth, compassion and justice despite the cost.

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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 Vallejo 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 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority outside the jurisdiction of the Vallejo 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.

100.2.2 ARREST AUTHORITY INSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Vallejo 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.

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- (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.

100.2.3 TIME OF MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

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

- (a) The arrest is made without a warrant pursuant to Penal Code § 836 which includes:
 - 1. A misdemeanor committed in the presence of the officer.
 - 2. Misdemeanor domestic violence offenses (See the Domestic Violence Policy).
- (b) The arrest is made in a public place.
- (c) The arrest is made with the person in custody pursuant to another lawful arrest.
- (d) The arrest is made pursuant to a warrant which, for good cause shown, directs that it may be served at any time of the day or night.

100.3 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

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

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

102.2 POLICY

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

102.3 OATH OF OFFICE

All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions. All sworn members 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.”

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

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

Policy Manual

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

103.2 POLICY

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

103.2.1 DISCLAIMER

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

103.3 AUTHORITY

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

103.4 DEFINITIONS

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

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

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

CHP- The California Highway Patrol.

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CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

City - The City of Vallejo.

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

Department/VPD - The Vallejo Police Department.

DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

Employee - Any person employed by the Department.

Juvenile - Any person under the age of 18 years.

Manual - The Vallejo Police Department Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

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

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

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

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USC - United States Code.

103.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

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

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

103.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

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

103.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

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

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

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

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

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The highly complex nature of the law enforcement profession makes success dependent upon the individual character and excellence of each Department member. Each member's character determines the character of the entire Department, which is reflected in the services provided to the community. Department members must combine high personal integrity with commitment and the character necessary to maintain a high ethical standard. Each department member shall provide equitable treatment defined by compassion, empathy and respect for all citizens, and will reflect positively upon the Department, the city and our diverse community.

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

104.2 POLICY

The mark of every profession is a code of conduct. The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics exemplifies the Department's concern for the preservation of constitutional rights for all persons, as well as the protection of the community from those who would choose to violate the law including law enforcement personnel. Therefore, the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics is hereby adopted by the Vallejo Police Department and serves to remind Department members and citizens that the objectives of professional law enforcement are of the highest order.

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

104.3 LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

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

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

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

I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to

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Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before god to my chosen profession... law enforcement.

104.3.1 OBJECTION TO RELIGIOUS AFFIRMATION

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

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 BUREAUS

The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Vallejo Police Department. There are two bureaus in the Police Department as follows:

- Investigations Bureau
- Operations Bureau

200.2.1 INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

The Investigations Bureau is commanded by a Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Investigations Bureau. The Investigations Bureau consists of Investigations, Community Services, Technical Services and Professional Standards.

200.2.2 OPERATIONS BUREAU

The Operations Bureau is commanded by a Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Operations Bureau. The Operations Bureau consists of Uniformed Patrol, Traffic, Records and the Communications Center.

Special Order

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

201.1.1 SPECIAL ORDER PROTOCOL

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

All existing Special Orders have now been incorporated in the updated Policy Manual as of the below revision date.

Any Special Orders issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the last two digits of the year, followed by the number 01. For example, 12-01 signifies the first Special Order for the year 2012.

201.2 ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIAL ORDERS

All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all Special Orders. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new Special Order. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee's acknowledgement will be maintained by the Training Sergeant.

Electronic Mail

202.1 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).

202.2 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.

202.3 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.

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.

202.3.1 EMAILS SENT TO ENTIRE DEPARTMENT

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.

Email messages intended for the entire department (Recipient: "Police Department") that are not directly related to the investigation of a crime or specific police matter must be approved by the Office of the Chief of Police prior to transmitting. This policy applies to all department members.

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Electronic Mail

202.4 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.

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

Administrative Communications

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

203.2 PERSONNEL ACTION REQUEST (PAR)

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

203.3 CORRESPONDENCE

In order to ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, personnel should use Department letterhead only for authorized official business.

Staffing Levels

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

204.2 SUPERVISION STAFFING LEVELS

There will be a Lieutenant working as Watch Commander on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

If the Watch Commander position cannot be filled by an on duty or off duty Lieutenant a Sergeant may work out of class as the Watch Commander. If a Sergeant is working out of class as the Watch Commander a Sergeant will be assigned to work the streets as the supervisor. If no on duty or off duty Sergeant is available a Corporal can be assigned as the street supervisor.

No person of any rank will work as the Watch Commander and the street supervisor at the same time. Out of class assignments are temporary.

License to Carry a Firearm

205.1 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.

205.1.1 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).

205.2 POLICY

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

205.3 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 Vallejo (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).

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205.4 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).

205.4.1 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

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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).

205.4.2 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.

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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).

205.5 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.

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205.5.1 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.

205.5.2 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.

205.5.3 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.

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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).

205.5.4 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).

205.5.5 LICENSE TERMS

The Department grants CCW licenses only in accordance with the following terms. Failure to abide by these terms shall result in the immediate suspension or revocation of a CCW License:

- (a) Surrender the CCW license and/or concealed weapon to any peace officer upon demand.
- (b) If contacted by a peace officer for any reason, immediately announce that he or she is carrying a concealed weapon, and has a license to do so.

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- (c) Should the license holder display or utilize, other than at a range, the concealed weapon for which the license has been issued, he/she shall, within five days, notify the Commander of the Professional Standards Division in writing and document the circumstances of such use. Failure to do so shall result in immediate revocation of the CCW license.
- (d) Not carry a concealed weapon while under psychiatric care, and shall notify the Commander of the Professional Standards Division of his/her condition in writing within five days of coming under such care.
- (e) Surrender the CCW license immediately upon arrest or conviction of any felony or serious misdemeanor, including under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Surrender the CCW license immediately should he/she become the subject of any domestic violence investigation or court order/temporary restraining order.

In addition to the restrictions listed in this section, a CCW license shall not carry a concealed weapon while:

- (a) At a location where alcoholic beverages are being sold, dispensed, or consumed;
- (b) At any airport or on a plane;
- (c) In any school building or on school grounds;
- (d) In any city, county, state, or federal building;
- (e) At any facility where prisoners are housed; or,
- (f) At any other location where firearms are normally prohibited by law.

205.6 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
- (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.

205.7 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).

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205.8 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 Vallejo (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

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

206.2 POLICY

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

206.3 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.

206.3.1 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 Vallejo 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.

206.3.2 AUTHORIZATION

Any qualified former officer of this department, may carry a concealed firearm in California and other states under 18 USC § 926C when he/she is:

- (a) In possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer, and one of the following:
 - 1. An indication from the person's former law enforcement agency that he/she has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement agency to meet agency-established active duty standards for qualification in firearms training to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

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2. A certification, issued by either the state in which the person resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty law enforcement officers within that state, indicating that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by the state or, if not applicable, the standards of any agency in that state.
 - (b) Not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.
 - (c) Not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.
 - (d) Not in a location prohibited by California law or by a private person or entity on his/her property if such prohibition is permitted by California law.

206.4 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).

206.4.1 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."

206.4.2 QUALIFIED RETIREES FROM INCORPORATED JURISDICTION

The Vallejo 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.

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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.

206.4.3 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).

206.5 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.

206.5.1 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.

206.5.2 MAINTAINING A CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD CCW ENDORSEMENT

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

- (a) Qualify annually with the authorized firearm .
- (b) Remain subject to all 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.

206.6 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.

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206.7 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.
 - 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.

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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.

206.8 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.

Training Policy

207.1 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.

207.2 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).

[See attachment: Training Request 06052014.pdf](#)

207.3 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.

207.4 TRAINING PLAN

A training plan will be developed and maintained by the Training Sergeant.

207.5 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.

207.6 TRAINING COMMITTEE

The Training Sergeant shall meet yearly with the various training discipline leaders to determine the training needs for the Department.

207.7 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

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2. 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.
 2. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Training Sergeant to attend the required training on an alternate date.

207.8 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS

The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) is a web-accessed system that provides training on the Vallejo Police Department Policy Manual and other important topics. Generally, one training bulletin is available for each day of the month. However, the number of DTBs may be adjusted by the Professional Standards Lieutenant.

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs should only use the password and login name assigned to them by the Training Sergeant. Personnel should not share their password with others and should frequently change their password to protect the security of the system. After each session, employees should log off the system to prevent unauthorized access. The content of the DTBs is copyrighted material and shall not be shared with others outside of the Department.

Employees who are assigned to participate in the DTB program should complete each DTB at the beginning of their shift or as otherwise directed by their supervisor. Employees should not allow uncompleted DTBs to build up over time. Personnel may be required to complete DTBs missed during extended absences (e.g., vacation, medical leave) upon returning to duty.

Supervisors will be responsible for monitoring the progress of personnel under their command to ensure compliance with this policy.

207.9 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.

207.10 TRAINING SERGEANT

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

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207.10.1 TRAINING RESTRICTION

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

Chapter 3 - General Operations

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE

This policy outlines the Vallejo Police Department's (VPD) values and standards as they apply to the use of force to ensure force is used to exercise lawful authority judiciously and with the paramount concern being for human rights, dignity, and life. Peace officers shall use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer. This policy applies to all members of the Department and requires officers to monitor, evaluate, and carefully balance all interests when making use of force decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner.

The Department's use of force tools, and the authority to use these tools in response to the resistance presented to officers, is covered in associated use of force policies, which are identified in the index to this policy. The decision to use force, regardless of the method or tool, is governed foremost by the law and further guided by the values delineated in this policy

300.1.1 DEPARTMENT VALUES

Sanctity of Human Life – The highest priority of the Vallejo Police Department is safeguarding the life, dignity, and liberty of all persons. The authority to use force is a serious responsibility and members are expected by the Vallejo Police Department and the public to exercise that authority judiciously and with the utmost respect for human rights, dignity, and life and without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires consistent and transparent monitoring—continually seeking to balance the interests of the community, officer safety, and carrying out legitimate police functions.

Officers shall be guided by the principle of reverence for human life in all investigative, enforcement, and other contacts between officers and members of the public. When officers are called upon to detain or arrest a suspect who is uncooperative or actively resisting, may attempt to flee, poses a danger to others, or poses a danger to themselves, they should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade the suspect to voluntarily comply or may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely.

Bias-free – Officers must make the decision whether or not to use force in an unbiased manner, consistent with Department policy titled Bias Free Policing as amended from time to time. Discriminatory conduct on the basis of race, religion, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, housing status, or disability while performing any law enforcement activity is prohibited.

Community Trust and Legitimacy – The Department recognizes a strong partnership with the community is essential for effective law enforcement. Excessive or unreasonable uses of force damage that partnership and diminish the public trust in and legitimacy of the Department.

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Use of force, even if lawful and proper, can have a damaging effect on the public's perception of the Department and the Department's relationship with the community. Both the Department and individual officers must be aware of the negative effects of use-of-force incidents and are empowered to take appropriate action to mitigate these effects, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Officers explaining actions to involved parties, when feasible;
- (b) Officers offering immediate aid, as soon as feasible, to those affected by a use-of-force;
- (c) Officers treating involved parties, witnesses, and bystanders with professionalism and courtesy;
- (d) Department communications and follow-up with neighbors or family to explain police actions and to listen to concerns and feedback;
- (e) Department explanation to the public regarding what actions were taken, how they align with the policy and the outcome of such incidents; and
- (f) Department follow-up with the involved officer(s) for reporting, investigation and support, as needed, throughout the process.

Reduction of Harm – Officers should seek to de-escalate a situation to minimize harm to all parties present. Officers must rely on training, experience, and assessment of the situation to decide an appropriate engagement using de-escalation or, if necessary, the type and level of force required. Officers will use reasonable and sound judgment in deciding to use any force option. In the event force is required, officers will seek to limit the need for and minimize the force they use. Officers will first consider the use of verbal and non-verbal engagement during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the level of force necessary.

300.2 DEFINITIONS

De-escalation – The defusing of a situation through communication and tactical methods to prevent, reduce, or manage behaviors associated with conflict – including verbal or physical agitation, aggression, violence or similar behaviors – during an interaction. These options support the Department goals of avoiding escalating situations that lead to violence, reducing officers' need to use force, and reducing injuries to all parties.

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 – An action is feasible if it is 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 – Any physical contact or physical coercion used to effect, influence or persuade an individual to comply with an officer, to include the intentional pointing of a firearm at an individual. This includes, but is not limited to, any use of force involving the use of personal body

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weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.), chemical agents, impact weapons, canines, kinetic energy projectiles, vehicle interventions, firearms, and any intentional pointing of a firearm at a subject.

Imminent Threat – 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 peace officer or another person. Imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed. (PC 835a(e)(2)).

Medical Assistance – Subjects displaying visible injuries, symptoms of distress, complaints of pain or inability to breathe will be provided with medical assistance. Medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail depending upon the specific issues presented. Officers are required to call for medical assistance and to provide aid where feasible.

Minimal Amount of Force Reasonably Necessary – The use of force shall be balanced and reasonable to the threat presented to the officer and the public. An action is necessary when there appears to be no reasonably effective alternative to the use of force and the amount of force used is reasonable under the circumstances presented to effect the lawful purpose intended.

Objectively Reasonable Force – An objective standard of force viewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer to determine whether the force used was reasonable under the circumstances known to or reasonably believed by the officer at the time the force was used.

Proportionality – An officer may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance. Proportionality means that even when force is the minimum necessary force to achieve a law-enforcement end, its use may be impermissible if the harm it would cause is disproportionate to the end that officers seek to achieve. The proportionality principle demands that law-enforcement interests go unserved if achieving them would impose undue harm. Thus, when an officer faces a threat to the officer's safety, force should not be substantially disproportionate to the physical harm that is threatened.

To be proportional, the level of force applied must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the situation at hand, including the nature and immediacy of any threats posed to officers and others. Officers must rely on training, experience, and assessment of the situation to decide an appropriate level of force to be applied. Reasonable and sound judgment will dictate the force option to be employed.

Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be proportional, objectively reasonable, and necessary to counter it.

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Reportable Use of Force – Officers shall report all use of force involving physical controls that are used in any attempt to overcome any physical resistance, regardless of injury or complaint of pain. Use of control holds to effect handcuffing, where the person does not offer physical resistance, is not injured, and does not complain of pain, are not included. Officers shall also report any use of force involving the use of personal body weapons, chemical agents, impact weapons, CEDs (Conducted Energy Device), vehicle interventions, contact with any person by a canine, and firearms. Additionally, officers shall report the pointing of firearms (including low ready) at or in the direction of a person(s) of interest.

Serious Bodily Injury – Serious Bodily Injury includes but is not limited to 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)).

Subject – A person(s) who is the focus of a police call for service or a person(s) whom an officer(s) has applied a use of force.

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 (e)(3))

Vulnerable Populations – Include individuals that are apparently children, elderly persons, pregnant women, people with physical and mental disabilities, and people with limited English proficiency. The use of force – whether legal or not – against vulnerable populations can undermine public trust and should be used as a last resort when all reasonable means have been exhausted or reasonably appear.

300.3 DUTY TO DE-ESCALATE

Officers have an affirmative duty whenever feasible to attempt to slow down, reduce the intensity of or stabilize any situation through de-escalation. Officers are required to use de-escalation techniques, crisis intervention tactics, or other alternatives to the use of force when feasible. The goal of de-escalation is to gain the voluntary compliance of subjects, when feasible, and thereby reduce or eliminate the necessity to use physical force. Officers shall not use tactics that unnecessarily escalate an encounter or create a need for force. Where feasible, officers must take action to attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy and severity of the threat with the goal of allowing for more time, options, and resources to resolve the situation. This requirement to use de-escalation techniques continues throughout the course of an incident; even after force is administered, officers must still consider techniques to de-escalate the situation.

Officers shall evaluate the totality of circumstances presented at the time in each situation and, when possible and appropriate, officers shall consider and utilize reasonably available de-escalation 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. Officers shall use time and distance to their advantage to reduce the need for force. Officers will consciously review and determine the appropriate response to resistance and force throughout any incident, ensuring the use of the force is necessary and proportionate.

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Officers will use the time necessary to ensure use of de-escalation tactics are used to minimize the need for force and to reduce harm. Supervisors will support officers in using de-escalation.

300.3.1 DE-ESCALATION TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

These are those actions undertaken by an officer(s) to avoid physical confrontations, reduce the need for use of force and to increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance or cooperation. Officers shall use de-escalation tactics and techniques in an effort to reduce the need or degree of force, and to increase the time, options, and resources available to resolve the situation. Officers must communicate and coordinate with other responding officers to assign roles and create a plan where feasible and time allows such actions. De-escalation tactics and techniques include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Verifying information provided by dispatch.
- (b) Gathering information about the incident.
- (c) Assessing known risks and potential responses to minimize the need for a use of force.
- (d) Communicating with the subject.
- (e) Using time, distance, and cover to slow down and decrease the need for confrontation.
- (f) Using crisis intervention techniques as defined by policy (both internal and external as available).
- (g) Engaging and containing the subject through means other than use of force.
- (h) Tactical repositioning where feasible to ensure sufficient time to engage in efforts directed at de-escalation of the incident.
- (i) Gathering resources, (personnel, and equipment, and non-law enforcement entities or individuals, such as crisis intervention personnel), where appropriate and available.

In assessing a person's compliance with officer directions, and whether the use of force is a reasonable response, a member(s) shall consider perceived or known factors regarding the individual including, but not limited to:

- (a) Medical conditions
- (b) Mental impairment
- (c) Level of consciousness
- (d) Developmental disability
- (e) Physical limitation
- (f) Language barrier
- (g) Deaf and/or hard of hearing
- (h) Drug interaction
- (i) Behavioral crisis
- (j) Fear or anxiety

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300.4 USE OF FORCE

The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by California law and this policy, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously, with respect for human rights and dignity, and with respect for the sanctity of every human life.

Officers are required to use de-escalation techniques, crisis intervention tactics, or other alternatives to force when feasible. Officers shall only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.

It is the goal of the Vallejo Police Department that officers use only the minimal and necessary force to protect themselves or others from what they reasonably believe is an imminent threat to the officer or another person while in the performance of their duty. Officers are reminded that even less-lethal applications of force may have the potential for lethal outcomes.

An officer retains the duty to de-escalate the use of force when feasible at all stages of the interaction with the subject.

300.4.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense 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 their efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance on the part of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed the aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force, used in compliance with Penal Code section 835a subdivision (b) and (c), to effect the arrest, prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. For purposes of effecting an arrest under this section (300.4.1), retreat does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation techniques (Penal Code § 835a).

300.4.2 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

The highest priority of the Vallejo Police Department is safeguarding the life, dignity, and liberty of all persons in a manner that is fair and without bias. Deadly force should be used only as a last resort when reasonable alternatives, including de-escalation tactics and techniques, have been exhausted or are not feasible to protect the safety of the public and officers.

An officer is justified to use deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary in either of the following circumstances:

- (a) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person. (Penal Code § 835a(c)1(A)).
- (b) 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 imminent death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. (Penal Code § 835a(c)1(B))

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- (c) Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of 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(c)(1)(B)).

In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the totality of the circumstances and shall use other available resources and techniques including crisis intervention and de-escalation, if reasonably safe and feasible in support of their duty to de-escalate the incident.

Before discharging a firearm, an officer will consider potential risks to bystanders and their surroundings, including field of fire, backdrop, potential for ricochet, possibility of over penetration, and other risks to life, to the extent reasonable under the circumstances.

Officers shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, or property, 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).

A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" 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 imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed. (Penal Code § 835a).

Officers are to continuously monitor use of force, including that believed to be less-lethal, during an incident to ensure force used is proportionate and consistent with policy guidance. Less-lethal force options must be utilized in a manner that is consistent with training and policy, as these options, including the baton and CED, have the potential for lethal outcomes.

Duty to Provide Medical Assistance

Recognizing the urgency of providing medical aid and the importance of preserving human life, following any use of force, officers must evaluate any person against whom force is used for injuries. If the individual is exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter, they will be provided medical aid and should be continuously monitored until they can be medically assessed.

Officers shall provide medical assistance for persons injured in a use of force incident, when reasonable and safe to do so. (Government Code § 7286(b)(14)). Subjects displaying visible injuries, symptoms of distress, complaints of pain, or inability to breathe will be provided with medical assistance. After requesting a medical aid response, officers will render aid within the scope of their training unless aid is declined and until medical aid arrives. Consent should be assumed for unconscious individuals or those incapable of providing consent.

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If any individual declines medical attention from either the officer or medical personnel, such refusal shall be fully documented in related reports. Whenever practicable, the refusal of aid should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. Officers shall record, with their BWC, the contact or interview with the individual.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring adherence to the requirements for provision of medical aid. The assigned supervisor 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 a potential safety or medical risk to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration). The time of notice and who was informed will be documented.

Individuals at Risk for Sudden Death

Officers should be aware that persons who exhibit symptoms including extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength, and imperviousness to pain, or those who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers in order to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death.

As a matter of practice for any person, officers will limit placing persons in custody or otherwise restrained in a prone position. If a person is so placed, officers will move them to their side and assist them to an upright position as soon as safe and feasible. Officers shall not restrain subjects who are in custody and under control in a manner that restricts the subject's ability to breathe.

Officers shall evaluate subjects for any medical concerns and will continuously monitor subjects who were placed in a prone position for any effects associated with those symptoms discussed above. Officers shall immediately seek medical assistance for any stated or observed distress in breathing.

The assigned supervisor will be notified, as soon as practicable if not on scene, and ensure appropriate actions are taken.

300.5 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):

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- (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).

300.6 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Officers have an affirmative duty to intervene when they are present and witness another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances. The officer shall intercede to prevent the unreasonable use of force. An officer will be subject to discipline under policy if the officer failed to intercede in a use of force which is clearly beyond that which is necessary and objectively reasonable or is otherwise unlawful.

300.7 DUTY TO REPORT EXCESSIVE FORCE

Any officer who observes any law enforcement officer or a City of Vallejo employee use force that is beyond that which is necessary, is otherwise unlawful, or a violation of policy, shall report these observations to a supervisor immediately. (Government Code § 7286(b)).

A supervisor receiving such notification shall respond immediately and initiate an investigation consistent with policies and practices.

An officer violates this use of force policy if it is determined that the officer failed to intercede in or report a use of force beyond that which is necessary or is otherwise unlawful by any law enforcement officer or an employee of the City of Vallejo.

300.8 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

De-escalation, when feasible, is the preferred force option. Prior to the use of force, officers will provide a warning to the subject with time to comply where feasible. When a use of force is required, officers will make their determination on the type of force used based upon the specific threat presented to the officer and public. A number of factors shall be taken into consideration,

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as time and circumstances permit. (Government Code § 7286(b)). The factors that officers will take into consideration in determining whether to use force are guided by Penal Code § 835a and include but are not limited to:

- (a) The apparent immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) Whether a warning has been provided to the individual by the officers.
- (c) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol impairment and use.
- (e) The individual's apparent mental state or capacity.
- (f) The individual's apparent ability to understand and comply with officer commands.
- (g) Perceived level of consciousness/unresponsiveness or lack of coherence.
- (h) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (i) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained.
- (j) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options, including de-escalation, time and distance as guided by this policy and training.
- (k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, bystanders, and others.
- (l) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (m) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (n) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.

Officers will continue to evaluate the use of force during an incident and cease the use of force when the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.

300.9 RESISTANCE TO FORCE

Also examined in determining whether the use force is reasonable is the resistance by the individual to compliance with lawful police action. Resistance, and the response, is categorized as:

- (a) **Compliant** – Subject offers no resistance.
- (b) **Passive Non-Compliance** – Does not respond to verbal commands but also offers no physical form of resistance.
- (c) **Active Resistance** – Physically evasive movements to defeat an officer's attempt at control including bracing, tensing, running away, verbally or physically signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into or retained in custody.
- (d) **Assaultive** – Aggressive or combative; attempting to assault the officer or another person, or verbally or physically displays an intention to assault the officer or another person.

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- (e) **Life-Threatening** – Any action likely to result in serious bodily injury or death of the officer or another person.

300.10 ENCOUNTERS WITH CHILDREN

The Department recognizes that children - persons under 18 years of age - are psychologically, emotionally, and physically different than adults. These differences require officers to be aware of the unique circumstances and needs children may have when interacting with children during the scope of their duties.

Officers should be aware of the typical developmental tendencies of children to react anxiously, distrustfully, or defiantly to unfamiliar individuals, particularly those in positions of power and authority.

Accordingly, officers should ask individuals their age and not make assumptions about how old they are. Officers should also clearly explain what action they are taking (including what the action will entail), why the officer is taking the actions that they are taking, as well as the consequences if the child does not follow instructions. Children may require significantly more explanation about what is happening and why than adults.

300.11 ENCOUNTERS WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Vulnerable populations include children under 18 years of age, elderly persons, pregnant women, people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities, and people who have difficulty communicating, including because of limited English proficiency, or hearing and communication impairment. Challenges faced by those who are members of vulnerable populations may impact communication, their ability to comply, their understanding of the situation, and may cause the person to experience additional harm.

Officers are expected to continually assess the situation, employ de-escalation techniques, and seek peaceful resolutions during incidents involving vulnerable populations.

Officers will, when feasible, recognize and employ developmentally appropriate tactics including, but not limited to, using calm and neutral demeanor, avoiding threatening language, providing a clear and consistent message, use validating speech to encourage compliance, and provide choices whenever possible.

Officers will also make all reasonable attempts to account for any fear-based reactions vulnerable populations may experience during an encounter.

When force against a member of a vulnerable population is necessary, officers, as part of their decision process, will account for factors present in the member of the vulnerable population including, apparent age, body size, relative strength, whether they are armed, and risk of harm posed by the individual. In the case of injury resulting from a use of force, in addition to all other requirements under this policy, the assigned supervisor will utilize their best effort to timely identify and notify said individual's parent, guardian, or responsible adult.

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300.12 ARMED AND UNRESPONSIVE PERSONS

Officers may encounter unresponsive persons in possession of or with nearby access to firearms or other weapons. As with any public encounter, officers should be aware of whether there is a risk to the safety of the public, officers, and the person.

De-escalation should be used, as appropriate, to safely resolve the situation. As time and resources reasonably permit, officers should assess the situation and use time, distance, and cover to bring additional resources to the scene. Officers should reassess the situation continually, including the realistic possibilities of risk to the officers and public. Effort should be directed at using time to safely resolve a situation as appropriate.

A supervisor will be requested and dispatched to the location as time and resources reasonably permit and will assume control and planning for any engagement.

300.13 PLANNED TACTICAL RESPONSE

When planning search warrants, arrest warrants, or other such tactical plans, the commanding officer will evaluate the tactical plan and the knowledge of the location and subjects, the nature of the criminal conduct, whether the parties are known to be armed or in possession of firearms and their propensity for violence, and the presence of any animals. The commanding officer will consider and address in planning the presence of children, elderly, persons with known medical conditions, persons with known mental health conditions, persons with known limited English proficiency, persons that are deaf/hard of hearing, females or transgender persons (to have appropriate staff for potential searches), and other vulnerable populations as defined within this policy. The commanding officer will determine whether additional resources, e.g., medical assistance, animal control and translators, will be prepositioned to support the plan.

300.14 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CAROTID CONTROL

All carotid restraint holds are prohibited and officers shall not use any form of carotid restraint hold. A carotid restraint is a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic or force option 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. (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.15 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF A CHOKE HOLD

All choke holds are prohibited and officers of this Department shall not use a choke hold. A choke hold means any defensive tactic or force option in which direct pressure is applied to a person's trachea or windpipe. (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.16 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

Officers are prohibited from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband.

Officers may use force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence, if such force is reasonable in the totality of the circumstances, taking into account the severity of the subject's crime and whether the subject was an immediate threat to the safety of the officer(s).

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300.17 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shooting at a moving vehicle is deadly force. An officer shall not discharge a firearm at the operator or occupant of a moving vehicle unless the operator or occupant poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to the public or an officer by means other than the vehicle. Officers shall not discharge a firearm from his or her moving vehicle.

300.18 DISPLAY OF FIREARMS

Officers shall not display a firearm unless the circumstances of the incident lead the officer to reasonably believe that it may be necessary to use deadly force. A firearm will not be directed toward an individual unless the officer believes the use of deadly force is reasonable and necessary. Any pointing of a firearm at a person is a reportable use of force.

Officers should carefully evaluate each tactical situation and use sound discretion when drawing a firearm in public. If a firearm is drawn, once the officer perceives the threat no longer exists, officers should carefully secure the firearm as soon as it is reasonably safe to do so.

Any unholstering or display of a firearm in front of a person, including the low ready position, is a reportable incident.

300.19 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

An officer will immediately notify a supervisor at all times when the following events or circumstances occur:

- (a) Discharge or pointing of a firearm at a person.
- (b) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (c) Application of specialty (less-lethal) munitions.
- (d) Any use of a CED device or control device.
- (e) Use of OC or another chemical agent on a subject.
- (f) Any use of a restraint device other than handcuffs.
- (g) Deployment of a canine that results in injury to a subject.
- (h) The use of force caused a visible injury, or the person was transported to any medical facility.
- (i) The use of force would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (j) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (k) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (l) Any firearm discharge that results in injury or death of an animal.
- (m) If the officer receives an allegation of excessive force.
- (n) If the officer observes another officer using force that the officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer.

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

300.20 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

A supervisor will immediately respond to the scene of a deadly use of force unless a response is impractical, poses a danger, or where officers' continued presence creates a risk. A supervisor will respond to any other use of force incident if available. If not available, the supervisor's reason for not responding to the scene must be included in the incident report.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported use of force, the supervisor will:

- (a) Provide remote direction and guidance to officers on scene;
- (b) Respond as soon as feasible to compliance with this policy; and,
- (c) Complete all required actions of the supervisor under this policy.

Upon arrival the supervisor will:

- (a) Ensure the scene is secure.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated in accordance with this policy.
- (d) Ensure that evidence and photographs of visible injuries or complaints of pain are gathered and/or taken, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs will be retained in accordance with the Department's reporting policies.
- (e) Ensure that witnesses are identified and interviewed.
- (f) Separate involved officers and order no discussion occur with any other person regarding the incident
- (g) Ensure that interviews and witness information are documented in the use of force report/review. The number of witnesses may preclude identification and interview of all witnesses; however, supervisors shall ensure identification to the best of their ability.
- (h) Interview the person who was subject to the use of force without reference to the criminal case or charging. If there is a criminal case, the person will be provided with Miranda rights.

The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in the use of force investigation report. The supervisor shall coordinate with investigators to ensure all evidence identified is preserved and booked.

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300.21 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Officers shall promptly report any use of force to a supervisor. Any of the following use of force incidents shall be documented completely and accurately in the Department's reporting system as outlined in this policy and no later than end of the shift:

- (a) Any use of force which is required to overcome subject resistance that results in death, injury, complaint of injury in the presence of an officer, or complaint of pain that persists beyond the use of a standard handcuffing.
- (b) Any use of personal body weapons, chemical agents, impact weapons, kinetic energy projectiles, vehicle interventions, conductive energy device (CEDs), canines, or firearms to exert authority or control over another.
- (c) Any pointing of a firearm at a person.
- (d) Any destruction of or injury to an animal.

300.22 DOCUMENTING USE OF FORCE

Use of force shall be documented both by the officer who used force and any officer who witnessed the use of force. The officer should use clear, precise, and plain language to articulate their perceived factors and why they believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances using their own language. An officer shall not use conclusory statements or canned language without supporting detail in statements and reports documenting use of force.

Use of force incidents shall be documented completely and accurately in the Department's reporting systems and no later than end of the shift.

Officers who use force will document their use of force on the appropriate use of force report and include the circumstances leading to the use of force.

Officers who witness the use of force by another officer will document their statements in the use of force report.

Supervisors who manage the officer or have chain of command responsibility for the officer or incident will review and document the officer's actions and whether they are in compliance with law and policy in the supervisory use of force report/review.

When documenting a use of force, at minimum an officer should provide the following information:

- (a) The subject's specific action(s), i.e., levels of resistance, necessitating the use of force, including the threat presented by the subject;
- (b) Efforts to de-escalate prior to the use of force and, if not used, why not;
- (c) Any warning given prior to the use of force and, if not issued, why not;
- (d) The type of force used, including specific delineation of each force option used;
- (e) Injuries sustained by the person against whom force is used by officers;
- (f) Injuries sustained by the officer or other person;
- (g) The reasons for any animal injured or killed by police action, if applicable;

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- (h) Information regarding medical assessment or evaluation, including whether the subject refused and the identification of those who provided medical assessment or treatment;
- (i) Whether or not their body-worn camera was activated, and if not, one must articulate why it was not turned on;
- (j) The supervisor's name, rank, badge number and the time notified; and,
- (k) Any other relevant facts pertaining to the incident.

Officers shall be held accountable for material omissions or inaccuracies in their use of force statements. The failure to adequately document and explain the facts, circumstances, and observations when reporting force may lead to the conclusion that the force used was out of policy.

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 Section 323 for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.22.1 SUPERVISORY REVIEW AND REPORTING

Supervisors are responsible for providing initial review and assessment of whether an officer's actions comport with legal and policy requirements for use of force. Supervisors will evaluate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or any other reason that may warrant further investigation, including referral to the Internal Affairs Unit for further investigation.

Where there is indication of failure to follow law or policy, or the subsequent Internal Affairs review identifies a violation, an internal investigation shall begin immediately in accordance with the policies on internal investigations and the Solano County investigative protocol for deadly force incidents, if applicable.

Supervisors will conduct a use of force evaluation in all cases involving a reportable use of force within 48 hours of when the incident occurred. When notified of the use of force, the supervisor shall determine whether the force used appears reasonable and within the provisions of this order and other applicable policies. Supervisors will review the use of force incident, body-worn camera and other audio/video, and reports to assess:

- (a) The adequacy and accuracy of the synopsis of the use of force incident report;
- (b) Whether the officer(s) report is thorough and complete; and,
- (c) Whether the use of force is consistent with policy, training, and standards of conduct.

A supervisor shall review and approve all reports that are determined to be thorough and complete and reflect the use of force incident.

A supervisor shall not approve a report or written statement involving a use of force that does not comply with the requirements as set forth in this policy.

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300.23 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Watch Commanders shall review each use of force report by any personnel within their command. The review of the use of force incident, including the officer use of force report(s), the supervisor's evaluation of the force report(s), all related crime reports, and supplemental crime reports, will include:

- (a) The synopsis of use of force incident;
- (b) Determination of whether the reporting officer's report is thorough, accurate and complete;
- (c) Determination of whether the supervisor's report is thorough, accurate and complete;
- (d) Determination of whether the force was consistent with policy, training, and standards of conduct; and,
- (e) Review of BWC policy compliance and footage from incident supports the reporting of the use of force incident.

Within 24 hours of receiving the supervisor use of force review of the incident, Watch Commanders shall conduct an initial independent evaluation of the incident to include the consideration of the following factors:

- (a) De-escalation and its implementation throughout the use of force incident. If not used, determine if the justification is within policy.
- (b) Supervision, command, and control (during and after incident).
- (c) Equipment and any role it played in the incident.
- (d) Tactics and whether they were consistent with policy and training.
- (e) Training and whether any specific gaps or considerations arise from the incident.
- (f) Policy and whether any specific gaps or considerations arise from the incident.

The above information shall be entered into the report for each reportable use of force incident. In the event additional equipment, training, or policy needs are identified, the appropriate Division Commander shall be notified.

If the supervisor or manager is unable to complete either review within these time limits, it shall be forwarded to an available supervisor/manager for completion.

The CIRB will be provided with all copies of the Watch Commander's and/or Field Lieutenant's reports involving serious bodily injury or death.

300.24 CHAIN OF COMMAND REVIEW

Command officers in the chain of command for the officer who reports a use of force shall review each use of force report created by any personnel within their command. The review shall include:

- (a) Review of the sufficiency of the documentation of the use of force incident, including the officer's use of force report(s), the supervisor's evaluation of the force report(s), all related crime reports, and supplemental crime reports;

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- (b) Determination whether the use of force is consistent with policy; and,
- (c) Assessment of whether there are any training needs arising out of the force incident.

300.25 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION

The Professional Standards Division is responsible for the review of all use of force incidents and determination whether they comport with policy.

The Chief will have final determination as to the review of the Professional Standards Division and whether the officer's actions complied with policy.

300.26 TRAINING

Officers, investigators, and supervisors will receive annual training on this policy. Supervisors will receive supervisor-specific annual training that includes training on how to communicate to line officers about appropriate techniques, their management of use of force incidents, and how to appropriately investigate a use of force incident.

The Department will ensure that officers receive at least annual training on de-escalation tactics, including how to reduce the need for use of force as a primary response.

Training shall also include:

- (a) Annual review of the goals and purpose of this policy;
- (b) Guidelines for interactions with vulnerable populations;
- (c) Training courses mandated by the State of California and consistent with POST guidelines set forth in Penal Code § 13519.10; and,
- (d) Techniques and awareness to address any issues or trends identified internally or through the CIRB.

300.26.1 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.

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300.26.2 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)).

300.27 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

The Department is committed to ongoing review of use of force incidents and the update of policies and practices to ensure compliance with the goals and vision of the Department. To this end, routine reporting on outcomes and actions taken in response will be part of the ongoing analysis of force incidents.

300.27.1 INTERNAL REVIEW OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The Department shall conduct a formal internal review of all use of force incidents to ensure compliance with law and policy. Internal Affairs is tasked with review of the use of force operational reports and providing a summary of actions and any corrective action needed.

The Administrative Deputy Chief shall be tasked with ensuring quarterly review of use of force incidents to provide information for review by Command and supervisors to generate awareness of trends, issues, and actions of members in the use of force. These reports will be made available to the public in standardized reporting formats using the Department website.

This report will include demographic data, incident data, and the status and outcomes of the internal investigations.

Corrective or preventative actions taken in regard to the analysis of the data will be documented on an annual basis and posted on the Department website.

300.28 CRITICAL INCIDENTS

The Critical Incident Review Board (CIRB) will be used to evaluate all officer-involved shooting incidents and any other critical incidents, as identified by the Chief, in accordance with policy

300.29 USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

Any complaint arising out of a force incident will be accepted and entered into the Department system. The receipt, processing, and investigation of civilian complaints involving use of force incidents should be handled in accordance with the complaint policy and process.

Supervisors are mandated to report incidents that they identify as not being consistent with Department policy to the Professional Standards Unit at the completion of their initial review.

300.30 POLICY REVIEW

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should annually review and update this policy to reflect developing practices and procedures and as required based upon changes in the law.

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300.31 REPORTING TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department will report statistical data regarding all officer-involved shootings and incidents involving use of force resulting in serious bodily injury to the California Department of Justice as required by Government Code §12525.2. See the Records Section Policy.

300.32 PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

The Department will process requests for public records involving an officer's personnel records accordance with Penal Code § 832.7 and the Personnel Records and Records Maintenance and Release policies.

300.33 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will ensure that the current version of this policy is posted on the Vallejo Police Department's website.

Critical Incident Review Boards

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the Vallejo Police Department's Critical Incident Review Board and defines its roles and responsibilities regarding critical incidents.

The purpose of the Critical Incident Review Board (CIRB or Board) is to conduct a timely and holistic evaluation of all critical incidents and not just review of the individual's compliance with Vallejo Police Department (VPD or Department) policies. The Board's review shall encompass the actions of all involved personnel (including supervisors and support personnel) with specific focus on organizational factors, including training, tactics, supervision, equipment, and pre/post incident response and aftermath. It will be conducted independent of the Department internal administrative investigation into the actions of members.

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 criminal jurisdiction over the investigation or evaluation of the use of deadly force.

301.2 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department will objectively evaluate officer-involved critical incidents to ensure their authority is used lawfully, appropriately, and is consistent with training and policy. The CIRB will conduct a timely evaluation of officer-involved critical incidents and review them for recommendations and further refinements in policy and training efforts.

301.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT

When an employee's actions result in death of or serious injury to another, the Board, based upon its review and responsibilities, may also recommend that an officer be placed in a temporary administrative assignment for other incidents under its review. The Chief of Police may exercise discretion and choose not to place an employee in an administrative assignment.

301.4 REVIEW BOARD AUTHORITY AND STRUCTURE

The Critical Incident Review Board shall be convened when an officer-involved critical incident results in serious injury or death to another. For purposes of this section, serious injury means 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; and serious disfigurement. For all other incidents, the Chief of Police can use their discretion to convene the Board for other incidents where there is injury as the result of the action of any member.

The Deputy Chief of Support Services Division or the Chief of Police designee will convene the Critical Incident Review Board when an officer-involved critical incident results in serious injury or death to another. The Chief may also convene the CIRB for other incidents. The Deputy Chief Support Services Division will ensure a routine meeting cadence for any open reviews. Consistent with Department policies and the legal standards for administrative review, the

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Professional Standards Division Lieutenant will ensure that all relevant reports, documents, and materials are available for consideration and review by the Board.

301.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

There will be a minimum of 6 members assigned to each CIRB, in addition to the Deputy Chief Support Services Division, who will serve as Chair. Each CIRB member will have full decision input prior to the submission of recommendations to the Chief.

The day following the incident, the Deputy Chief Support Services Division will recommend five Critical Incident Review Board members, subject to approval by the Chief of Police, to include:

- (a) Deputy Chief Operations Division
- (b) A Bureau Captain or Lieutenant from a division other than the involved member(s)
- (c) A Supervisor from the Professional Standards Division
- (d) The Training Manager, or designee, will always be a member of the CIRB board to address training needs or improvement, and ensure incorporation of CIRB recommendations to inform agency training through curriculum updates, or instructor/supervisor/personnel development.
- (e) At least two subject matter expert(s) at the rank of Corporal or above with experience regarding the issues raised by the officer-involved critical incident under review
- (f) A member of the community will be included as part of each CIRB. The designated community member(s) will be selected in an open process, as established by the Chief, on an annual basis
- (g) Additional members of the public may be assigned to the Board based upon special skills or expertise, as determined appropriate by the Chief

Integrity and impartiality are key to the actions of the CIRB. No member with a record of sustained discipline for an OIS, use of force, or truthfulness can sit on the CIRB.

The Independent Police Auditor shall, to the extent authorized by Title 18 of the Vallejo Municipal Code, have full access to the records and recommendations of the Board and may attend any convened CIRB meetings for the purpose of fulfilling their authorized role.

The Chief of Police may reject any nominee forwarded and may appoint additional personnel to the Critical Incident Review Board as practical or as the needs of the agency dictate.

301.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Critical Incident Review Board will work independent of the Internal Affairs investigation and is empowered to conduct a review into all the factors contributing to an officer-involved critical incident under their authority.

The Board will use an approved template for each review conducted by the Board to include an executive summary and reporting of the specific factors reviewed. The review will provide specific analysis, findings, and recommendations, as required, for each of the following areas as they relate to an officer-involved critical incident:

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- (a) Pre-event planning and decision making (e.g., including the assignment of roles and responsibilities, communications with dispatch and among officers, and requests for additional resources)
- (b) Supervision (e.g., command and control; adherence to response and reporting requirements)
- (c) De-escalation and tactics (e.g., de-escalation used, officers' actions to address minimization)
- (d) Training and equipment (e.g., were the actions taken consistent with training; was training sufficient; whether additional training is required)
- (e) Policy issues (e.g., do any applicable policies need updating, improving, or revising)
- (f) Post-event response (e.g., timely transition to rescue/first aid mode)
- (g) Miscellaneous issues (other issues from the event that are not listed in the above categories)

301.4.3 PHASES OF REVIEW

The Critical Incident Review Board Process will involve several phases. Not all phases described below involve actual actions of the CIRB board. The first phase will involve the Professional Standards Division (PSD) Commander presenting a Critical Incident Initial Review for Board Members and Department Executives (including the Chief). This report will occur within seven days of the incident and is distinct from the Investigations Critical Incident Debrief that occurs soon after the incident. The Critical Incident Initial Review contains administrative investigation information known at the time of presentation. Under extenuating circumstances, and with approval by the Deputy Chief Support Services Division, this timeframe can be extended to no later than 15 days after the incident.

Phase 1

The purpose of the Critical Incident Initial Review is to identify potential policy, training, supervision, tactics, risk management, and community response issues that are time sensitive and/or broadly relevant to agency operations. These are matters that could and should be addressed quickly to improve future performance/response and to address any risk issues identified. Identification of issues during this phase are time sensitive and should occur prior to the completion of any pending criminal review or final administrative resolution. The initial CIRB meeting should be an interactive information sharing session that will generate individual "action items" that are assigned to specific personnel for completion which will be documented and tracked by the Professional Standards Division.

Immediately following this Critical Incident Initial Review, the Chief of Police or their designee will meet with the members of the Chief's Advisory Board (CAB). The purpose of this meeting is to provide CAB members with a general overview of known information related to a critical incident so they may provide community input, concerns, and impacts as a result of an incident. This information will be collected, documented, and shared with the CIRB prior to the Phase 3 meeting.

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Phase 2

The second phase of the Critical Incident Review will involve a comprehensive administrative investigation that focuses on individual accountability. This investigation will be conducted by the Professional Standards Division and/or, when applicable, by an independent investigator pursuant to Title 18 of the Vallejo Municipal Code (Police Oversight and Accountability). This phase begins immediately after the incident. This investigation includes a review of whether the actions related to the officer-involved critical incident were compliant with policy, and any performance issues that implicate policy violations. The administrative investigation of involved personnel is independent of the criminal investigation and provides a broader perspective to include tactics, decision making, supervision, and other relevant aspects from the incident. This administrative investigation shall result in specific findings and determinations whether the actions related to the officer-involved critical incident under investigation were in compliance with Department policy. The CIRB will be convened no later than 15 days after the completion of the administrative investigation unless otherwise directed by the Chief.

Phase 3

The final phase of the Critical Incident Review process involves convening the CIRB for review and determination. During this phase, the CIRB will review the full incident and assess overall organizational performance and response to the incident. The Professional Standards Division will provide the Board with the administrative investigation package, which will include the criminal investigation and administrative interviews of involved personnel, to help CIRB identify and resolve issues related not only to the officer-involved critical incident but also collateral matters that may merit further attention or correction. The Board will be provided with, but not limited to, the following evidence and documentation: any documentation regarding the incident, police reports, member interviews both audio and video, dispatch records, body-worn camera video, available private video, any photographs or videos, and witness statements and any other evidence it deems relevant to the review. The Board may also visit the scene of the incident for a better understanding of the incident as part of its review.

The review shall be based upon all available information, including facts developed through the Professional Standards Division investigation, evidence made available to the CIRB, and information in the public realm. If further clarification of investigative determinations is needed, the Board may return the file to the Professional Standards Division for further investigation, request additional reports be submitted for the Board's review, or call persons to present information. Where the administrative investigation failed to address misconduct or other potential policy violation, the Board will direct the Professional Standards Division to investigate prior to making its final determination. If the identified violation is not central to the resolution of the Critical Incident Review, the Board will note the identified misconduct or potential policy violation and request investigation in its recommendations to the Chief. Any such further investigation shall be consistent with Title 18 of the City of Vallejo Municipal Code (Police Oversight and Accountability)

The Chief of Police will determine whether the Board should delay its final review until the completion of any underlying criminal investigation, including for the review by any prosecutorial

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body regarding filing of criminal charges or any other action. In the event of a delay, the Board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration, review, and recommendations for the incident.

301.5 CIRB REPORTING

The Deputy Chief of Support Services will serve as the chairperson and is responsible for ensuring the completion of the final report. At the conclusion of the Critical Incident Review Board review, the Chair or their designee will direct the development of a report summarizing the determination for each category listed in Section 301.4.2 (a)–(g) and provide a holistic and rigorous assessment, including any recommendations for organizational improvements and further investigation, as warranted. The report will be a summary of the recommendations on each category and will include dissenting opinions, if any.

The final report will provide a review of the pre-event planning/decision making, de-escalation tactics, other tactics leading up to the critical incident, training, policy or procedural issues, equipment needs, and post-incident response including the timely provision of medical assistance, crime scene integrity, management of involved members, and community response.

The Chief will convene the Chief's's Advisory Board (CAB) to discuss the CIRB report and to address any concerns raised.

All recommendations and findings identified by the Board members will be included in the report. The Board does not have the authority to recommend discipline. The Board may recommend additional policy and training reviews, including whether training or policies should be developed or revised. The Board chairperson will submit the written review and recommendations to the Chief of Police. This report will be provided to the Chief no later than 45 days after the completion of the CIRB review.

301.5.1 CHIEF'S REVIEW

The Chief of Police shall review the Board's final report and make a final determination regarding the Board's recommendations for additional reviews and actions within 15 days of the submission to the Chief. The final report will include the Chief's response to all recommendations or issues raised by members of the CIRB. The report shall be made public in an executive summary format, including posting the report to the website.

301.5.2 TASK TRACKING

The Chief of Police will forward those CIRB findings and recommendations they support to the Deputy Chief Support Services to task and monitor the actions taken in response to the CIRB report. The appropriate Deputy Chief will ensure the implementation of the recommendations, tracking them, and reporting to the Chief of Police. Each action tasked will have a set return date of no later than 30 days from assignment. In the event of long-term or strategic response requirements, updated process reports will occur on a 30-day basis.

The Department shall post the tracking log for the recommendations from the report and update it periodically as the recommendations are accomplished.

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301.5.3 ANNUAL REPORTING

The Professional Standards Division will produce an annual report that will include the following:

- (a) Statistical summary of the year's CIRB(s), to include: a summary of CIRB's held and corresponding findings & recommendations, summary report on policy violations and investigative outcomes, summary report on performance issues and remedial outcomes
- (b) Report on the year's CIRB recommendations and outcomes to include areas in need of improvement
- (c) Training development analysis and deficiency identification. Highlight training that has been implemented due to CIRB recommendations, timelines adherence
- (d) Trends analysis with emphasis on continuous improvement: common issues/themes, what is working and what is not, recommendations for implementation improvements
- (e) Review of the CIRB reporting template for areas of improvement/revision
- (f) Review of CIRB tracking logs to identify any corrective action or other action items outstanding/delayed to escalate responses
- (g) The annual report will be submitted to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. Once the final version is approved by the Chief, the report will be published to the Department website and other communication platforms.

The Professional Standards Division will conduct a monthly case status audit meeting to address all outstanding cases, (IA-Internal Investigation, CC-Citizen Complaint, CL-City Claim, IR-Inquiry Resolution Complaint, TA-Use of Force, CR-Collision Review, FD-Firearm Discharge, etc.) Any deficiencies and/or lack of adherence to timelines will be identified and documented. The corresponding corrective actions will be documented, in writing, within the subsequent PSD tracking software and include identification of the problem, education or training provided to the person to ensure they understand their responsibilities in the future.

301.5.4 LEGAL COUNSEL INVOLVEMENT

The Chief of Police, CIRB Chairperson, or other designees may consult with the City Attorney's Office regarding any matter under consideration. The City Attorney's Office may offer guidance to the CIRB in an advisory capacity only.

Critical Incident - Communication & Outreach

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo Police Department recognizes the importance of maintaining transparency in public service by engaging the community concerning enforcement actions. The Department seeks to build on its partnership with the community, fostering trust through collaboration, communication, optimum information-sharing and the solicitation of input into its review processes and improvement. To this end, the Department will continue to engage and liaise with the media to ensure open dissemination of information regarding departmental activities.

Following an officer involved shooting (OIS) or other critical incident involving the death of a person arising out of the actions of an officer, the Police Department will share information and hold a meeting in the community to provide up-to-date information about the incident, allow for public comments, answer questions and provide timelines for the dissemination of related information from future developments.

Key to transparency, the Police Department has established this policy to ensure open communication with the family of individuals killed or seriously injured arising out an incident involving a member. In these cases, the Family Liaison will contact the family members of a decedent suspect/citizen and provide a direct point of contact for the family

302.2 MEDIA COMMUNICATION

Initial Media Communication

Following an officer involved shooting (OIS) or other critical incident involving the death of a person associated with the actions of an officer, the procedures in this policy will initiate. The Public Information Officer (PIO) and Professional Standards Division (PSD) Sergeant will respond to the scene as soon as practicable. If news/media outlets arrive on scene the PIO, or designee will coordinate the media staging area and communicate the location information to the media via email and the VPD website and other social media platforms as appropriate.

As time permits during the initial response to the scene and following, it will be the PIO's responsibility to monitor social media feeds for any potential evidence captured of the incident. Any such content will be brought to the attention of the Professional Standards Division Commander and Investigations Division Commander.

Following a briefing with Command Staff and Investigations personnel close to the case, the initial press release shall be conducted by the Chief of Police or their designee and reviewed by the District Attorney's Office as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the incident. The press release shall be limited to factual information known at the time. The Chief of Police will evaluate the need to hold a press conference. If a press conference is determined to be needed, it will be held within 72 hours of the incident.

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The PIO will be responsible for preparing a press release containing the currently known, factual information. Once the press release is approved by the Chief of Police or designee, it shall be distributed to the media via email and posted to VPD's webpage and social media platforms. The PIO will be the initial point of contact for any media inquiry. Staff will forward all inquiries regarding a critical incident to the PIO.

Within the first week of the incident, as additional information is developed, press release updates shall be issued without delay. It will be the responsibility of the PIO to publish the subsequent press releases which shall be limited to factual information known at the time and in accordance with the guidelines established in the County of Solano Officer Involved Fatal Incident Protocol. The Department shall check with the Solano County Major Crimes Task Force monthly to determine if a press release update is appropriate. Court actions will be posted as they occur. The PIO and Professional Standards Sergeant will consult with the Investigation team prior to press releases to consider current and critical investigative phases (arrests and charging) and the sharing of as much information as possible in the update. These press release updates shall include the date, time and location of the incidents, the entities still conducting ongoing investigations and provide contact numbers for investigating agencies. Once the press releases are approved as required by the Chief of Police or designee, they shall be distributed to the media via email and posted to the Department's webpage and social media platforms. The Professional Standards Lieutenant shall oversee the release of updated information for the duration of open critical incident investigations.

302.3 FAMILY LIAISON

Following an OIS or other critical incident involving the death or serious bodily injury of a person arising out the actions of a Vallejo police officer, the Investigations Bureau Commander will ensure that a Family Liaison (FL) is immediately assigned to facilitate open communication and transparency with the family and will be included in all media coordination meetings. The FL will be a trained member of the chaplain group who will be contacted as part of the initial notifications following an incident described in this policy.

The FL will be present for the initial next of kin notification with the Solano County Sheriff's Office following an incident and will be responsible for maintaining contact with the affected family throughout the investigation and charging process. The FL will provide support, information regarding the investigative process, updated information and be accessible to answer questions from family members. The FL will not be able to provide confidential investigative information but will act as a coordinator between the family and the investigators, including the Solano County investigators.

The FL will make contact with the affected family at least weekly after the initial meeting until the family states there is no further need for weekly contact by the Liaison. Contact will then be made at least monthly for the duration of the official investigations and inquiries by the family into the incident.

The FL will work with the family to arrange a meeting with the Police Chief immediately following the incident. Generally, the Chief of Police or designee will offer to meet with the family within

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72 hours of the incident at a mutually available time and location. The goal is to demonstrate the personal commitment to department accountability, explain the actions to come including an independent investigation(s) into the incident and acknowledge the loss experienced by the family during a difficult an emotionally-charged time.

The Investigations Bureau Commander will be responsible for ensuring the FL has access to the Investigations Bureau personnel for proper coordination of, and access to, information relevant updates and other information for the family and to answer questions as they arise. The Investigations Bureau Commander will include the Family Liaison in the monthly staff meetings and media coordination meetings to ensure any new information be made available and to facilitate transparency.

The Professional Standards Lieutenant will be responsible for ensuring the FL has access to the PIO or appropriate Professional Standards staff for any additional information sharing coordination that would not otherwise come from the Investigations Bureau. Prior to any press release, the PIO will ensure timely notification to the FL who will notify the family ahead of the release. The Department will strive to ensure timely and consistent information to the public and affected family.

302.4 TOWN HALL COMMUNITY MEETINGS

The Vallejo Police Department is committed to transparency by providing the community with accurate and timely information through the use of town hall meetings. A Town Hall Community Meeting shall be held within 14 days of an OIS or other critical incident involving the death or serious bodily injury of a person arising out the actions of an officer. The meeting shall be held as near to the community affected by the incident as practicable. If the above time line or meeting location requirement cannot be met it will be documented in writing to the Chief of Police.

The Investigations Bureau Commander will assume the overall responsibility of the Town Hall Community Meetings, including the release of all available factual information related to the incident and consistent with the law.

The Chief of Police will attend the Town Hall Community Meeting to represent the Department as part of the panel with the PSD, PIO, a City executive from the City Manager's Office and at least one supervisory member of the Investigations Bureau with information regarding the incident under investigation. The Investigation Bureau personnel shall be designated to provide information regarding the incident and facilitate the questions, comments and responses in the meeting.

The PIO shall coordinate the announcement of the Town Hall Community Meeting including the date, time, location. Announcements shall be made no more than 7 days before the Town Hall on the VPD and City website as well as the City's social media platforms. Included in the publicizing of the meeting will be an agenda that establishes time during the meeting for questions and comments from community members to be addressed by the panel. The Department website will publish the meeting and solicit questions from members of the community who cannot attend, to be answered in coordination with the release of its information during the meeting.

Information that will be shared at the meeting includes:

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- Known information regarding the incident
- The involved officers' names and assignments
- Body-worn camera video and audio
- Other known surveillance video
- Future communication plans and timing

Within three business days following the Town Hall Community Meeting, the PIO will coordinate with City IT to publish the meeting on the VPD website allowing access for those community members who could not attend.

Within seven days following the Town Hall Community Meeting, the PSD and PIO shall meet to review the outcome with the goal of replicating good practice and addressing opportunities to improve. The PIO shall identify any specific action items necessary to adjust for future Town Hall Community Meetings. These will be forwarded to the Captain with oversight of the Professional Standards Division within seven days of the review meeting. The PSD Lieutenant will be responsible for completion of the action items and follow-up to the Captain about their completion.

302.5 RELEASE OF VIDEO RECORDINGS

The Department is committed to release of video evidence as soon as possible in furtherance of the purpose and intent of this policy including increased transparency, public trust, thorough information sharing and community engagement.

Video evidence in the possession of VPD for a critical incident shall be released to the community within 14 days of the knowledge of its existence. Whereas the existence of body-worn camera (BWC) video will be known almost immediately following a critical incident, neighborhood or bystander video may not come to the attention of Department in a timely manner.

BWC video will be published on the Department website. Video recordings generally will be released without alterations or editing. Any enhancement or explanatory features to a video being released will be identified. If any legal restrictions apply, including redactions, these will also be noted at the time the video is released. It will be the responsibility of the Professional Standards Lieutenant to monitor and ensure the release of video evidence in accordance with this policy.

While Department's focus is on the sharing of video evidence with the community and stakeholders as soon as possible, an assessment will be made prior to the release of video evidence that takes into consideration the following:

- The officer(s), family member(s) and involved persons being notified in advance of the decision to make a release.
- Necessary limitations pursuant to AB 748.

The decision to delay release of recordings based on the above criteria will be made by the Investigation Bureau Commander with approval from the Chief of Police.

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Public Education of Release Process

The release of BWC recordings can assist with increased transparency as part of contemporaneous information sharing, corroborating evidence, and/or quicker resolution for questions of fact. However, a video recording is only one piece of evidence collected and not a singularly inclusive piece of evidence.

The Professional Standards Division and PIO will prepare educational materials on the release process of BWC recordings for publication to the community and internal stakeholders via the Department website. The publication will be archived with the other website publications retained into history. Members will receive the education training via the automated internal training software which logs the completion of all training required and completed by its members.

302.6 CONTINUITY & COMMUNICATION INTEGRITY

At the close of cases falling under this protocol policy, the PIO will be responsible for distributing the engagement survey to the community for continued feedback to ensure strategy goals in communication are being met. The community will have access to the survey via the VPD website and social media platforms for two weeks.

Following analysis of the feedback by the PIO and PSD Sergeant, Professional Standards Division will meet with the supervising Captain or Deputy Chief to consider recommending any potential protocol changes within policy for continued improvement.

As part of the ongoing effort for continuous review and improvement of overall transparency and information, communication and coordination of the Family Liaison program will also be evaluated. At the conclusion of each applicable case, the review of effectiveness of the communication to, and coordination with, the family relative to the investigation information and media relations will be completed by the CIRB. Focus shall be on whether the program goals for transparency, support and communication have been met and whether there are any opportunities for improvement. Metrics to be measured will include whether or not the Department was successful in engaging the family timely and consistently. Any Family Liaison program improvements recommended by the CIRB will be forwarded to the Investigations Bureau Commander for implementation.

Press releases, updates, surveys and feedback related to information-sharing in compliance with this policy will be saved in each of the related PSD tracking software case files.

[See attachment: Critical Incident Checklist_Policy 302_120423.pdf](#)

Handcuffing and Restraints

303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

303.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

303.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Vallejo 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.

303.3.1 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.

303.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

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

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

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

303.3.3 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.

303.3.4 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.

303.4 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.

303.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS

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

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

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

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

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

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

303.6 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.

303.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

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

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

- (a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol unit, 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 unit).

303.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

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

- (a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.
- (b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.

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- (c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
- (d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.
- (e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
- (f) When transported by emergency medical services, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

303.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If an individual 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 an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the related report. The officer should include, as appropriate:

- (a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.
- (b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.
- (c) Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
- (d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

Control Devices and Techniques

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

304.2 POLICY

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

304.3 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.

304.4 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. 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.

304.5 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or Emergency Services Unit 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.

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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.

304.6 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.

304.6.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster on the equipment belt. 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.

304.6.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS

Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder/liquid. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder/liquid, 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 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. 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.

304.6.3 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.

304.7 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.

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Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

304.8 KINETIC ENERGY (LESS LETHAL) PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

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

304.8.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE

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

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

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

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

304.8.2 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.

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Officers should keep in mind their training regarding effective distances and target areas. 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.

304.9 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Training Sergeant shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device 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 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.

304.10 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

305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

305.2 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.

305.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS

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

The CED Coordinator is responsible for issuing CED devices and cartridges. Replacement cartridges are issued from the Watch Commander's Office after the officer completes the checkout log. Cartridges are also tracked when an officer docks the device.

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 that have been issued by the Department. Cartridges should not be used after the manufacturer's expiration date.

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

Officers who carry the CED while in uniform shall carry it in a holster on the side opposite the duty weapon set up for non-dominant hand draw and deployment (Penal Code § 13660).

- (a) All CEDs shall be clearly distinguishable to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
- (b) Officers may carry additional cartridges on their person in an approved cartridge holder.
- (c) Officers should not hold a firearm and the CED at the same time.

Non-uniformed officers may secure the CED in a concealed, secure location in the driver's compartment of their vehicles but must carry them on their person in a manner consistent with this policy.

305.3.1 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 at the beginning of the shift.

CEDs that are damaged or inoperative, or cartridges that are expired or damaged, shall be returned to the CED Coordinator for disposition.

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305.4 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.

305.5 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.

305.5.1 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.

305.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

- (a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.

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- (b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
- (c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (e) Individuals known to have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise known to be in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.
- (f) Individuals whose position or activity is likely to result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, located in water, operating vehicles).

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

305.5.3 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.

305.5.4 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.

The (TASER 7™) device deploys one pair of probes for each trigger pull and two pairs per cartridge. After an officer has assessed the compliance level of the subject and the effectiveness of the first pull the officer may have to pull the trigger a second time to create the possibility of neuro-muscular incapacitation.

305.5.5 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.

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305.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

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

305.5.7 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.

305.6 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document all CED discharges in the related arrest/crime reports and in compliance with the Use of Force reporting requirements. Photographs should be taken of any obvious probe impact or drive-stun application sites and uploaded into Evidence.com. 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 consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy. 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.

305.6.1 CED USE REPORTING

As applicable based on the device type, items that shall be included in the Use of Force and related reports are:

- (a) The brand, model, and serial number of the CED and any cartridge.
- (b) Date, time, and location of the incident.
- (c) Whether any warning, display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
- (d) The number of probes deployed, CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.
- (e) The range at which the CED was used.
- (f) The type of mode used (e.g., probe deployment, drive-stun).
- (g) Location of any probe impact.
- (h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
- (i) Description of where missed probes went, if known.
- (j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
- (k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
- (l) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

The Professional Standards Division should periodically analyze the reports to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The PSD should also conduct audits of CED device data downloaded to an approved location. Supervisors should reconcile CED related reports with

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recorded activations. CED information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

305.6.2 REPORTS

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

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing CEDs
- (b) Identification of all witnesses
- (c) Medical care provided to the subject
- (d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication, or other medical problems

305.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel 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.

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

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

305.8 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 deployed.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to a CED. The device's internal logs should be downloaded. The supervisor should ensure photographs of probe sites have been taken and witnesses interviewed.

305.9 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

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as a part of their assignments for a period of six months or more shall be re-certified 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 Sergeant. 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.

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 Sergeant 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 Sergeant should ensure that CED training includes:

- (a) A review of this policy.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
- (c) Performing non-dominant hand draws to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.
- (d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes to the head, neck, area of the heart, and groin.
- (e) Scenario-based training, including virtual reality training when available.
- (f) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CED and transitioning to other force options.
- (g) De-escalation techniques.
- (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

306.1 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 other 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.

306.2 POLICY

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

This department conforms to the Solano County Officer Involved Fatal Incident Protocol for investigating officer-involved shootings.

306.3 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 critical incident review as to training or tactics..

306.4 INVESTIGATION PROCESS

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

306.4.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting, the first uninvolved VPD 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.

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306.4.2 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.

306.4.3 NOTIFICATIONS

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

- Chief of Police
- Investigations Division Commander
- Officer Involved Fatal Incident Protocol rollout team
- Outside agency investigator (if appropriate)
- Internal Affairs Unit supervisor
- Civil liability response team (City Attorney's Office)
- Psychological/peer support personnel (if appropriate)
- Chaplain (if appropriate)
- Coroner (if necessary)
- Involved officer's agency representative (if requested)
- Press Information Officer

306.4.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved VPD 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 VPD 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.

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- (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 VPD 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 VPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or VPD 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.

306.4.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

- (a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.
 - 1. Involved VPD 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-VPD 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 VPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected VPD 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) Peer counselors are cautioned against discussing the facts of any incident with an involved or witness officer (Government Code § 8669.4).

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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 VPD 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.

306.4.6 NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

306.5 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

- (a) VPD supervisors and Internal Affairs Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of VPD 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 his/her choosing or an attorney prior to speaking with criminal investigators (Government Code § 3303(i)). 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.

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306.5.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED VPD OFFICERS

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

306.5.2 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 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.

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- (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.

306.5.3 INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Investigations 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 Investigations 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.

306.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this department will conduct an internal administrative investigation of VPD 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).

- (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.

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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.

306.7 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.

306.8 DEBRIEFING

Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Vallejo Police Department should conduct a stress debriefing as appropriate.

306.8.1 CRITICAL INCIDENT/STRESS DEBRIEFING

A critical incident/stress debriefing should occur as soon as practicable. The Administration Division Commander is responsible for organizing the debriefing. Notes and recorded statements should not be taken because the sole purpose of the debriefing is to help mitigate the stress-related effects of a traumatic event.

The debriefing is not part of any investigative process. Care should be taken not to release or repeat any communication made during a debriefing unless otherwise authorized by policy, law, or a valid court order.

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Attendance at the debriefing shall only include those members of the Department directly involved in the incident, which can include support personnel (e.g., dispatchers, other non-sworn personnel). Family or other support personnel may attend with the concurrence of those involved in the incident. The debriefing shall be closed to the public and should be closed to all other members of the Department, including supervisory and Internal Affairs Unit personnel.

306.9 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, Investigations Division Commander and Press Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

The Department shall not subject any involved VPD officer to visits by the media (Government Code § 3303(e)). No involved VPD 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.

306.10 REPORTING

If the death of an individual occurs in the Vallejo Police Department jurisdiction and qualifies to be reported to the state as a justifiable homicide or an in-custody death, the 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

307.1 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.

307.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

307.3 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.

307.3.1 HANDGUNS

An officer may carry any semi-automatic handgun as a primary weapon as approved by the Rangemaster or his/her designee with the following conditions:

- (a) The handgun shall be of good quality and workmanship in the following calibers: 9x19mm, .40 S&W, .45 A.C.P or .357 Sig.
- (b) The following manufacturers are authorized: Smith & Wesson, Glock, Sig-Sauer, Beretta, Heckler and Koch, FN, Colt, Springfield Armory, CZ and 1911 pistols.
- (c) The purchase of the firearm, holster, magazine pouch and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the officer for all nonissued firearms.
- (d) It will be the responsibility of the officer to submit the handgun to an authorized Department Armorer for inspection prior to being carried on duty.
- (e) An authorized Department Firearms Instructor shall assure the officer is proficient in handling and firing that weapon and that it is carried in a safe manner. The handgun

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shall be subject to inspection whenever deemed necessary by the Rangemaster or his/her designee.

- (f) The officer will successfully qualify with the handgun prior to it being carried and thereafter at Department firearms training as required.
- (g) A complete description of the weapon shall be contained on the qualification record prepared by the Department.
- (h) Ammunition shall be commercially manufactured and/or a type approved by the Rangemaster or his/her designee.

307.3.2 REQUIREMENTS TO TRANSITION TO THE SINGLE ACTION WEAPON PLATFORM

- (a) The Officer desiring the transition should apply by authoring a brief memo directed to the Range Master or his/her designee.
- (b) The officer must attend and successfully complete a Single Action Transition Course.

307.3.3 SHOTGUNS

The authorized department issued shotgun is the Remington 870 12 Gauge. When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the marked patrol vehicle.

307.3.4 PATROL RIFLES

The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the AR-15 as follows:

MAKE	MODEL	CALIBER
Colt	LE6920	.223

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.
- (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.

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307.3.5 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.

307.3.6 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.
- (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.

307.3.7 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., police powers suspended). Members who choose

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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.
 - 1. The purchase of the personally owned firearm and ammunition 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.
- (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) When armed, officers shall carry their badges and Vallejo Police Department identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

307.3.8 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.

307.4 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.

307.4.1 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.

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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.

307.4.2 HOLSTERS

While on duty 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.

307.4.3 TACTICAL LIGHTS

Tactical lights may only be installed on a firearm carried on 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.

307.4.4 OPTICS OR LASER SIGHTS

Optics or laser sights may only be installed on a firearm carried on 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.

307.5 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 during training except as instructed by the Rangemaster or other firearms training staff.
- (c) Members shall not clean, repair, load or unload a firearm anywhere in the Department, except where clearing barrels are present.
- (d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.

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- (e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on department premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.
- (f) Members shall not use any automatic firearm, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon or firearm from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.
- (g) Any firearm authorized by the Department to be carried on- or off-duty that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the Department or a Rangemaster approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the Rangemaster will be immediately removed from service. If the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

307.5.1 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 when removed from a vehicle shall be unloaded in a safe manner outside the building and then stored in the appropriate equipment storage room.

307.5.2 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).

307.5.3 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.

307.5.4 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

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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).

307.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

307.6.1 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.

307.7 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.

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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, the member shall file a written report or provide a recorded statement no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

307.7.1 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.

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.

307.7.2 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).

307.7.3 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

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

Warning shots should not be used.

307.8 RANGEMASTER DUTIES

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

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

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

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- (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.

307.10 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 Vallejo Police Department identification card whenever carrying such firearm.
- (b) The officer is not the subject of any current disciplinary action.
- (c) The officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.
- (d) The officer will remain subject to this and all other department policies (including qualifying and training).

Officers are cautioned that individual states may enact local regulations that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property, or that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base or park. Federal authority may not shield an officer from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas.

Active law enforcement officers from other states are subject to all requirements set forth in 18 USC § 926B.

Vehicle Pursuits

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

308.1.1 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.

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.

308.2 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

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

308.2.1 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.

308.2.2 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.

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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.

308.2.3 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 should take into consideration public safety, officer safety, and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.

Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, officers and supervisors should also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit:

- (a) Pursuit speeds have become unreasonably unsafe for the surrounding conditions.
- (b) Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the officer.
- (c) Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle thus making its operation unsafe.

308.3 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.

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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.

308.3.1 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS

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

308.3.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

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

308.3.3 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.

308.3.4 SECONDARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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- (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.

308.3.5 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.

308.3.6 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.

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308.3.7 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.

308.3.8 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.

308.4 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.

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- (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 Vallejo 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.

308.4.1 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.

308.5 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

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 dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to a tactical or emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies and units.

308.5.1 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the dispatcher is responsible for:

- (a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.
- (b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved units and personnel.
- (c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
- (d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the pursuit.
- (e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- (f) Notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.
- (g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

308.5.2 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.

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308.6 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.

308.6.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

Officers will relinquish control of the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit, unless the continued assistance of the Vallejo Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon relinquishing control of the pursuit, the involved officers may proceed, with supervisory approval, to the termination point of the pursuit to assist in the investigation. The supervisor should coordinate such assistance with the assuming agency and obtain any information that is necessary for any reports. 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.

308.6.2 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 Vallejo 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.

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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.

308.7 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.

308.7.1 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).

308.7.2 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.

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- (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.
 - 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.

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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.
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.

308.7.3 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.

308.8 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

All appropriate reports should be completed to comply with applicable laws, policies, and procedures.

- (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, the involved, or if unavailable on-duty, field supervisor shall promptly complete an after action pursuit report, briefly summarizing the pursuit to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. This report should include, at a minimum:
 1. Date and time of pursuit.
 2. Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit.
 3. Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.
 4. Involved units and officers.
 5. Alleged offenses.
 6. Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.
 7. Any use of force that occurred during the vehicle pursuit.

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- (a) Any use of force by a member should be documented in the appropriate report (See the Use of Force Policy).
- 8. Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
- 9. Any property or equipment damage.
- 10. Name of supervisor at scene or who handled the incident.
- 11. Preliminary determination if the pursuit was within policy.
- (d) The after action pursuit report shall be reviewed by a Watch Commander and the Professional Standards Division.

Annually, the Chief of Police should direct a documented review and analysis of department vehicle pursuit reports to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance, and training or equipment needs.

308.8.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

The Training Sergeant 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.

308.8.2 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.

308.9 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.

308.10 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

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

309.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Upon receiving authorization or determining a Code-3 response is appropriate, an officer should immediately give the location from which they are responding.

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 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.

309.3 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 call sign
- The location
- The reason for the request and type of emergency
- The number of units required

309.4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICERS

Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. While driving Code 3 (non-pursuit), officers shall not drive at a speed greater than is reasonable for conditions. Officers shall reduce speed at all street intersections to such a degree that they shall have complete control of the vehicle. This speed shall be reasonable for conditions.

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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.

309.5 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. The dispatcher shall:

- (a) Attempt to assign the closest available unit to the location requiring assistance
- (b) Confirm the location from which the unit is responding
- (c) Notify and coordinate allied emergency services (e.g., fire and ambulance)
- (d) Continue to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitor the situation until it is stabilized or terminated
- (e) Control all radio communications during the emergency and coordinate assistance under the direction of the field supervisor or Watch Commander

309.6 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor shall verify the following:

- (a) The proper response has been initiated
- (b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response
- (c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practical

The field supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing units into or out of the response if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional units to be assigned a Code-3 response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate a Code-3 response that, in his/her judgment is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize a Code-3 response, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor should consider the following:

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

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309.7 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

310.1 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.

310.1 ASSIGNMENT

Canine teams should be assigned to assist and supplement the Operations Bureau to function primarily in assist or cover assignments. However, they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions, such as routine calls for service, based on the current operational needs.

Canine teams should generally not be assigned to handle routine matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time and then only with the approval of the Watch Commander.

310.2 CANINE COORDINATOR

The canine coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Operations Bureau 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.

310.3 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS

Operations Bureau members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from department units outside of the Operations Bureau shall be reviewed by the Watch Commander.

310.4 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exist:

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

In all applications, once the suspect has been located and no longer reasonably appears to present a threat or risk of escape, the handler should secure the canine as soon as it becomes reasonably practicable.

If the canine has apprehended the suspect with a secure bite, and the handler believes that the suspect no longer poses a threat, the handler should promptly command the canine to release the suspect.

310.4.1 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.

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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.

310.4.2 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

The handler shall notify the Unit Coordinator as soon as practicable when emergency medical care for the canine is required.

Depending on the severity of the injury or illness, the canine shall either be treated by the designated veterinarian or transported to a designated emergency medical facility for treatment. If the handler and dog are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian.

310.4.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES AND INJURIES

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. 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).

310.6 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

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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.
- (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.

310.6.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team shall thereafter be re-certified to current POST guidelines on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

- (a) Canine teams shall receive training as defined in the current contract with the department's canine training provider.
- (b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the Unit Coordinator.
- (c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is contrary to the policies of the Vallejo Police Department.
- (d) All canine training shall be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the Unit Coordinator or Watch Commander.

310.6.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE POST TRAINING

Any dog team failing POST canine certification standards shall not be deployed in the field until certification is achieved. Pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

310.6.3 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).

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- (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.

310.6 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) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.

310.6.1 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES

Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of accidental ingestion of these controlled substances by the canine, the following procedure shall be strictly followed:

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- (a) All necessary controlled substance training samples shall be acquired from the Vallejo Police Department's evidence personnel or from allied agencies authorized by Health & Safety Code § 11367.5 to provide controlled substance training samples. All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested prior to dispensing to the individual canine handler
- (b) The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by this department;
- (c) Any person receiving controlled substance training samples pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 11367.5 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 bi-annually. The results of the 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 metal boxes at all times, except during training. The locked metal boxes shall be secured in the trunk of the canine handler's assigned patrol unit, or stored in a locked evidence locker.
- (f) The Canine Unit 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 Evidence/Property Unit or to the dispensing agency
- (h) All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.

310.7 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).

Domestic Violence

311.1 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.

311.1.1 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.

311.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

311.3 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.

311.4 INVESTIGATIONS

The following guidelines should be followed by officers when investigating domestic violence cases:

- (a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic violence and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls.
- (b) When practicable, officers should obtain and document statements from the victim, the suspect, and any witnesses, including children, in or around the household or location of occurrence.
- (c) Officers should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.
- (d) When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.

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- (e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigations 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.

311.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

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- (a) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.
- (b) Provide the victim's contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect's release from jail.
- (c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

311.4.2 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.

311.5 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. [See attachment: Domestic Violence Handout.pdf](#)
- (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).

311.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

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

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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.

311.7 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).

311.8 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.

311.9 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

Officers investigating a domestic violence report should consider the following:

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- (a) An arrest should be made when there is probable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor domestic violence offense has been committed (Penal Code § 13701). Any decision to not arrest an adult when there is probable cause to do so requires supervisor approval.
 - 1. Officers are only authorized to make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense if the officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises (Penal Code § 836).
- (b) An officer responding to a domestic violence call who cannot make an arrest will advise the victim of 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
 - 4. Penal Code § 646.9 (stalking)
 - 5. Other serious or violent felonies specified in Penal Code § 1270.1
- (d) In responding to domestic violence incidents, including mutual protective order violations, officers should generally be reluctant to make dual arrests. Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the dominant aggressor in any incident. The dominant aggressor is the person who has been determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor (Penal Code § 13701). In identifying the dominant aggressor, an officer shall consider:
 - 1. The intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse.
 - 2. The threats creating fear of physical injury.
 - 3. The history of domestic violence between the persons involved.
 - 4. Whether either person acted in self-defense.
- (e) An arrest shall be made when there is probable cause to believe that a violation of a domestic violence court order has been committed (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 836), regardless of whether the offense was committed in the officer's presence. After arrest, the officer shall confirm that a copy of the order has been registered, unless the victim provides a copy (Penal Code § 836).

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311.10 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)).

311.11 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.

311.12 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).

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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).

311.13 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

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

311.14 DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF BAIL INCREASE

Any officer who makes a warrantless arrest for a felony or misdemeanor violation of a domestic violence restraining order shall evaluate the totality of the circumstances to determine whether reasonable cause exists to seek an increased bail amount. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the scheduled bail amount is insufficient to assure the arrestee's appearance or to protect the victim or family member of a victim, the officer shall prepare a declaration in support of increased bail (Penal Code § 1269c).

311.15 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM

This department should cooperate with any interagency domestic violence death review team investigation. Written and oral information relating to a domestic violence death that would otherwise be subject to release restrictions may be disclosed to the domestic violence death review team upon written request and approval of a supervisor (Penal Code § 11163.3).

Search and Seizure

312.1 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 Vallejo Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

312.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

312.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include, but are not limited to, searches pursuant to the following:

- Valid consent
- Incident to a lawful arrest
- Legitimate community caretaking interests
- Vehicle searches under certain circumstances
- Exigent circumstances

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property, and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this department is expected to act in each situation according to current training and his/her familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, officers are encouraged to contact a supervisor to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

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312.4 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 be searched. 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.

312.5 DOCUMENTATION

Documented searches should include 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.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

313.1 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 Vallejo Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

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

313.1.1 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.

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- (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).

313.2 POLICY

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

313.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD

Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the Vallejo 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).

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These juveniles should not be held at the Vallejo 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).

313.3.1 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).

313.3.2 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).

313.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

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

313.4.1 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 Vallejo 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).

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313.4.2 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).

313.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Vallejo 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).

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313.5 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).

313.6 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 Vallejo 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.

[See attachment: Secure Juvenile Detention Log Rev.xls](#)

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[See attachment: Non-Secure Juvenile Detention Log Rev.xls](#)

313.7 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 Vallejo 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).

313.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Vallejo Police Department more than six hours.
- (b) A staff member of the same sex shall supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.
- (c) Personal safety checks and significant incidents/activities shall be noted on the log.
- (d) Juveniles in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.
 1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware.
 2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.
- (e) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to toilets and wash basins (15 CCR 1143).
- (f) Juveniles shall be provided sanitary napkins, panty liners, and tampons as requested (15 CCR 1143).
- (g) Food shall be provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile (15 CCR 1143).
- (h) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water (15 CCR 1143).
- (i) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.
- (j) Juveniles shall have privacy during family, guardian, and/or lawyer visits (15 CCR 1143).

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- (k) Juveniles shall be permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless the clothing is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody (15 CCR 1143).
- (l) Blankets shall be provided as reasonably necessary (15 CCR 1143).
 - 1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.
- (m) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.
- (n) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.
- (o) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in temporary custody.
- (p) Juveniles shall have access to language services (15 CCR 1143).
- (q) Juveniles shall have access to disability services (15 CCR 1143).
- (r) No discipline may be administered to any juvenile, nor may juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation, or mental abuse (15 CCR 1142).

While held in temporary custody, juveniles shall be informed in writing of what is available to them pursuant to 15 CCR 1143 and it shall be posted in at least one conspicuous place to which they have access (15 CCR 1143).

313.9 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 Vallejo 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).

313.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department.

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313.11 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).

313.11.1 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).

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- (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.

313.12 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 Vallejo Police Department (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1047). The procedures will address:

- (a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police and Investigations Bureau 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.

313.13 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING JUVENILE SUSPECTS

No interview or interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless the juvenile has the apparent capacity to consent, and does consent, to an interview or interrogation.

Prior to conducting a custodial interrogation, including the waiver of *Miranda* rights, an officer shall permit a juvenile 17 years of age or younger to consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The consultation may not be waived by the juvenile (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6).

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Threats, physical harm, deception, or psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics shall not be used by an officer during a custodial interrogation of a juvenile (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.7).

The requirements to consult with legal counsel or to refrain from the use of prohibited interrogation techniques do not apply when (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6; Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.7):

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

313.13.1 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.

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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).

313.14 FORMAL BOOKING

No juvenile offender shall be formally booked without the authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor, or in the supervisor's absence, the Watch Commander.

Any juvenile 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody for a felony, or any juvenile whose acts amount to a sex crime, shall be booked, fingerprinted, and photographed.

For all other acts defined as crimes, juveniles may be booked, fingerprinted, or photographed upon the approval from the Watch Commander or the Investigations 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

313.15 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.

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 Investigations Division supervisors to ensure that personnel of those bureaus act within legal guidelines.

313.16 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CERTIFICATION

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

313.17 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

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

313.18 TRAINING

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

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314.1 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 Vallejo Police Department members as required by law (Penal Code § 368.6).

The Vallejo 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).

314.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Abuse of an elder (age 65 or older) or dependent adult - Physical abuse, neglect, financial abuse, abandonment, isolation, abduction, or other treatment with resulting physical harm or pain or mental suffering; or the deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering. Neglect includes self-neglect (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.05 et seq.; Penal Code § 368.5).

Department protocols (or protocols) - A procedure adopted by a local law enforcement agency consistent with the agency's organizational structure and stated in a policy adopted pursuant to this section, to effectively and accountably carry out a particular agency responsibility.

Dependent adult - An individual, regardless of whether the individual lives independently, between 18 and 64 years of age who has physical or mental limitations that restrict his/her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his/her rights, including but not limited to persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age. This also includes those admitted as inpatients to a 24-hour health facility, as defined in state law (Penal Code § 368; Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.23).

Elder and dependent adult abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect of an adult victim when committed by a person responsible for the adult's care, or any other act that would mandate reporting or notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (Penal Code § 368).

Senior and disability victimization - Means any of the following (Penal Code § 368.6):

- (a) Elder and dependent adult abuse
- (b) Unlawful interference with a mandated report
- (c) Homicide of an elder, dependent adult, or other adult or child with a disability

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- (d) Sex crimes against elders, dependent adults, or other adults and children with disabilities
- (e) Child abuse of children with disabilities
- (f) Violation of relevant protective orders
- (g) Hate crimes against persons with actual or perceived disabilities, including but not limited to disabilities caused by advanced age, or those associated with them
- (h) Domestic violence against elders, dependent adults, and adults and children with disabilities, including disabilities caused by advanced age

314.2 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.
- (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).

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- (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)).

314.2.1 ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

The following factors as provided in Penal Code § 368.6 should be considered when investigating incidents of elder and dependent adult abuse:

- (a) Elder and dependent adult abuse, sex crimes, child abuse, domestic violence, and any other criminal act, when committed in whole or in part because of the victim's actual or perceived disability, including disability caused by advanced age, is also a hate crime (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Hate Crimes Policy for additional guidance).
- (b) Senior and disability victimization crimes are also domestic violence subject to the mandatory arrest requirements of Penal Code § 836 if they meet the elements described in Penal Code § 273.5, including but not limited to a violation by a caretaker or other person who is or was a cohabitant of the victim, regardless of whether the cohabitant is or was a relative of, or in an intimate personal relationship with, the victim (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(10)).
- (c) Many victims of sexual assault and other sex crimes delay disclosing the crimes for reasons including but not limited to shame, embarrassment, self-doubt, fear of being disbelieved, and fear of retaliation by the perpetrator or others (Penal Code § 368.6(c) (11)).

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- (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)).

314.3 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.

314.4 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Vallejo 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). [See attachment: Adult Protective Services Appendix_A_Form_SOC_341.pdf](#)

Notification shall also be made to the following agencies as soon as practicable or as provided below (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630):

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- (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)).

The Investigations 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

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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)).

314.4.1 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.

314.5 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.

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.

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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.

314.5.1 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)).

314.5.2 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.

314.6 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.

314.6.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an elder or dependent adult abuse victim is present or where there is evidence that an elder or dependent adult abuse victim lives should:

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions of the adult, using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.
- (b) Notify the Investigations Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

314.6.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigations 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

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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 Investigations 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.

314.7 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.

314.8 INTERVIEWS

314.8.1 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:
 - 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.

314.8.2 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

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investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available.

314.8.3 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).

314.9 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.

314.9.1 MANDATORY TRAINING

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

- (a) Materials from POST as described in Penal Code § 368.6(c)(5)(A).
- (b) Advanced training on senior and disability victimization available from POST, the United States Department of Justice, the Disability and Abuse Project of the Spectrum Institute, or other sources as provided by Penal Code § 368.6(c)(16)(A).
 1. Training should include the following:
 - (a) Information on the wide prevalence of elder and dependent adult abuse, sexual assault, other sex crimes, hate crimes, domestic violence, human trafficking, and homicide against adults and children with disabilities, including disabilities caused by advanced age, and including those crimes often committed by caretakers (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(1)).
 - (b) Information on the history of elder and dependent adult abuse and crimes against individuals with disabilities (see the POST Senior and Disability Victimization Policy Guidelines).

The Training Sergeant shall also ensure that appropriate training is provided on this policy to dispatchers, community services officers, front desk personnel, and other civilian personnel who interact with the public (Penal Code § 368.6 (c)(7)).

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314.10 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.

314.11 JURISDICTION

The Vallejo 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.

314.12 RELEVANT STATUTES

Penal Code § 288 (a) and Penal Code § 288 (b)(2)

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (i), a person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in Part 1 (Of Crimes and Punishments of the Penal Code) upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child who is under the age of 14 years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(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.

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Penal Code § 368 (f)

A person who commits the false imprisonment of an elder or a dependent adult by the use of violence, menace, fraud, or deceit is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

Protections provided by the above Penal Code § 288 and Penal Code § 368 protect many persons with disabilities regardless of the fact they live independently.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.05

"Abandonment" means the desertion or willful forsaking of an elder or a dependent adult by anyone having care or custody of that person under circumstances in which a reasonable person would continue to provide care and custody.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.06

"Abduction" means the removal from this state and the restraint from returning to this state, or the restraint from returning to this state, of any elder or dependent adult who does not have the capacity to consent to the removal from this state and the restraint from returning to this state, or the restraint from returning to this state, as well as the removal from this state or the restraint from returning to this state, of any conservatee without the consent of the conservator or the court.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.30

- (a) "Financial abuse" of an elder or dependent adult occurs when a person or entity does any of the following:
 - 1. Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
 - 2. Assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
 - 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:

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1. A conservator, trustee, or other representative of the estate of an elder or dependent adult.
2. An attorney-in-fact of an elder or dependent adult who acts within the authority of the power of attorney.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.43

- (a) "Isolation" means any of the following:
1. Acts intentionally committed for the purpose of preventing, and that do serve to prevent, an elder or dependent adult from receiving his or her mail or telephone calls.
 2. Telling a caller or prospective visitor that an elder or dependent adult is not present, or does not wish to talk with the caller, or does not wish to meet with the visitor where the statement is false, is contrary to the express wishes of the elder or the dependent adult, whether he or she is competent or not, and is made for the purpose of preventing the elder or dependent adult from having contact with family, friends, or concerned persons.
 3. False imprisonment, as defined in Section 236 of the Penal Code.
 4. Physical restraint of an elder or dependent adult, for the purpose of preventing the elder or dependent adult from meeting with visitors.
- (b) The acts set forth in subdivision (a) shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption that they do not constitute isolation if they are performed pursuant to the instructions of a physician and surgeon licensed to practice medicine in the state, who is caring for the elder or dependent adult at the time the instructions are given, and who gives the instructions as part of his or her medical care.
- (c) The acts set forth in subdivision (a) shall not constitute isolation if they are performed in response to a reasonably perceived threat of danger to property or physical safe.

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.

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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.
 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.

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3. For any purpose not authorized by the physician and surgeon.

314.13 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.
 - (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).

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- (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.

314.14 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

315.1 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.

315.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

315.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

315.3.1 DISCRIMINATION

The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination, including any employment-related action by a member that adversely affects an applicant or member and is based on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

Discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that demeans or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual based upon that individual's protected class. It has the effect of interfering with an individual's work performance or creating a hostile or abusive work environment.

Conduct that may, under certain circumstances, constitute discriminatory harassment can include making derogatory comments; making crude and offensive statements or remarks; making slurs or off-color jokes, stereotyping; engaging in threatening acts; making indecent gestures, pictures, cartoons, posters, or material; making inappropriate physical contact; or using written material or department equipment and/or systems to transmit or receive offensive material, statements, or pictures. Such conduct is contrary to department policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.

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315.3.2 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.

315.3.3 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.

315.3.4 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.

315.4 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 Human Resources Director, or the City Manager.

Any member who believes, in good faith, that the member has been discriminated against, harassed, or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment, discrimination, or

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retaliation, is encouraged to promptly report such conduct in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy.

Supervisors and managers receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall determine if there is any basis for the allegation and shall proceed with resolution as stated below.

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

315.4.2 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.

315.4.3 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 Human Resources Director, the City Manager, or the California Civil Rights Department for further information, direction, or clarification (Government Code § 12950).

315.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved member should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate

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any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Department that all complaints of discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

315.5.1 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.

315.5.2 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 Human Resources Director, or the City Manager.

315.5.3 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.

315.6 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 Human Resources Director, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.

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

315.7 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.

315.7.1 TRAINING RECORDS

The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for maintaining records of all discriminatory harassment training provided to members. Records shall be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules and for a minimum of two years (2 CCR 11024).

315.8 WORKING CONDITIONS

The Administration 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).

315.9 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

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

316.1.1 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).

316.2 POLICY

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

316.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

The child protection agency shall be notified when (Penal Code § 11166):

- (a) There is a known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect reported, which is alleged to have occurred as a result of the action of a person responsible for the child's welfare, or
- (b) A person responsible for the child's welfare fails to adequately protect the child from abuse when the person knew or reasonably should have known that the child was in danger of abuse.

The District Attorney's office shall be notified in all instances of known or suspected child abuse or neglect reported to this department. Notification of the District Attorney is not required for reports only involving neglect by a person, who has the care or custody of a child, to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred (Penal Code § 11166).

When the abuse or neglect occurs at a licensed facility or is alleged to have resulted from the actions of a person who is required to have a state license (e.g., foster homes, group homes, day care), notification shall also be made to the California Department of Social Services or other applicable licensing authority. When the alleged abuse or neglect involves a child of a minor parent or a dependent adult, notification shall also be made to the attorney of the minor or the dependent adult within 36 hours (Penal Code 11166.1; Penal Code 11166.2).

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For purposes of notification, the abuse or neglect includes physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person; sexual abuse (Penal Code § 11165.1); neglect (Penal Code § 11165.2); the willful harming or injuring of a child or the endangering of the person or health of a child (Penal Code § 11165.3); and unlawful corporal punishment or injury (Penal Code § 11165.4). Child abuse or neglect does not include a mutual affray between minors, nor does it include an injury caused by the reasonable and necessary force used by a peace officer acting within the course and scope of the peace officer's employment as a peace officer.

316.3.1 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.

316.4 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).

316.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, a report will be written.

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of child abuse should address, as applicable:

- (a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.
- (b) The exigent circumstances that existed if officers interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.
- (c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.
- (d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

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- (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).

316.5.1 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).

316.5.2 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.

316.6 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

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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).

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

316.6.1 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.

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316.6.2 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.

316.7 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.

316.8 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.

316.8.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigations 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 Investigations 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.

316.8.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where there is evidence that a child lives should:

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions of the child using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.

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- (b) Notify the Investigations Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

316.9 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

California requires or permits the following:

316.9.1 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).

316.9.2 REQUESTS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE CHILD ABUSECENTRAL INDEX (CACI)

Any person whose name has been forwarded to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for placement in California's CACI, as a result of an investigation, may request that his/her name be removed from the CACI list. Requests shall not qualify for consideration if there is an active case, ongoing investigation or pending prosecution that precipitated the entry to CACI (Penal Code § 11169). All requests for removal shall be submitted in writing by the requesting person and promptly routed to the CACI hearing officer.

316.9.3 CACI HEARING OFFICER

The Investigations Division supervisor or designee 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.

316.9.4 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

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

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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.

316.9.5 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).

316.10 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) Availability of therapy services for children and families.
- (c) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
- (d) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.
- (e) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.

Missing Persons

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

317.1.1 DEFINITIONS

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 his/her ordinary habits or behavior, and who may be in need of assistance (Penal Code § 14215).

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks available to law enforcement and that are suitable for information related to missing persons investigations. These include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), Missing Person System (MPS) and the Unidentified Persons System (UPS).

317.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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).

317.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS

The Investigations 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 [See attachment: Vallejo PD Missing Person Report Form 06052014.pdf](#)
- 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) [See attachment: 1st_Responder_Checklist](#)

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[Child Abduction.pdf](#) and [See attachment: NC88 Investigative Checklist for First Responders Missing Children.pdf](#)

- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form from the California Department of Justice
- California DOJ missing person forms as appropriate [See attachment: mp_report DOJ.pdf](#)
- Biological sample collection kits

317.4 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).

317.5 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 for service 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.
- (f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable under the facts.
- (g) Collect and/or review:
 1. A photograph and a fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.

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2. A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
 3. Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
 4. Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).
- (h) When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person's location through his/her telecommunications carrier.
- (i) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a previously made missing person report and another agency is actively investigating that report. When this is not practical, 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.

317.6 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.

317.6.1 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.

317.6.2 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

The receiving member shall:

- (a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notify and forward a copy of the report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing person's

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residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

- (b) Notify and forward a copy of the report to the law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the missing person was last seen (Penal Code § 14211).
- (c) Notify and forward a copy of the report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing person's intended or possible destination, if known.
- (d) Forward a copy of the report to the Investigations Division.
- (e) Have the missing person record in the NCIC computer networks updated with additional information obtained from missing person investigations (42 USC § 5780).

317.7 INVESTIGATIONS 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 regarding the notice as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child's student file, along with 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 person and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to determine if any additional information has become available via the reporting party.
- (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.

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- (i) Shall attempt to obtain the most recent photograph for persons under 18 years of age if it has not previously been obtained and forward the photograph to California DOJ (Penal Code § 14210) and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).
- (j) Should consider making appropriate entries and searches in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs).
- (k) 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).

317.8 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.

317.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

Department members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying him/herself should:

- (a) Obtain a complete description of the person.
- (b) Enter the unidentified person's description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File.
- (c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.

317.9 CASE CLOSURE

The Investigations Division supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

- (a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence has matched an unidentified person or body.

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- (b) If the missing person is a resident of Vallejo 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.

317.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure that members of this department whose duties include missing person investigations and reports receive regular training that includes:

- (a) The initial investigation:
 - 1. Assessments and interviews
 - 2. Use of current resources, such as Mobile Audio Video (MAV)
 - 3. Confirming missing status and custody status of minors
 - 4. Evaluating the need for a heightened response
- (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

318.1 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.

318.2 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.

318.3 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.

318.3.1 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.

318.3.2 PROCEDURE FOR AMBER ALERT

The supervisor in charge will ensure the following:

- (a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the child:
 - 1. The child's identity, age and description
 - 2. Photograph if available
 - 3. The suspect's identity, age and description, if known
 - 4. Pertinent vehicle description
 - 5. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
 - 6. Name and telephone number of the Press Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison

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7. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information
- (b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center should be contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast, following any policies and procedures developed by CHP (Government Code § 8594).
- (c) The press release information is forwarded to the Sheriff's Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.
- (d) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS).
- (e) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Department of Justice Missing and Unidentified Persons System (MUPS)/National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
- (f) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:
 1. The local FBI office
 2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

318.4 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.

318.4.1 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.

318.4.2 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

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4. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
 5. Name and telephone number of the Press Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
 6. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information
- (b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center is contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast.
- (c) The information in the press release is forwarded to the Sheriff's Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.
- (d) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:
1. Entry into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS)
 2. The FBI local office

318.5 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).

318.5.1 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.

318.5.2 PROCEDURE FOR SILVER ALERT

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

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318.6 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).

318.6.1 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.

318.6.2 PROCEDURE

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

318.7 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).

318.7.1 CRITERIA FOR YELLOW ALERT

All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Yellow Alert (Government Code § 8594.15):

- (a) A person has been killed due to a hit-and-run incident.
- (b) There is an indication that a suspect has fled the scene utilizing the state highway system or is likely to be observed by the public on the state highway system.
- (c) The department has additional information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle including but not limited to the following:
 - 1. The complete license plate number of the suspect's vehicle.
 - 2. A partial license plate number and additional unique identifying characteristics, such as the make, model, and color of the suspect's vehicle, which could reasonably lead to the apprehension of a suspect.
 - 3. The identity of a suspect.
 - 4. Public dissemination of available information could either help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of a suspect based on any factor, including but not limited to the time elapsed between a hit-and-run incident and the request or the likelihood that an activation would reasonably lead to the apprehension of a suspect.

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318.7.2 PROCEDURE FOR YELLOW ALERT

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

318.8 FEATHER ALERT

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

318.8.1 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.

318.9 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).

318.9.1 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.

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318.9.2 PROCEDURE FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORIES

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

318.10 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).

318.10.1 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.

318.10.2 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

319.1 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.

319.2 POLICY

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

319.3 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 Vallejo 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.

319.3.1 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 Vallejo Police Department jurisdiction (Penal Code § 680.2).

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- (f) Providing information required by Penal Code § 679.09 of a deceased minor to a parent or guardian of the minor whose death is being investigated.
 - 1. In cases where the parent or guardian of the deceased minor cannot be located, information required by Penal Code § 679.09 shall be provided to the victim's immediate family, upon their request.
- (g) Providing notification to victims of human trafficking or abuse of their right to have a human trafficking advocate and a support person that the victim chooses present during an interview by the Department, prosecutor, or the suspect's defense attorney (Penal Code § 236.21).

319.4 CRIME VICTIMS

Officers should provide all victims with the applicable victim information handouts.

Applicable forms are available at the agency intranet site at:

[intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/DV Handout](https://intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/DV%20Handout)

[intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/Solano County VINE Service Card](https://intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/Solano%20County%20VINE%20Service%20Card)

319.4.1 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).

319.5 VICTIM INFORMATION

The Administration Supervisor shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

- (a) Shelters and other community resources for victims of domestic violence.
- (b) Community resources for victims of sexual assault.
- (c) Assurance that sexual assault victims will not incur out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams, and information about evidence collection, storage, and preservation in sexual assault cases (34 USC § 10449; 34 USC § 20109; Penal Code § 13823.95(a)).
- (d) An explanation that victims of sexual assault who seek a standardized medical evidentiary examination shall not be required to participate or agree to participate in the criminal justice system, either prior to the examination or at any other time (Penal Code § 13823.95(b)).
- (e) An advisement that a person who was arrested may be released on bond or some other form of release and that the victim should not rely upon an arrest as a guarantee of safety.
- (f) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.

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- (g) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime (Government Code § 13962).
- (h) VINE® information (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), including the telephone number and whether this free service is available to allow victims to check on an offender's custody status and to register for automatic notification when a person is released from jail.
- (i) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.
- (j) Resources available for victims of identity theft.
- (k) A place for the officer's name, badge number, and any applicable case or incident number.
- (l) The "Victims of Domestic Violence" card containing the names, phone numbers, or local county hotlines of local shelters for battered women and rape victim counseling centers within the county and their 24-hour counseling service telephone numbers (Penal Code § 264.2).
- (m) The rights of sexual assault victims card with the required information as provided in Penal Code § 680.2.
- (n) Any additional information required by state law (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 679.02; Penal Code § 679.04; Penal Code § 679.05; Penal Code § 679.026).

319.6 WITNESSES

Officers should never guarantee a witness' safety from future harm or that his/her identity will always remain confidential. Officers may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses who express fear of future harm or retaliation.

Officers should investigate allegations of witness intimidation and take enforcement action when lawful and reasonable.

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320.1 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 Vallejo 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).

320.1.1 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.

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

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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, 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

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- 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).

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

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- Meeting hall
- Person
- Place of worship
- Private institution
- Public agency
- Library
- Other victim or intended victim of the offense

320.2 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 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.

320.3 PLANNING AND PREVENTION

In order to facilitate the guidelines contained within this policy, department members will continuously work to build and strengthen relationships with the community, engage in dialogue, and provide education to the community about this policy. Department personnel are also encouraged to learn about the inherent issues concerning their communities in relation to hate crimes.

Although hate incidents are not criminal events, they can be indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. Hate incidents should be investigated and documented as part of an overall strategy to prevent hate crimes.

320.3.1 HATE CRIMES COORDINATOR

A department member appointed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will serve as the Hate Crimes Coordinator. The responsibilities of the Hate Crimes Coordinator should include but not be limited to (Penal Code § 422.87):

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- (a) Meeting with residents in target communities to allay fears; emphasizing the department's concern over hate crimes and related incidents; reducing the potential for counter-violence; and providing safety, security, and crime-prevention information. Cultural diversity education and immersion programs (if available) could facilitate this process.
- (b) Finding, evaluating, and monitoring public social media sources to identify possible suspects in reported hate crimes; to identify suspects or suspect groups in future hate crimes or hate incidents affecting individuals, groups, or communities that may be victimized; and to predict future hate-based events.
- (c) Providing direct and referral assistance to the victim and the victim's family.
- (d) Conducting public meetings on hate crime threats and violence in general.
- (e) Establishing relationships with formal community-based organizations and leaders.
- (f) Expanding, where appropriate, preventive programs such as hate, bias, and crime-reduction seminars for students.
- (g) Reviewing the Attorney General's latest opinion on hate crime statistics and targets in order to prepare and plan for future crimes, specifically for Arab/Middle Eastern 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 Sergeant to develop a schedule of required hate-crime training and include in a training plan recognition of hate crime bias characteristics, including information on general underreporting of hate crimes.
- (j) Verifying a process is in place to provide this policy and related orders to officers in the field and taking reasonable steps to rectify the situation if such a process is not in place.
- (k) Taking reasonable steps to ensure hate crime data is provided to the Records 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:

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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.

320.3.2 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Establishing a relationship with stakeholders, before any incident occurs, to develop a network and protocol for disclosure often assists greatly in any disclosure.

The benefit of public disclosure of hate crime incidents includes:

- (a) Dissemination of correct information.
- (b) Assurance to affected communities or groups that the matter is being properly and promptly investigated.
- (c) The ability to request information regarding the commission of the crimes from the victimized community.

Information or records relating to hate crimes subject to public disclosure shall be released as provided by the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or as allowed by law. In accordance with the Media Relations Policy, the supervisor, public information officer, or the authorized designee should be provided with information that can be responsibly reported to the media. When appropriate, the department spokesperson should reiterate that hate crimes will not be tolerated, will be investigated seriously, and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The Department should consider the following when releasing information to the public regarding hate crimes and hate incidents that have been reported within the jurisdiction:

- Inform community organizations in a timely manner when a community group has been the target of a hate crime.
- Inform the community of the impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim's family, and the community, and of the assistance and compensation available to victims.
- Inform the community regarding hate crime law and the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of hate crimes.
- Provide the community with ongoing information regarding hate crimes and/or hate incidents.

320.4 RESPONSE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

320.4.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

First responding officers should know the role of all department personnel as they relate to the department's investigation of hate crimes and/or incidents. Responding officers should evaluate the need for additional assistance and, working with supervision and/or investigations, access needed assistance if applicable.

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At the scene of a suspected hate or bias crime, officers should take preliminary actions reasonably deemed necessary, including but not limited to the following:

- (a) Use agency checklist (per Penal Code § 422.87) to assist in the investigation of any hate crime (see Appendix).
- (b) Stabilize the victims and request medical attention when necessary.
- (c) Properly protect the safety of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators.
 1. Assist victims in seeking a Temporary Restraining Order (if applicable).
- (d) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.
- (e) Properly protect, preserve, and process the crime scene, and remove all physical evidence of the incident as soon as possible after the offense is documented. If evidence of an inflammatory nature cannot be physically removed, the property owner should be contacted to facilitate removal or covering as soon as reasonably possible. Department personnel should follow up with the property owner to determine if this was accomplished in a timely manner.
- (f) Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:
 1. Hate literature.
 2. Spray paint cans.
 3. Threatening letters.
 4. Symbols used by hate groups.
- (g) Identify criminal evidence on the victim.
- (h) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication with witnesses, victims, or others as appropriate.
- (i) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record pertinent information including but not limited to:
 1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.
 2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
 3. The offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code § 7923.615.
 4. Prior occurrences in this area or with this victim.
 5. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
 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.

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- (k) Provide information regarding immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).
- (l) Provide the department's Hate Crimes Brochure (per Penal Code § 422.92) if asked, if necessary, or per policy.
- (m) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).
- (n) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

320.4.2 INVESTIGATION

Investigators at the scene of, or performing follow-up investigation on, a suspected hate or bias crime or hate incident should take all actions deemed reasonably necessary, including but not limited to the following:

- (a) Consider typologies of perpetrators of hate crimes and incidents, including but not limited to thrill, reactive/defensive, and mission (hard core).
- (b) Utilize investigative techniques and methods to handle hate crimes or hate incidents in a professional manner.
- (c) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).
- (d) Properly investigate any report of a hate crime committed under the color of authority per Penal Code § 422.6 and Penal Code § 13519.6.
- (e) Document physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes, in accordance with the provisions of the Property and Evidence Policy, such as:
 - 1. Hate literature.
 - 2. Spray paint cans.
 - 3. Threatening letters.
 - 4. Symbols used by hate groups.
 - 5. Desecration of religious symbols, objects, or buildings.
- (f) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication.
- (g) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record information regarding:
 - 1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.
 - 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.

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6. Document the victim's protected characteristics.
 - (h) Provide victim assistance and follow-up.
 - (i) Canvass the area for additional witnesses.
 - (j) Examine suspect's social media activity for potential evidence of bias motivation.
 - (k) Coordinate the investigation with department, state, and regional intelligence operations. These sources can provide the investigator with an analysis of any patterns, organized hate groups, and suspects potentially involved in the offense.
 - (l) Coordinate the investigation with the crime scene investigation unit (if applicable) or other appropriate units of the Department.
 - (m) Determine if the incident should be classified as a hate crime.
 - (n) Take reasonable steps to provide appropriate assistance to hate crime victims, including the following measures:
 1. Contact victims periodically to determine whether they are receiving adequate and appropriate assistance.
 2. Provide ongoing information to victims about the status of the criminal investigation.
 3. Provide victims and any other interested persons the brochure on hate crimes per Penal Code § 422.92 and information on any local advocacy groups (if asked).
 - (o) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.
 - (p) Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies in the area to assess patterns of hate crimes and/or hate incidents, and determine if organized hate groups are involved.

320.4.3 SUPERVISION

The supervisor shall confer with the initial responding officer and take reasonable steps to ensure that necessary preliminary actions have been taken. The supervisor shall request any appropriate personnel necessary to accomplish the following:

- (a) Provide immediate assistance to the crime victim by:
 1. Expressing the department's official position on the importance of these cases and the measures that will be taken to apprehend the perpetrators.
 2. Expressing the department's interest in protecting victims' anonymity (confidentiality forms, Government Code § 7923.615) to the extent reasonably possible. Allow the victims to convey their immediate concerns and feelings.
 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).

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- (b) Take reasonable steps to ensure that all relevant facts are documented on an incident and/or arrest report and make an initial determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime for federal and state bias-crimes reporting purposes.
- (c) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.
- (d) In cases of large-scale hate crime waves, or in circumstances where the potential exists for subsequent hate crimes or incidents, consider directing resources to protect vulnerable sites (such as assigning an officer to specific locations that could become targets).
- (e) Verify hate crimes are being properly reported, including reporting to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Penal Code § 13023.
- (f) Verify adherence to Penal Code § 422.93, which protects hate crime victims and witnesses from being reported to federal immigration authorities if they have not committed any crime under state law. Supervisors should also be aware of the immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).
- (g) Respond to and properly initiate an investigation of any reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.
- (h) Provide appropriate assistance, including activating the California Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol if necessary. For additional information refer to the California Department of Justice website.
- (i) Verify reporting of any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency Hate Crimes Coordinator.
- (j) Make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime and forward to the Chief of Police for approval.

320.5 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.

320.6 APPENDIX

See attachments:

[Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf](#)

[Hate Crime Checklist.pdf](#)

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[Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf](#)

Standards of Conduct

321.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the oath of office, code of ethics and the mission and values of the Vallejo 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.

321.2 POLICY

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

321.3 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.

No member of the Department will publicly disparage, or ridicule written, or oral orders or instructions issued by any supervisor or person in a position of authority.

321.3.1 UNLAWFUL OR CONFLICTING ORDERS

Supervisors shall not knowingly issue orders or directives that, if carried out, would result in a violation of any law or department policy. Supervisors should not issue orders that conflict with any previous order without making reasonable clarification that the new order is intended to countermand the earlier order.

No member is required to obey any order that appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. Following a known unlawful order is not a defense and does not relieve the member from criminal or civil prosecution or administrative discipline. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or shall confer with a higher authority. The responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with a lawful order that is in conflict with a previous lawful order, department policy or other directive shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the lawful order is intended to countermand the previous lawful order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting lawful order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict, will not be held accountable for disobedience of the lawful order or directive that was initially issued.

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

321.3.2 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 take appropriate action to ensure that members adhere to the policies and procedures of this department and the actions of all personnel comply with all laws.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiesce to such a violation, or are indifferent to any such violation by a subordinate.
- (e) The unequal exercise of authority on the part of a supervisor toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

321.4 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. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

321.5 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:

321.5.1 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.

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321.5.2 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION, OR FAVORITISM

Discriminating against, oppressing or providing favoritism to any person because of age, race, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, ancestry, marital status, physical or mental disability, medical condition or other classification 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.

321.5.3 SAFETY, LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION

- (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, firearms qualification).
- (c) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling to include loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off- duty.
- (d) Carrying, while on the premises of the work place, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the Vallejo Police Department..
- (e) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.
- (f) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic collision, while on duty.
- (g) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

321.5.4 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.

321.5.5 CONDUCT, PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY

General conduct includes the following:

- 1. Honesty and Truthfulness
 - (a) Members shall be truthful in all matters and shall not lie, falsify, conceal, purposely distort, diminish, embellish, or fail to fully disclose facts associated with any law enforcement business.
 - (b) Members shall not make false, misleading or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm or destroy the reputation, authority or official standing of the Department or members thereof

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- (c) Members shall not willfully or negligently make any false, misleading, or incorrect oral, written, or electronic communication.
 - (d) Members shall truthfully answer all questions directed to them on the order of a supervising officer, or any judicial, departmental, or other official investigative body.
 - (e) This regulation does not prohibit using accepted practices in interrogation techniques governed by Federal and/or State Court rulings.
2. Adherence to laws, regulations, and orders:
- (a) Members shall abide by all laws, regulations, city policies, rules, and procedures.
 - (b) Members shall obey all lawful orders.
 - (c) Members who are arrested or come under investigation for any offense in any jurisdiction shall immediately report this fact to their supervisor.
 - (d) A court conviction for a crime that carries a possible sentence of incarceration shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this policy.
 - (e) Failure to notify the Department within 72 hours of any change in residence address, contact telephone numbers.
3. Unbecoming conduct – Members shall not conduct themselves in a manner, on- or off-duty, that:
- (a) Casts doubt on their integrity, honesty, moral judgment, or character.
 - (b) Brings discredit to this department; or
 - (c) Impairs the department's efficient and effective operation.
4. Neglect of duty:
- (a) All Members shall perform their duties faithfully and diligently and shall take responsibility for and exhibit attentiveness, care, and thoroughness in the conduct of assignments and responsibilities.
 - (b) Members shall conduct themselves in an expeditious manner to avoid any unreasonable delays to the public in the performance of law enforcement duties and activities.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) Unauthorized sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.
 - (e) Department members will not devote more than a de minimis share of their on-duty time to any activity that does not relate to a police function. They will not perform any police duty for the purposes of private gain nor will they make any private purchases when in uniform, unless for personal maintenance or sustenance or as authorized by competent authority.

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- (f) Department members shall not conceal attempt to conceal, remove or destroy defective or incompetent work, including the falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive, or the willful and unauthorized destruction and/or mutilation of any department record, book, paper or document.
5. Accountability and responsibility:
- (a) Members are directly accountable for their actions, through the chain of command, to the Chief of Police or his/her authorized designee.
 - (b) Members shall report for duty, including court and off-duty assignments, at the time and place required.
 - (c) Members have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop wrongdoing by another officer when it is safe and reasonable.
 - (d) Members have a duty to report any misconduct of which they become aware and shall notify a supervisor as soon as possible when another member of the city is violating law or policy.
 - (e) Members shall cooperate fully in any internal administrative investigation conducted by this or any other authorized agency and shall not attempt to conceal, divert, or mitigate any culpability of theirs or others by falsehoods or omissions. Members shall, when questioned on matters relating to their employment with the Department by a supervising officer or by one designated by a supervising officer, or by a member of an investigating agency, answer all questions truthfully and without evasion.
 - (f) Members shall utilize agency supplies, property, and equipment only for their official purpose and in accordance with established city rules, policies, and procedures and shall not intentionally abuse, destroy, dispose of, or damage these items.
6. Conduct toward fellow Members:
- (a) Members shall conduct themselves in a manner that fosters cooperation among members of this agency, showing respect, courtesy, and professionalism in their dealings with one another.
 - (b) Members shall not use language or engage in acts that demean, harass, or intimidate other members. **[additional language on hold pending resolution or conclusion of of impasse procedures.]**
 - (c) 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 or behavior that is discourteous, disrespectful, harassment, or intimidation to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member. Members are also reminded of their duties and obligations to intervene and report discrimination and harassment as outlined in Vallejo Police Department's Discriminatory Harassment Policy. (Refer to Lexipol Policy Section #401-Biased Based Policy and #315-Discriminatory Harassment Policy)

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7. Conduct toward the public:
 - (a) Members shall interact with the public in a civil and professional manner that conveys a service orientation to foster public trust and cooperation and adheres to the concepts associated with procedural justice.
 - (b) Members shall treat individuals with courtesy, respect, and dignity. Members shall also address the public using pronouns and titles of respect appropriate to the individual's gender identity as expressed by the individual. When requested, members shall promptly and politely provide their name, badge number and assignment.
 - (c) Members shall not employ an officious or overbearing attitude or use language that might belittle, ridicule, or intimidate individuals.
 - (d) Members shall be courteous, civil and respectful in their conduct toward all persons. [additional language on hold pending resolution or conclusion of impasse procedures.]
 - (e) Members shall perform their duties equitably in both the enforcement of laws and the delivery of law enforcement services within the community and shall strive to maintain public trust by conducting all law enforcement business in an unbiased, fair, and impartial manner.
8. Prohibited associations and establishments:
 - (a) Members shall not knowingly commence or maintain a relationship with any person who is under criminal investigation, indictment, arrest, or incarceration by this or another law enforcement or criminal justice agency or who has an open and notorious criminal reputation in the community (for example, persons whom they know, should know, or have reason to believe are involved in criminal activity), except as necessary to the performance of official duties or where unavoidable or impractical because of pre-existing familial or marital relationships. In such cases where regular household, physical, or telephone contact is unavoidable, the officer shall inform their supervisor of the relationship.
 - (b) Members shall not knowingly engage in social or romantic relationships with confidential informants, victims, or witnesses involved with active investigations.
 - (c) Members shall not engage in any on-duty sexual relations, including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection or other sexual contact.
 - (d) Members shall not participate or interfere in investigations involving family members or persons with whom they have a close personal or business relationship.
 - (e) Except in the performance of official duties, Members shall not enter any establishment in which the law is knowingly violated.
 - (f) Members shall not knowingly join or participate in any organization that advocates, incites, or supports criminal acts or criminal conspiracies or that promotes hatred or discrimination toward racial, religious, ethnic, or other groups or classes of individuals protected by law.

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321.5.6 ATTENDANCE

- (a) Members 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, in accordance with applicable MOU.
- (d) Failure to report to work or to place of assignment at time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.

321.5.7 UNAUTHORIZED USE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, POSITION, ACCESS OR DISCLOSURE

- (a) Unauthorized and inappropriate intentional release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms or reports obtained as a result of the member's position with this department.
 - 1. Members of this department shall not disclose the name, address or image of any victim of human trafficking except as authorized by law (Penal Code § 293)
- (b) Disclosing to any unauthorized person any active investigation information.
- (c) The use of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this department for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or his/her authorized designee.
- (d) Unless expressly authorized, make any statements, speeches, or public appearances that could reasonably be considered to represent the views of this city.
- (e) Members shall not use their authority or position:
 - for financial gain;
 - to obtain or grant privileges or favors;
 - to avoid the consequences of illegal acts for themselves or others; or
 - to barter, solicit, or accept any goods or services, such as gratuities, gifts, discounts, rewards, loans, or fees, whether for themselves or others.
- (f) Members will not participate in the solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on-duty or through the use of one's official capacity.
- (g) Members shall not purchase, convert to their own use, or have any claim to found, impounded, abandoned, or recovered property or any property held or released as evidence.
- (h) Members shall not permit the use of any city-issued identification card, badge, or official document by unauthorized persons.
- (i) Members are prohibited from using law enforcement sensitive information gained through their position to advance financial or other private interests of theirs or others.

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- (j) Members shall not steal, forge, or tamper with any official law enforcement document. Documents shall not be altered or duplicated unless such actions are approved by a supervisor.
- (k) Members shall not take or release photographs capturing sensitive information or images unless authorized to do so.
- (l) Members shall not undertake any investigation or other official action that is not part of their regular duties without first obtaining permission from their supervisor, unless the exigency of the situation requires immediate law enforcement action.
- (m) Members involved with any civil action that arises from acts performed under color of authority shall inform their supervisor.
- (n) Members are prohibited from loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away or appropriating any Vallejo Police Department badge, uniform, identification card or department property for personal use, personal gain or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.
- (o) Members are prohibited from 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 non-subpoenaed records.

Information Technology Use

322.1 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.

322.1.1 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 Vallejo 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.

322.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

322.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts or anything published, shared, transmitted or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department computer system.

The Department reserves the right to access, audit and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Department, including the department email system, computer network and/or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or Web-browsing history made at any department computer or over any department network. The fact that access to a database, service or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department computers, electronic devices or networks.

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However, the Department may not require a member to disclose a personal username 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).

322.4 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.

322.4.1 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.

322.4.2 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.

322.4.3 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

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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.

322.5 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.

322.6 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 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

323.1 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.

323.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION

Employees should ensure that reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission. It is the responsibility of the assigned employee to complete and submit all reports taken during the shift before going off-duty unless permission to hold the report has been approved by a supervisor. Generally, reports requiring prompt follow-up action on active leads, or arrest reports where the suspect remains in custody should not be held.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not legible, the submitting employee will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report. Employees who dictate reports shall use appropriate grammar, as content is not the responsibility of the typist. Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

All reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the persons involved, all pertinent information seen, heard or assimilated by any other sense, and any actions taken. Employees shall not suppress, conceal or distort the facts of any reported incident, nor shall any employee make a false report orally or in writing. Generally, the reporting employee's opinions should not be included in reports unless specifically identified as such.

323.2 REQUIRED REPORTING

Written reports are required in all of the following situations on the appropriate department approved form unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

323.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

When a member responds to a call for service, or as a result of self-initiated activity becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the member shall document the incident regardless of whether a victim desires prosecution. Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

- (a) All arrests
- (b) All felony crimes
- (c) Non-Felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior
- (d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:
 1. Use of Force Policy
 2. Domestic Violence Policy

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3. Child Abuse Policy
4. Senior and Disability Victimization Policy
5. Hate Crimes Policy
6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy

- (e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report

Misdemeanor crimes where the victim does not desire a report shall be documented using the department-approved alternative reporting method (e.g., dispatch log).

323.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The following incidents should be documented using the appropriate approved report:

- (a) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)
- (b) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy)
- (c) Anytime a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Policy)
- (d) Any found property or found evidence
- (e) Any traffic collisions in accordance with the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)
- (f) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy
- (g) All protective custody detentions
- (h) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk
- (i) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor

323.2.3 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.
- (d) Unattended deaths (No physician or qualified hospice care in the 20 days preceding death).
- (e) Found dead bodies or body parts.

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323.2.4 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.

323.2.5 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.

323.2.6 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).

323.2.7 ALTERNATE REPORTING FOR VICTIMS

Reports that may be submitted by the public via online or other self-completed reporting processes include:

- (a) Lost property.
- (b) Misdemeanor thefts of property, other than firearms or materials that threaten public safety, when there is no suspect information, serial number or ability to trace the item.
 - 1. Misdemeanor thefts of cellular telephones may be reported even though they have a serial number.
- (c) Misdemeanor vandalism with no suspect information and no hate crime implications.
- (d) Vehicle burglaries with no suspect information or evidence.
- (e) Stolen vehicle attempts with no suspect information or evidence.
- (f) Annoying telephone calls with no suspect information.
- (g) Identity theft without an identifiable suspect.
- (h) Online or email fraud solicitations without an identifiable suspect and if the financial loss classifies the crime as a misdemeanor.
- (i) Hit-and-run vehicle collisions with no suspect or suspect vehicle.
- (j) Supplemental property lists.

Members at the scene of one of the above incidents should not refer the reporting party to an alternate means of reporting without authorization from a supervisor. Members may refer victims

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to online victim assistance programs (e.g., Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website for identity theft, Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) website for computer crimes).

323.3 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.

323.3.1 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.

323.3.2 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.

323.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. It shall be the responsibility of the originating officer to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

323.5 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

324.1 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.

324.2 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 Press Information Officers (PIOs) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

324.3 ACCESS

Authorized media representatives shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities as required by law.

Access by the media is subject to the following conditions (Penal Code § 409.5(d)):

- (a) The media representative shall produce valid press credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times while in areas otherwise closed to the public. Media representatives may not bring or facilitate the transport of an unauthorized person into a closed area unless it is for the safety of the person.
- (b) Media representatives may be prevented from interfering with emergency operations and criminal investigations.
 1. Based upon available resources, reasonable effort should be made to provide a safe staging area for the media that is near the incident and that will not interfere with emergency or criminal investigation operations. All information released to the media should be coordinated through the PIO or other designated spokesperson.
- (c) No member of this department who is under investigation shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved member (Government Code § 3303(e)).
- (d) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody should not be permitted without the approval of the Chief of Police and the express consent of the person in custody.

324.3.1 CRITICAL OPERATIONS

A critical incident or tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the media should not be permitted within the inner perimeter of the incident, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Department members shall not jeopardize a critical incident or tactical operation in order to accommodate the media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the PIO.

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324.3.2 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).

324.4 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

324.5 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.

324.6 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.

324.7 CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED INFORMATION

It shall be the responsibility of the PIO to ensure that confidential or restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Personnel

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Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted prior to releasing any information.

324.7.1 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.

324.8 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.

324.8.1 INFORMATION LOG

The Department will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities. Log entries shall only contain information that is deemed public information and not restricted or confidential by this policy or applicable law. Upon request, the log entries shall be made available to media representatives through the Watch Commander.

The daily information log will generally include:

- (a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss, and names of individuals involved in crimes occurring within this jurisdiction, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation, or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles or certain victims).
- (b) The date, time, location, case number, name, birth date, and charges for each person arrested by this department, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles).
- (c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident.

At no time shall identifying information pertaining to a juvenile arrestee (13 years of age and under), victim, or witness be publicly released without prior approval of a competent court. The identity of a minor 14 years of age or older shall not be publicly disclosed unless the minor has

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been arrested for a serious felony and the release of such information has been approved by the Watch Commander (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.5).

Identifying information concerning deceased individuals shall not be released to the media until notification of next of kin or otherwise cleared through the Coroner.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in this log shall be referred to the designated department media representative, the custodian of records, or if unavailable, to the Watch Commander. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

Subpoenas and Court Appearances

325.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the Vallejo Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

325.2 POLICY

Vallejo Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

325.3 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)).

325.3.1 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.

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

325.3.2 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.

325.3.3 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.

325.4 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.

325.5 STANDBY

To facilitate standby agreements, members are required to provide and maintain current information on their addresses and contact telephone numbers with the Department.

Members should conform to the standby policy as contained in the applicable MOU.

325.6 COURTROOM PROTOCOL

When appearing in court, members shall:

- (a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.
- (b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.
- (c) Observe all rules of the court in which they are appearing and remain alert to changes in the assigned courtroom where their matter is to be heard.

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325.6.1 TESTIMONY

Before the date of testifying, the subpoenaed member should be familiar with the content of the report in order to be prepared for court.

325.7 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.

325.8 ELECTRONIC SUBPOENAS (E-SUBPOENA)

- Personnel shall review their voice mail and e-mail messages once each regularly scheduled work day, at minimum.
- Personnel shall immediately open and appropriately respond to any e-mail designated as pertaining to a subpoena.

Incoming E-Subpoenas

- E-mail containing subpoenas will be labeled "SUBPOENA" and will include the DA number, type of hearing and the date of the hearing.
- Open the e-mail. When finished reading, hit the "REPLY" button. Choose the option "REPLY TO ALL." Hit "OK".
- Type "Sub rec'd" (Subpoena Received) in the message area.
- Hit the "SEND" button. **The subpoena is now served.**
- Print a copy, if desired.

Request for Continuance, E-Subpoenas

Only the District Attorney, the case attorney or designee, or other competent court official has the authority to excuse personnel from court appearances for which a subpoena has been served. Personnel aware that they will be unavailable to attend a court appearance for which they have been electronically subpoenaed shall submit an electronic "Request for Continuance" as follows:

- Accept service of subpoena as in above under "incoming subpoenas"
- After accepting service, go to the VPD Intranet site.
- Go to the "Request for Continuance" e-form link.
- Complete the "Request for Continuance" electronic form.
- Save a copy to the computer or to a portable drive, or print a copy, for documentation.
- Return to email. Send the "Request for Continuance" to the Department Court Liaison Unit, as an e-mail attachment.
- Copy the email to your supervisor.

The Court Liaison Unit will review the "Request for Continuance" electronic form and confirm that the member or employee will not be available for the dates requested.

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If appropriate, the Court Liaison Unit will forward the "Request for Continuance" electronic form to the appropriate District Attorney, via e-mail, with a notation that the request has been reviewed. The District Attorney's Office recognizes only those continuance requests sent via the Court Liaison Unit.

Appearance Status

- Personnel are responsible for contacting the pertinent Deputy District Attorney to confirm that their appearance has been excused. The District Attorney may provide case cancellation or "call-off" information to the Court Liaison Unit. If this occurs, the Court Liaison Unit is responsible for forwarding such information to the subpoenaed individual.
- Absent the prior receipt of cancellation or "call-off" information, it is the responsibility of the subpoenaed individual to check the Department's court email or posted call off list on the day before a scheduled court appearance.

325.9 REQUEST FOR CONTINUANCE, PAPER SUBPOENA

Employees having a scheduling conflict with an appearance date on a paper subpoena shall immediately fill out a Request for Continuation form and submit it to the Court Liaison Unit with a copy of the served subpoena and shall contact the assigned attorney.

- Prior to participating in other activities, personnel shall confirm that their appearance has been canceled.

Labor Disputes And Free Speech Activities

326.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the responsibility of the Department to protect life and property and to ensure that the rights of individuals are preserved. The Department neither endorses nor opposes lawful labor-related or free-speech activities.

Personnel, while on-duty or in uniform, shall conduct themselves with impartiality and neutrality and shall avoid conduct from which bias may be inferred.

Members should endeavor to mediate between disputants. Arrests should be avoided except as necessary to:

- (a) Protect life and property
- (b) Preserve the peace
- (c) Ensure the opportunity for persons wishing to exercise their lawful rights

326.2 DEFINITIONS

Boycott - is defined as abstaining from or acting together in abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with an entity or organization as an expression of protest or disfavor or as a means of coercion.

Free speech activity - is defined as those freedoms of expression guaranteed by the First Amendment. For purposes of this order, it includes, but is not limited to, picketing, placards, handbills, pamphlets, petitioning, information tables, peaceful assembly, protest and/or speech-making, and may or may not coincide with a labor dispute.

Labor dispute - may properly be applied to any controversy which is reasonably related to employment or collective bargaining, including, but not limited to disputes between:

- (a) Recognized unions and businesses
- (b) Union workers and non-union workers
- (c) Civil rights organizations and management concerning discriminatory hiring practices
- (d) Civil rights organizations and unions regarding membership requirements
- (e) Unions and businesses employing nonunion employees

Picketing - is defined as a person or group of persons stationed outside a place of business to express grievance or protest and/or to discourage patronage by non-striking employees or customers.

"Peaceful" picketing - is defined as picketing which does not interfere with the person or property of another by unlawful use, violence, intimidation, or threat.

Scab - is defined as an individual who continues to work during a strike: generally, non-union labor.

Strike - is defined as withholding services from management.

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Wildcat strike - is defined as an unauthorized work stoppage occurring during the time that a labor contract is in effect.

326.3 BACKGROUND

The first amendment prohibits use of criminal sanctions to interfere with free speech, therefore, the right to peaceably assemble for redress of grievances and free speech activity are constitutionally protected.

(a) Labor disputes

1. Labor disputes are entirely civil in nature until criminal acts are committed.
2. Picketing is generally lawful on any property that is open to the public, including, but not limited to, sidewalks, roadways, parking lots or enclosed malls, so long as the picketing is peaceful and does not interfere unduly with the normal use of the property by other members of the public having equal access.

(b) Free speech activity

1. Private establishments must allow reasonable free speech activities on their premises, where the area sought to be utilized for the speech activity is analogous to a public street or sidewalk, e.g., transportation terminals, concourses lined with shops, or an establishment, such as a food store, which isolates itself from the public street with a large parking lot. Conduct which damages property, injures others, or otherwise disrupts business is disallowed.
2. Free speech activity may be guaranteed indoors, depending upon whether the indoor area is analogous to a street or a sidewalk. The size and the character of the walkway determine whether it is public; for example, wide indoor sidewalks, and shopping centers with inside malls.
3. The management or owners of an establishment may set reasonable rules regarding free speech activity, which must be applied in a non-discriminatory fashion. Such rules may prohibit activity which substantially interferes with the business purpose of the facility, but may not deny speech activity based on anticipated negative outcomes. If not repressive, regulations may be set as to duration of time, date, location, number of persons, number of exhibits, security factors, and manner of presentation.

326.4 PERTINENT STATUTES

The following statutes are among those most frequently relevant to labor disputes and free-speech activity:

- 302 P.C. Disturbing Religious Meetings
- 370 P.C. Public Nuisance, Defined.
- 372 P.C. Public Nuisance, Maintaining.
- 403 P.C., Disturbance of Public Assembly or Meeting
- 602(k) P.C. Trespassing 647c P.C. Obstruction of Movement on Street, Sidewalk, or Public Place.

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326.5 NOTIFICATIONS

Initial Notifications:

- (a) The Communications Section, upon being informed of a labor-management dispute or free-speech activity, shall dispatch the pertinent beat officer and a sergeant to the scene and shall inform the Watch Commander.
- (b) If the dispute or activity is first observed by a member, he or she shall ensure that the appropriate sergeant and the Watch Commander are notified of the:
 - 1. Location of the dispute
 - 2. Name of the affected business or organization
 - 3. Name and local number of the involved labor union, if applicable
 - 4. Number of participants in the dispute and picket line
- (c) A Watch Commander receiving notification of a dispute or activity shall notify the Operations Bureau Commander and the Public Information Officer and shall initiate an on-going log of pertinent information, to be maintained in the Watch Commander's office for the duration.

Department Liaison:

- (a) The Operations Bureau Commander shall, as appropriate, designate a member to establish and maintain liaison between the Department and officials of the involved parties. The designated member shall, at separate meetings, inform such officials that the Department makes no judgment concerning the merits of a dispute and is impartial concerning its outcome, but that appropriate laws will be enforced.
- (b) Follow-up meetings may be held as appropriate, to ensure that the Department and all parties to the dispute or activity are aware of the existence and conditions of court orders and injunctions, the potential for unlawful behavior and the position of the Department.

326.6 CONDUCT

Members:

- (a) Members shall generally stay away from picket lines and protest activities, absent imminent disturbance, criminal misconduct or an order to the contrary. In order to avoid the appearance of favoritism, personnel on-duty or in uniform shall avoid unnecessary conversation with persons at the scene of a labor dispute or free-speech activity.
- (b) Where it becomes necessary to communicate with, or issue orders to, disputants, members shall direct communications or commands to the leader, picket captain or the ranking company official, as appropriate and where those individuals can be identified. If the leader, picket captain or ranking company official cannot be identified or fails to effect compliance by disputants, members shall communicate directly with participants.
- (c) Members shall, to the extent possible, attempt to persuade leaders and officials to supervise their own personnel and to remove from the scene personnel who are especially disruptive or offensive to the public.

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- (d) Members shall avoid inadvertent expressions of partiality, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Expressing personal opinions or offering advice regarding the law, aside from explanations of criminal statutes or suggesting that individuals seek legal counsel
 - 2. Driving on or parking on the property of management
 - 3. Eating at establishments frequented by the disputants

Department Presence:

- (a) Periodic routine observations shall be made by the appropriate sergeant or the Department Liaison, who shall report to the Watch Commander.
- (b) Observations shall be conducted in a manner which minimizes police presence; generally at a distance which permits an overall view and discourages unnecessary conversation.
- (c) Where picketing activities which are likely to result in arrest are observed, the Department Liaison or a designee shall videotape such activities.

326.7 PROCEDURES

Obstruction of Ingress or Egress:

- (a) Where an individual requests or demands entry to or exit from property where he or she has lawful business, members have an obligation under law to ensure that such individual has the opportunity to exercise their freedom of movement.
- (b) Members shall first attempt to persuade the picket captain or protest leader to deploy pickets or protesters in a lawful manner, and shall inform management of the right to seek a court injunction concerning the number, location, and manner in which picketing or protesting may be conducted.
- (c) Where a picket line or protesters obstruct an individual's attempt to enter upon or exit from private property and the individual makes known his or her desire to pass, members shall explain to the obstructing individuals that it is a violation of the Penal Code to obstruct the path of a person or vehicle upon a public roadway or sidewalk and that arrests will be made if it becomes necessary to clear the obstruction.
- (d) Where the individual obstructed is in a vehicle, members shall obtain an unequivocal statement from the driver that he or she wishes to exercise the right to move the vehicle through. Upon obtaining such statement, members shall attempt to persuade the obstructing individuals to allow passage. Brief and orderly conversation may be permitted between the protest leader or picket captain and the driver of the vehicle. Members shall inform their sergeant if persuasion by the leader or picket captain fails to deter the driver, and shall notify the obstructing individuals that they must give way to the vehicle. If, after a reasonable length of time, the obstructing individuals fail to comply, members shall deploy in a manner which makes an opening through the line. If significant opposition to members' passage is encountered, it may be appropriate to declare an unlawful assembly.

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- (e) Misdemeanor citations shall be issued as appropriate. Where members have reasonable cause to believe the offense will continue, physical arrests shall be effected.

Blocking of Sidewalks and Roadways:

- (a) Picketing or protesting on public property is lawful only insofar as it does not unduly interfere with the normal use of the property by other members of the public.
- (b) Minor inconvenience to the public may be tolerated; however, appropriate action shall be taken in the event of obstruction so great as to impede attempts by uninvolved individuals to pass by the scene of the dispute.
- (c) Members shall first attempt to persuade the obstructing individuals to respect the rights of the public.
- (d) In the event of a "moving line," in which pickets or protesters traverse a driveway or roadway in such a manner that vehicular traffic is impeded as effectively as if the individuals had congregated to block traffic, members shall inform the picket captain or protest leader that a continuation of this tactic constitutes a violation of 647 c P.C.
- (e) Members shall, if possible, photograph or videotape individuals engaged in the act of blocking a driveway or roadway.

Disruption of Business:

- (a) Where the location involved is of a commercial nature or otherwise open to the public, the presence of pickets or protesters within such location so as to interfere with business, if not consented to by management and upon refusal to move outside or into a more appropriate area, would constitute disorderly conduct.
- (b) Absent compelling reasons to the contrary, members shall utilize citizen's arrest procedures in such cases, or the complaint process via the District Attorney.

Threats:

- (a) Generally, a party is not threatened unless threatened with an illegal act. However, 12046 Cal. Election Code provides: "Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who, by threats, intimidation, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meetings for the consideration of public questions."

Violence and Vandalism:

- (a) Attacks against individuals, vehicles or property, including, but not limited to, throwing rocks or paint, slashing tires or cutting ignition wires, or scraping paint on passing vehicles, shall not be tolerated. Members shall complete crime reports whether or not the perpetrators of such acts can be identified. Additionally, members shall make verbal notification to the Watch Commander concerning acts of violence.
- (b) Members may, as appropriate, delay response to minor acts until an opportune tactical moment. For example, members may observe such acts, recording them photographically, if possible, and then make arrests after some disputants have left the scene and the crisis has abated (e.g., after a truck driver has passed through a picket line and left the scene of the dispute).

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Outside Agitators:

- (a) Members shall remain alert for individuals with no direct interest in the dispute who are apparently present for their own purposes. Such individuals may include members of organizations attempting to promote confrontation.
- (b) Members observing such individuals shall document their presence, attempt to identify them and evaluate their relationship to the dispute, and notify the Department Liaison.

Unorganized Activities:

- (a) In those instances where leadership is not formalized and leaders not easily identifiable, typically wildcat strikes, boycott activities, or spontaneous protests, such issues may preclude a formal meeting with the Department Liaison. In such cases, he or she shall hold similar informal meetings at the scene, in the presence of a supervisor. Such meetings shall ensure that all disputants understand the impartial role of the Department.

Arrests:

The following procedures shall apply, absent the prior approval of a supervisor:

- (a) Members making an arrest at the scene of a labor dispute or free speech activity shall remove the arrestee from the immediate area as quickly as possible. This includes individuals being released on a citation.
- (b) When arrests in such disputes are necessary, member shall use specific code sections in preference to 166 P.C.. Conduct which violates 166 P.C. will generally also violate a specific statute prohibiting the conduct.

Injunctions, Restraining Orders, and Other Court Orders:

- (a) All reasonable alternatives, including citizen's arrest, shall be exhausted before arrests are made for the violation of an injunction pertaining to a labor dispute or protest activity.
- (b) In the event of a claimed violation of an injunction, members shall first direct the party who obtained the injunction to return to the court to seek redress, a determination regarding whether the injunction has, in fact, been violated, and remedy, which may involve civil damages or a warrant for arrest.
- (c) Where no alternative statute is applicable and an arrest for the violation of an injunction pursuant to 166 P.C. is determined to be necessary, members shall:
 1. Verify the validity of the injunction. If validity is not apparent upon examination of the document, confer with the judge or the clerk of the court which issued the injunction if possible
 2. Confirm that a violation of the injunction has been committed
 3. Explain the provisions of the injunction to the violator(s). Confirm that they understand the provisions and the nature of the violations and allow them time to comply
 4. Obtain prior authorization from a supervisor

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Vehicle Code Infractions:

- (a) Members witnessing minor Vehicle Code violations which do not pose a danger to persons or property shall warn the offender(s) that citations will be issued if the violations continue. Should violations continue, or driving behavior occur that poses such danger, members shall take appropriate action to ensure the safety of persons present.

Misdemeanor Offenses:

- (a) Members witnessing non-violent misdemeanor offenses shall, in the absence of extenuating circumstances, prepare a crime report in lieu of arrest. The report shall request the issuance of a criminal complaint and copies shall be routed to the Department Liaison and Watch Commander, in addition to normal routing.
- (b) Where the offender is reasonably believed to fall within the criteria for physical arrest enumerated in *Cite and Release* policy, this manual, members shall effect an arrest.
- (c) When a misdemeanor arrest is made, copies of the report shall be routed to the Watch Commander and the Department Liaison, in addition to normal routing.

Felony Offenses:

- (a) Members witnessing a felony offense or having reasonable cause to believe a felony has been committed shall effect an arrest whenever it is tactically expedient to do so.
- (b) When a felony arrest is made, copies of the report shall be routed to the Watch Commander and the Department Liaison, in addition to normal routing.

Citizen's Arrest:

- (a) Absent extenuating circumstances, members shall attempt to persuade citizens of the merit of a complaint issued by the District Attorney's office, as an alternative to making citizen's arrests which would tend to aggravate a dispute.
- (b) Where a citizen makes an arrest and delivers the prisoner to a member, members shall accept custody and dispose of the arrest in accordance with *Private Persons Arrest* policy, or *Cite and Release* policy, this manual.

326.8 LABOR AND MANAGEMENT GUIDES

Guides have been prepared for both Management and Labor in a dispute.

The intention is for the Liaison or Watch Commander/Scene Supervisor to use these guides to assist in communicating VPD Policy and Procedure.

The guides are informational in nature, communicating expectations and suggestions of how to proceed during a labor dispute.

See attached guide for Management at the agency intranet site at:

[intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/Guidelines for Management During Labor Dispute](http://intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/Guidelines%20for%20Management%20During%20Labor%20Dispute)

See attached guide for Labor at the agency intranet site at:

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[intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/Guidelines for Labor During a Dispute](http://intranet.vpd.ci.vallejo.ca.us/LEXIPOLFORMS/Guidelines%20for%20Labor%20During%20a%20Dispute)

Reserve Officers

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo 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.

327.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

The Vallejo 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.

327.2.1 PROCEDURE

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as regular police officers before appointment.

Before appointment to the Police Reserve Unit, an applicant must have completed, or be in the process of completing, a POST approved basic academy or extended basic academy.

327.2.2 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.

327.2.3 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).

327.3 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 Operations Bureau. 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.

327.3.1 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.

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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.

327.3.2 RESERVE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS

All reserve officers will be assigned to duties by the Reserve Coordinator or his/her designee.

327.3.3 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

327.4 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.

327.4.1 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.

327.4.2 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.

327.4.3 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 Vallejo 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.

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327.4.4 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.

327.4.5 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.

327.4.6 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.

327.4.7 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.

327.5 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.

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Reserve Officers

327.5.1 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.

327.5.2 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.

327.5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

All reserve officers will be issued a uniform badge and a Department identification card. The uniform badge shall be the same as that worn by a regular full-time officer. The identification card will be the standard identification card with the exception that "Reserve" will be indicated on the card.

327.5.4 UNIFORM

Reserve officers shall conform to all uniform regulation and appearance standards of this department.

327.5.5 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 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.

327.5.6 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.

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Reserve Officers

327.6 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.

327.6.1 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.

327.6.2 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 Vallejo Police Department.

327.6.3 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.

327.7 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR RESERVE PERSONNEL

The Reserve Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for reserve personnel.

Mutual Aid and Outside Agency Assistance

328.1 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.

328.1.1 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Generally, calls for assistance from other agencies are routed to the Watch Commander's office for approval. When an authorized employee of an outside agency requests the assistance of this department in taking a person into custody, available officers shall respond and assist in making a lawful arrest. If an officer receives a request in the field for assistance, that officer shall notify a supervisor. Arrestees may be temporarily detained by our agency until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency. Only in exceptional circumstances will this department provide transportation of arrestees to other county facilities.

When such assistance is rendered, a case number will be issued to report action taken by Vallejo Police Department Personnel.

328.1.2 REQUESTING ASSISTANCE FROM OUTSIDE AGENCIES

If assistance is needed from another agency, the employee requesting assistance shall first notify a supervisor of his/her intentions. The handling officer or supervisor should direct assisting personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.

The requesting officer should secure radio frequencies for use by all involved agencies so that communication can be coordinated as needed. If necessary, reasonable effort should be taken to provide radio equipment capable of communicating on the assigned frequency to any personnel who do not have compatible radios.

328.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

Registered Offender Information

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines by which the Vallejo 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.

329.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

329.3 REGISTRATION

The Investigations 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.

329.3.1 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.).

329.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS

The Investigations Division supervisor should establish a system to periodically verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

- (a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.
- (b) Review of information on the California DOJ website for sex offenders.
- (c) Contact with a registrant's parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the California DOJ.

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The Investigations Division supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Vallejo Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

329.5 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 Vallejo Police Department's website. Information on sex registrants placed on the Vallejo 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).

329.5.1 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).

329.5.2 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

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- (a) The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the offender registration laws.
- (b) The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.
- (c) Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.
- (d) The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.
- (e) Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution.
- (f) The purpose of the release of information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders (Penal Code 290.45).

Major Incident Notification

330.1 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.

330.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

330.3 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 Shooting Policy for special notifications)
- Significant injury or death to employee - on or off duty
- Death of a prominent Vallejo official
- Arrest of a department employee or prominent Vallejo official
- Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death
- The Department requests or provides Mutual Aid.
 - For the purposes of this order, mutual aid refers to a formal inter-agency request for sworn personnel to assist in controlling an incident which jeopardizes public safety.
- Emergency Services Unit Call-Out
- In-custody deaths
- A major disturbance occurs or is reported to be pending
- Any incident with law enforcement implications which is likely to attract wide public interest occurs within Vallejo

330.3.1 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION RESPONSIBILITY

Initial notification to the Chief shall be made by the Communications Section via the paging system, with a confirming telephone call if appropriate. Such notification shall not be delayed pending the approval of the Watch Commander or any other person.

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Major Incident Notification

- (a) The purpose of the initial notification is to provide prompt, basic information. It is understood that the information constitutes an alert only and may prove not to be entirely accurate.
- (b) Where the incident requires it by its nature, the Communications Section shall make notification via paging and telephone, and the Watch Commander shall provide the Chief with additional information and updates.

330.4 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 calling the home telephone number first and then by any other available contact numbers.

330.4.1 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 Lieutenant if that Bureau is affected.

330.4.2 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

The Press Information Officer shall be called after members of staff have been notified that it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.

Death Investigation

331.1 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.

331.2 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.

331.2.1 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 subdivision (e) of Section 1746 of the Health and Safety Code in the 20 days prior to death.
- (c) Physician unable to state the cause of death. Unwillingness does not apply. Includes all sudden, unexpected and unusual deaths and fetal deaths when the underlying cause is unknown.
- (d) Known or suspected homicide.
- (e) Known or suspected suicide.
- (f) Involving any criminal action or suspicion of a criminal act. Includes child and dependent adult negligence and abuse.
- (g) Related to or following known or suspected self-induced or criminal abortion.
- (h) Associated with a known or alleged rape or crime against nature.
- (i) Following an accident or injury (primary or contributory). Deaths known or suspected as resulting (in whole or in part) from or related to accident or injury, either old or recent.
- (j) Drowning, fire, hanging, gunshot, stabbing, cutting, starvation, exposure, alcoholism, drug addiction, strangulation or aspiration.
- (k) Accidental poisoning (food, chemical, drug, therapeutic agents).
- (l) Occupational diseases or occupational hazards.

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- (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.

331.2.2 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.

331.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When practical, and if not handled by the Coroner's Office, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification. If the relatives live outside this county, the Coroner may be requested to make the notification. The Coroner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned detectives may need to talk to the next-of-kin.

331.2.4 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.

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331.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

331.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the Investigations Bureau shall be notified to determine the possible need for a detective to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.

331.2.7 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)).

Clandestine Laboratory Protocol

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department personnel who respond to incidents in which a suspected clandestine drug lab or other site believed to contain hazardous materials have been found shall attempt to minimize exposure to themselves and other persons.

Only Department personnel who have received specific training or who are under immediate direction of such a person shall move, alter or deliberately come into contact with clandestine lab apparatus, chemicals or processes.

332.1.1 TRAINING

Specific personnel are to be identified to receive on-going training and certification specific to dealing with Clandestine Laboratories and hazardous materials. Such personnel should be but are not necessarily limited to those in Narcotics/Special Investigations assignments.

Such training is recognized as a perishable skill which requires continued training and recertification based on industry standards. Currently Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation § 29 CFR 1910.120 (Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response) requires a yearly refresher course for recertification.

- (a) Such training is offered by the San Francisco Field Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as well as the California Narcotics Officers Association (CNOA).
 1. A one week Basic Clandestine Laboratory School is offered by the US DEA in Quantico, VA and includes OSHA regulation § 29 CFR 1910.120 compliant training, certification, as well as fit and issue of respiratory equipment. This training is funded through COPS and may be at no cost to the Department.
 2. An eight (8) hour Re-Certification Course is offered by the DEA San Francisco Field Office, and is OSHA regulation § 29 CFR 1910.120 compliant, for those with prior certification from a DOJ/DEA Clandestine Laboratory School.
 3. In addition, the US DEA in Quantico, VA offers a Site Safety School, which is OSHA compliant and would qualify an attendee who successfully completes the course to be a Clandestine Laboratory Site Coordinator, supervising the removal and remediation of a Lab site with the proper resources.
 4. CNOA offers an eight (8) hour annual refresher course for officers and support personnel who are Clandestine Laboratory safety certified in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation § 29 CFR 1910.120. This course is offered free and includes a re-fit of the respiratory equipment and certification.
 5. CA Department of Justice (DOJ) also offers an eight (8) hour annual refresher/recertification course for officers and support personnel who are Clandestine Laboratory safety certified in compliance with OSHA regulation § 29 CFR 1910.120. This class is offered free to local/municipal law enforcement personnel.

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- (b) If possible, the Department should maintain at least one member with current certification at all times, with such staffing at the discretion of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.
- (c) If an employee or member is not currently certified, regardless of prior training, they will not enter the lab except as an incidental first responder as discussed in this policy.

In addition to the above specialized training, ongoing training in tactical planning of Clandestine Laboratory Interdiction, Hazard Mitigation, and Decontamination Protocols shall become part of the Department training cycle for all members.

- (a) Training will include current trends, officer safety information, known anti-personnel traps, weapons and other hazard information.
- (b) Such training shall be addressed on a bi-annual basis.
- (c) Supervisor training will additionally include the reporting requirements of this policy, appropriate reporting of exposure pursuant to the *Hazardous Material Response Policy*, and the requirements of *the On the Job Injury Policy, this manual*.

332.2 NOTIFICATIONS

A member or employee who believes that he or she has encountered a clandestine lab or similar site shall immediately make or cause to be made, notifications as follows:

- (a) Communications Section
- (b) A field supervisor or the Watch Commander
- (c) The Vallejo Fire Department

Upon receipt of such notification, Communications Section personnel shall notify a representative of the Investigations/Special Investigations Section, who, in turn, will advise the US DEA regarding the incident.

332.2.1 UNPLANNED CONTACT

A member or employee who makes unplanned contact with a suspected clandestine lab or similar site shall:

- (a) Not make entry if chemical or unidentifiable odors are detected. Avoid entry, absent exigent circumstances, if boiling or cooling substances are detected. Entry shall not be made solely to preserve evidence. Rather, order suspects and occupants out of the premises and secure the perimeter to the extent possible.
- (b) If entry has been made, leave the premises immediately, without disturbing any apparent apparatus or conditions at the scene. Order other persons in the building to leave the premises as well.
- (c) Absent compelling reasons to the contrary, do not attempt to rescue incapacitated persons until Fire Department personnel arrive to provide assistance.
- (d) Ensure the notifications as noted in 361.2 of this policy have been made. If an exposure of an employee or member has occurred, prompt notification to a supervisor shall be made.

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- (e) Avoid entering police vehicles or leaving the area if contamination has occurred. Notify Fire Department personnel of contamination. Utilize the decontamination protocols provided by the Fire Department and advise Fire Department personnel of the need to preserve the clothing as evidence, if possible.
- (f) Ensure proper decontamination of suspects in custody per current Fire Department protocols before placing them in a transport vehicle. If possible, preserve their clothing if it may be of evidentiary value.
- (g) Obtain a medical clearance for any contaminated suspect before he or she is booked. Notify jail personnel about the decontamination and medical clearance at the time of booking and document those facts in the Arrest Report.
- (h) Receive a medical examination and clearance before continuing other duties, if medical attention is deemed necessary.

332.2.2 PLANNED CLANDESTINE LABORATORY INTERDICTION

A planned event such as a search warrant including tactical entry of a known or suspected Clandestine Laboratory should be planned in accordance to *the Emergency Services Unit Policy*, this manual.

- (a) Planning should include Special Investigations/Department Clandestine Laboratory trained experts to identify potential hazards and mitigation methods.
- (b) Whenever possible, entry should not be made without attempting to have the suspects and occupants leave the premises.
- (c) Some tactical considerations, such as the use of Flash-Bang or other potentially incendiary devices, should be evaluated based on the potential for unplanned or destructive reactions with chemicals or processes within the Lab.
- (d) Emergency Services should be placed on standby and/or staged near the scene for expedited response to the scene.
- (e) Whenever possible and/or practical outside agencies with expertise should be advised and consulted during the planning and operations phase of the planned interdiction.
 1. The DEA may provide assistance and potential removal and remediation services.
 2. Vallejo Fire Department can provide decontamination services in addition to their primary function.
 3. The Solano County Sheriff's Office can provide mutual aid/expertise.
 4. The Department of Toxic Substances Control can offer expertise, removal and remediation services after a Lab is located (see 361.4, this policy).

332.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A field supervisor who responds to a suspected clandestine lab or similar site shall:

- (a) Ensure appropriate notifications, including the Watch Commander, have been made in accordance to this policy. In addition, have notifications made to the Investigations/

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Special Investigations Section, and if not available, cause notification to be made to the DEA agent who is responsible for liaison with the Department.

- (b) Assign personnel to protect the scene and prevent any further contamination or unauthorized entry and access to the scene.
- (c) Identify an appropriate staging location for Fire Department and other personnel if a chemical or unidentified odor is detected or reported, or if it seems likely that a fire may occur.
- (d) Absent emergency conditions, request Fire Department officials delay immediate steps to mitigate the scene until Special Investigations or the Department Certified Clandestine Lab Expert arrive on the scene to ensure documentation of valuable evidence.
- (e) Oversee decontamination procedures. Document the exposure of Department personnel in accordance with existing policy regarding work-related injuries and/or exposures per the *Hazardous Materials Response* and *On the Job Injury Policies*, this manual.
- (f) Conduct a critique and debriefing with involved personnel; prepare and submit a report to the Investigations Bureau Commander to include, at the minimum:
 - 1. The date, time and location of the debriefing session.
 - 2. A synopsis of the incident and the Department's response to it.
 - 3. A listing of personnel and equipment assigned to the incident.
 - 4. Issues, problems and concerns identified during the review.
 - 5. Conclusions and recommendations.

332.4 INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A member of the Special Investigations Section or the Department Certified Clandestine Lab Expert who responds to a suspected clandestine lab or similar site shall:

- (a) Determine if the lab is functioning or has functioned at the site and decide whether DEA personnel are needed at the scene. If DEA lab personnel respond to the site, remain with them and prepare a report of their findings to the Investigations Bureau Commander.
 - 1. DEA personnel may choose not to respond or may respond to provide expertise only, excluding scene clean up and/or evidence collection/disposal of hazardous materials.
 - 2. Clean up should be coordinated through the California Department of Toxic Substances Control regardless of whether or not DEA responds.
 - (a) The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (www.dtsc.ca.gov) can be reached at 800-260-3972 during business hours, and 800-852-7550 after hours.
- (b) Prepare any needed search warrants.

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- (c) Keep the Watch Commander informed regarding the progress of the investigation and cleanup of the site as practical or necessary.
- (d) Ensure coordination with DEA or other involved agencies who may have jurisdiction prior to Department personnel conducting any interviews.
- (e) Coordinate the on-going investigation with other involved agencies and prepare the case for prosecution.

Identity Theft

333.1 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.

333.2 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) 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.

Private Persons Arrests

334.1 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.

334.2 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.

334.3 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.

334.4 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.
 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

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advise the parties that no arrest will be made and that the circumstances will be documented.

- (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

334.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign the portion of the Arrest Report related to a private person's arrest 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.

See attachment: [Arrest Report Citizens Arrest Form.pdf](#)

Limited English Proficiency Services

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

336.1.1 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 Vallejo Police Department, designated by the Department, who has qualified via the City of Vallejo's bilingual testing and certification process with the ability to communicate fluently, directly and accurately in both English and another language.

Translate or translation - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

336.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

336.3 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS

Since there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Department will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of four factors, which are:

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- (a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by department members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of the Department or a particular geographic area.
- (b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with department members, programs or services.
- (c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information or service provided.
- (d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

336.4 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Vallejo 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.

336.5 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.

336.6 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.

336.7 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS

Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established department procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology, and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence or conveying rights or responsibilities.

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When a qualified bilingual member from this department is not available, personnel from other City departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.

336.8 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.

336.8.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

The Department may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this department or personnel from other City departments.
- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this department, and with whom the Department has a resource-sharing or other arrangement that they will interpret according to department guidelines.

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336.8.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted in above), and have been approved by the Department to communicate with LEP individuals.

Where qualified bilingual members or other authorized interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the LEP individual and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

336.9 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.

336.10 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The Vallejo 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.

336.10.1 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.

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

While 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

336.11 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.

336.12 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS

In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoenaed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, officers should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized department member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
- Any other authorized interpreter

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual's bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

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336.13 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.

336.14 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.

336.15 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.

336.16 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.

336.17 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access department-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

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The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Sergeant shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

336.17.1 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.

The Training Sergeant 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

337.1 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.

337.1.1 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.

337.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

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

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- (c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs and activities.
- (d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each Watch Commander and Communications Manager. 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.

337.4 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.

337.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.

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Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual's choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual's preferred communication method must be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method is effective include:

- (a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.
- (b) The nature, length and complexity of the communication involved.
- (c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services that reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the Vallejo 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.

337.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Vallejo 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.

337.7 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

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may read aloud from the appropriate form, for example a personnel complaint form, or provide forms with enlarged print.

337.8 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).

337.9 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.

337.10 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.

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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.

337.11 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.

337.12 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.

337.13 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.

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.

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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.

337.13.1 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 speech-read 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.

337.14 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.

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.

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337.15 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.

337.16 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.

337.17 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.

337.18 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.
- (b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.
- (c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

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Communications with Persons with Disabilities

The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive training related to interacting with individuals who have disabilities, including individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, or are blind. Those who may have contact with such individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Sergeant shall maintain records of all training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

337.18.1 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.

Mandatory Employer Notification

338.1 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.

338.2 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.

338.2.1 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).

338.2.2 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).

338.2.3 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).

338.2.4 ARREST OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR

In the event a teacher or instructor employed in a community college district school is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591.5 or Health

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and Safety § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(9), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290 or in Penal Code § 261(a)(1), the Chief of Police or the authorized designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the community college district employing the person, and shall immediately give written notice of the arrest to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (Health and Safety Code § 11591.5; Penal Code § 291.5).

338.3 POLICY

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

338.4 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

339.1 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.

339.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

339.3 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.

339.4 PROCEDURE

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

339.4.1 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.

339.5 USE OF FORCE TO OBTAIN SAMPLES

If a person refuses to cooperate with the sample collection process, officers should attempt to identify the reason for refusal and seek voluntary compliance without resorting to using force. Force will not be used in the collection of samples except as authorized by court order and only

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with the approval of a supervisor. Methods to consider when seeking voluntary compliance include contacting:

- (a) The person's parole or probation officer when applicable.
- (b) The prosecuting attorney to seek additional charges against the person for failure to comply or to otherwise bring the refusal before a judge.
- (c) The judge at the person's next court appearance.
- (d) The person's attorney.
- (e) A chaplain.
- (f) Another custody facility with additional resources, where an arrestee can be transferred to better facilitate sample collection.
- (g) A supervisor who may be able to authorize custodial disciplinary actions to compel compliance, if any are available.

The supervisor shall review and approve any plan to use force and be present to document the process.

339.5.1 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).

339.5.2 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).

339.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

California law provides for the following:

339.6.1 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.

339.6.2 BLOOD SAMPLES

A blood sample should only be obtained under this policy when:

- (a) The California DOJ requests a blood sample and the subject consents, or
- (b) A court orders a blood sample following a refusal.

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The withdrawal of blood may only be performed in a medically approved manner by health care providers trained and qualified to draw blood. A California DOJ collection kit shall be used for this purpose (Penal Code § 298(a); Penal Code § 298(b)(2)).

339.6.3 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.

Chaplains

340.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

340.2 POLICY

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

340.3 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.

340.4 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.

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340.4.1 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

Chaplain candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to appointment as a chaplain:

- (a) Submit the appropriate written application.
- (b) Include a recommendation from employers or volunteer programs.
- (c) Interview with the Chief of Police and the chaplain coordinator.
- (d) Successfully complete an appropriate-level background investigation.
- (e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Chief of Police.

Chaplains are volunteers and serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Chaplains shall have no property interest in continued appointment. However, if a chaplain is removed for alleged 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.

340.5 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 & Professional Standards Bureau Commander.
- (d) Successfully complete an appropriate level background investigation.
- (e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Chief of Police.

340.6 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.

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- (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) Serving as Family Liaison during special critical incidents as prescribed in the Critical Incident – Communication & Outreach policy.
- (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 Vallejo Police Department.

340.7 CLERGY-PENITENT CONFIDENTIALITY

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

340.7.1 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.

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340.7.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

- (a) Chaplains will be scheduled for on-call duties by the Senior Chaplain who will manage and maintain the on-call schedule.
- (b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

340.7.3 ASSISTING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to department members include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Assisting in making notification to families of members who have been seriously injured or killed and, after notification, responding to the hospital or home of the member.
- (b) Visiting sick or injured members in the hospital or at home.
- (c) Attending and participating, when requested, in funerals of active or retired members.
- (d) Serving as a resource for members when dealing with the public in incidents, such as accidental deaths, suicides, suicidal subjects, serious accidents, drug and alcohol abuse and other such situations that may arise.
- (e) Providing counseling and support for members and their families.
- (f) Being alert to the needs of members and their families.

340.7.4 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.

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- (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.

340.7.5 ASSISTING THE COMMUNITY

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

- (a) Fostering familiarity with the role of law enforcement in the community.
- (b) Providing an additional link between the community, other chaplain coordinators and the Department.
- (c) Providing liaison with various civic, business and religious organizations.
- (d) Promptly facilitating requests for representatives or leaders of various denominations.
- (e) Assisting the community in any other function as needed or requested.
- (f) Making referrals in cases where specialized attention is needed or in cases that are beyond the chaplain's ability to assist.

340.7.6 CHAPLAIN MEETINGS

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

340.8 COMMAND STRUCTURE

- (a) Under the general direction of the Chief of Police or his/her designee, chaplains shall report to the Senior Chaplain. The Senior Chaplain reports to the Professional Standards Bureau Commander.
- (b) The Chief of Police shall make all appointments to the Chaplain Program and will designate a Senior Chaplain.
- (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.

340.9 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

- (a) Chaplains will be scheduled for on-call duties by the Senior Chaplain.
- (b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Vallejo 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.

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- (d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with officers during any shift and observe Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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.

Public Safety Video Surveillance System

341.1 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.

341.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

341.3 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.

341.3.1 PLACEMENT AND MONITORING

Camera placement will be guided by the underlying purpose or strategy associated with the overall video surveillance plan. As appropriate, the Chief of Police should confer with other affected City divisions and designated community groups when evaluating camera placement. Environmental factors, including lighting, location of buildings, presence of vegetation, or other obstructions, should also be evaluated when determining placement.

The cameras shall only record video images and not sound. Recorded images may be used for a variety of purposes, including criminal investigations and monitoring of activity around high-value or high-threat areas. The public video surveillance system may be useful for the following purposes:

- (a) To prevent, deter, and identify criminal activity.
- (b) To target identified areas of gang and narcotics complaints or activity.
- (c) To respond to critical incidents.
- (d) To assist in identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting offenders.

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- (e) To document officer and offender conduct during interactions to safeguard the rights of the public and officers.
- (f) To augment resources in a cost-effective manner.
- (g) To monitor pedestrian and vehicle traffic activity.

Images from each camera should be recorded in a manner consistent with the underlying purpose of the particular camera. Images should be transmitted to monitors installed in the Watch Commander's office and 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.

341.3.2 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.

341.3.3 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.

341.4 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.

341.5 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

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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.

341.5.1 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.

341.6 RELEASE OF VIDEO IMAGES

All recorded video images gathered by the public safety video surveillance equipment are for the official use of the Vallejo 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.

Child and Dependent Adult Safety

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that children and dependent adults are not left without appropriate care in the event their caregiver or guardian is arrested or otherwise prevented from providing care due to actions taken by members of this department (Penal Code § 833.2(a)).

This policy does not address the actions to be taken during the course of a child abuse or dependent adult investigation. These are covered in the Child Abuse and Senior and Disability Victimization policies.

342.2 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 Vallejo 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.

342.3 PROCEDURES DURING AN ARREST

When encountering an arrest or prolonged detention situation, officers should make reasonable attempts to determine if the arrestee is responsible for children or dependent adults. In some cases this may be obvious, such as when children or dependent adults are present. However, officers should inquire if the arrestee has caregiver responsibilities for any children or dependent adults who are without appropriate supervision. The following steps should be taken (Penal Code § 13517.7(b)(1)):

- (a) Inquire about and confirm the location of any children or dependent adults.
- (b) Look for evidence of children and dependent adults. Officers should be mindful that some arrestees may conceal the fact that they have a dependent for fear the individual may be taken from them.
- (c) Consider inquiring of witnesses, neighbors, friends and relatives of the arrestee as to whether the person is responsible for a child or dependent adult.

Whenever reasonably possible, officers should take reasonable steps to accomplish the arrest of a parent, guardian or caregiver out of the presence of his/her child or dependent adult. Removing children or dependent adults from the scene in advance of the arrest will generally ensure the best outcome for the individual.

Whenever it is safe to do so, officers should allow the parent or caregiver to assure children or dependent adults that they will be provided care. If this is not safe or if the demeanor of the parent or caregiver suggests this conversation would be non-productive, the officer at the scene should explain the reason for the arrest in age-appropriate language and offer reassurance to the child or dependent adult that he/she will receive appropriate care.

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342.3.1 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. 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.
 2. 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.
- (b) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.
- (c) Notify Child Protective Services or the Division of Aging and Adult Services, if appropriate.
- (d) 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.

342.3.2 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)).

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.

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Child and Dependent Adult Safety

342.3.3 REPORTING

- (a) For all arrests where children are present or living in the household, the reporting employee will document the following information:
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Sex
 - 3. Age
 - 4. How, where and with whom or which agency the child was placed
- (b) For all arrests where dependent adults are present or living in the household, the reporting employee 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

342.3.4 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.

342.4 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.

Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

342.5 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant is responsible to ensure that all personnel of this department who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive approved POST-approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian or caregiver is arrested (Penal Code § 13517.7).

Service Animals

343.1 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).

343.1.1 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)).

343.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

343.3 IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS

Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness or collar.

Service animals may be used in a number of ways to provide assistance, including:

- Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
- Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms or legs.
- Pulling wheelchairs.
- Providing physical support and assisting with stability and balance.
- Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
- Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with

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schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

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

343.4.1 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.

343.4.2 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.

343.4.3 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 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.

343.4.4 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

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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).

Volunteer Program

344.1 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 and shall not 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.

344.1.1 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.

344.2 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.

344.3 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.

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Each volunteer will be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement before being given an assignment with the Department. Subsequent unauthorized disclosure of any confidential information, verbally, in writing or by any other means, by the volunteer is grounds for immediate dismissal and possible criminal prosecution.

Volunteers shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any article for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or other periodical, release or divulge any information concerning the activities of the Department, or maintain that they represent the Department in such matters without permission from the proper department personnel.

344.4 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.

344.4.1 VEHICLE USE

Volunteers assigned to duties such as vacation house checks or other assignments that require the use of a vehicle must first complete the following:

- (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.

344.4.2 RADIO AND MDC 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.

344.5 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.

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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.

344.5.1 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.

344.6 EVALUATION

An evaluation of the overall volunteer program will be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations should be conducted with volunteers to ensure the best use of human resources available, to ensure personnel problems can be identified and dealt with promptly and fairly, and to ensure optimum satisfaction on the part of volunteers.

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

345.1 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 Vallejo Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

345.2 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.

345.3 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.

345.4 DECISION TO INTERVENE

There is no legal requirement for off-duty officers to take law enforcement action. However, should officers decide to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable, and should take into consideration the following:

- (a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and the fact there may be multiple or hidden suspects.
- (b) The inability to communicate with responding units.
- (c) The lack of equipment, such as handcuffs, OC or baton.

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- (d) The lack of cover.
- (e) The potential for increased risk to bystanders if the off-duty officer were to intervene.
- (f) Unfamiliarity with the surroundings.
- (g) The potential for the off-duty officer to be misidentified by other peace officers or members of the public.

Officers should consider waiting for on-duty uniformed officers to arrive, and gather as much accurate intelligence as possible instead of immediately intervening.

345.4.1 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 Vallejo Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

345.4.2 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.

345.4.3 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.

345.4.4 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.

345.5 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.

Department Use of Social Media

346.1 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).

346.1.1 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

346.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

346.3 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.

346.4 AUTHORIZED CONTENT

Only content that is appropriate for public release, that supports the department mission and conforms to all department policies regarding the release of information may be posted.

Examples of appropriate content include:

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- (a) Announcements.
- (b) Tips and information related to crime prevention.
- (c) Investigative requests for information.
- (d) Requests that ask the community to engage in projects that are relevant to the department mission.
- (e) Real-time safety information that is related to in-progress crimes, geographical warnings or disaster information.
- (f) Traffic information.
- (g) Press releases.
- (h) Recruitment of personnel.

346.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE

In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Press Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

346.5 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 Vallejo 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.

346.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED

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

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

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346.6 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.

346.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS

Administration 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.

346.8 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

347.1 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).

347.1.1 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).

347.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

347.3 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).

347.3.1 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.

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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).

347.4 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.

347.4.1 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.

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347.5 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.

347.6 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).

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347.7 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.

347.8 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.

347.9 GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will appoint a gun violence restraining order coordinator. The Investigations Division Commander is the Department's 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.

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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 Sergeant to provide officers who may be involved in petitioning for or serving orders with training on such orders. Training should include determining when a petition is appropriate, the process for seeking an order, and the service of such orders.
- (e) Reviewing each petition and any associated court documents for an order prepared by members, for compliance with this policy, department procedures, and state law.
- (f) Developing and maintaining procedures for members to accept voluntarily surrendered prohibited items at times other than when an order is being served by the Department.
1. Procedures should include preparing and providing a receipt identifying all prohibited items to the person surrendering the items.
- (g) Coordinating review of notices of court hearings and providing notice to the appropriate officer of the hearing date and the responsibility to appear (Penal Code § 18108).

347.10 RENEWAL OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

The Investigations 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).

347.11 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).

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347.12 TRAINING

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

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

348.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

348.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

Funerary objects - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains. Funerary objects are either associated funerary objects or unassociated funerary objects.

Associated funerary objects are any funerary objects related to removed human remains, where the location of the human remains is known. This includes objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains, regardless of the physical location or existence of any related human remains.

Unassociated funerary objects are any other funerary objects that are identified by a preponderance of the evidence such as:

- Related to human remains but the remains were not removed, or the location of the remains is unknown.
- Related to specific individuals or families.
- Removed from specific burial sites with Native American cultural affiliation.
- Removed from an area where such burial sites are known to have existed, but the site no longer exists.

Native American human remains - Any physical part of the body of a Native American individual.

Objects of cultural patrimony - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and, therefore, cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

Sacred objects - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

348.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred

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objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption, or complicated custody transfer processes.

348.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.5).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.5):

- Federal land - Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or U.S. Department of Agriculture
- State land/Private land - Coroner, when appropriate (Health and Safety Code § 7050.5)
- Tribal land - Responsible Indian tribal official

348.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

If the location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.7).

Event Management

349.1 POLICY

The Department monitors and oversees public events and private events in public venues to keep the peace and to protect life and property.

- (a) The Traffic Division Commander is generally designated as the Event Commander for the Department. Where an Incident Commander has been designated, he or she shall coordinate with the Event Commander.
- (b) Details of Department plans and preparation for events shall be disclosed only as necessary to ensure the success of the operation.

349.2 EVENT COMMANDER

The Event Commander is responsible for the following:

- (a) Development and analysis of intelligence regarding pending events, including information from internal and external sources.
- (b) Review of permit requests and issuance of permits. Determination of the necessity for and extent of Department oversight or participation. Conference with event sponsors and group leaders to exchange information and to explain Department requirements and participation.
- (c) Development, if appropriate, of an operations plan addressing assignments, traffic and crowd management, communications, tactics, documentation, training and alternative scenarios. Coordination with affected bureaus, divisions, and units.
- (d) Inspection of venue prior to event, as appropriate. Identification of strategic locations.
- (e) Ensuring the availability and deployment of required equipment and supplies.
- (f) Establishment of protocols and procedures for the processing of arrestees and evidence.
- (g) Conducting or delegating, and documenting, briefings and debriefings.

349.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER

The Incident Commander is responsible for the following:

- (a) Overall coordination of the event, crowd management and crowd control.
- (b) Monitoring event participant activities to determine lawfulness.
- (c) Authorizing, evaluating and monitoring enforcement efforts.
- (d) Determining the necessity for additional personnel and resources.

349.4 OPERATION PLAN

An operation plan requiring overtime or the redeployment of personnel from regular assignments must be approved by the appropriate Division Commander.

An operation plan for large crowd events shall address the following factors, as appropriate:

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- (a) Type and location of event.
- (b) Intelligence regarding event organizers, including past law enforcement contacts.
- (c) Permit requirements.
- (d) Optimal sites for command post, staging areas (including media staging), arrestee processing, ingress and egress points.
- (e) Coordination with event organizers.
- (f) Anticipated presence of alcohol or other substances.
- (g) Anticipated presence of or opposition by outsiders.
- (h) Scheduling, assignment and deployment of personnel.
- (i) Resource procurement and allocation.
- (j) Formulation and communication of enforcement policies to affected personnel.
- (k) Notifications to Communications Section, paramedics, Fire Department, Mutual Aid.

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.

400.2 INFORMATION SHARING

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

400.2.1 ALERTS

Alerts will generally be distributed via email. New Special Orders will be made available for patrol supervisors and will be discussed at briefings and shift meetings. The Special Order will be sent via email.

400.3 CROWDS, EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

Officers may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to, civil demonstrations, civic, social and business events, public displays, parades and sporting events. Officers should monitor such events as time permits in an effort to keep the peace and protect the safety and rights of those present. A patrol supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact or intervention.

Officers responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action.

Generally, officers should consider seeking compliance through advisements and warnings for minor violations and should reserve greater enforcement options for more serious violations or when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

Officers are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety/order concerns.

Officers should consider enforcement of applicable state and local laws, such as Penal Code 602.1 (obstructing or intimidating business operators), when the activity blocks the entrance or egress of a facility or location and when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

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Patrol Function

400.4 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

400.5 FUNCTION

Patrol will generally be conducted by uniformed officers in clearly marked law enforcement vehicles in assigned jurisdictional areas of Vallejo. 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.

Bias-Free Policing

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to department members that affirms the Vallejo Police Department's commitment to providing bias-free services and enforcing laws in a way that is professional, nondiscriminatory, fair, and equitable. This policy applies to all department members, including sworn and professional staff. The Department recognizes that bias can occur at both an individual and an institutional level and is committed to eradicating both. Our objective is to provide equitable policing services based upon the needs of the people we encounter. Whenever our practices are, or are perceived to be, biased, unfair, or disrespectful, we lose public trust and support and diminish our effectiveness.

401.1.1 VALUES

A guiding principle of the Vallejo Police Department is its commitment to treating all people with dignity, fairness and respect. It is crucial for members to carry out their duties in a manner free from bias, to establish a positive relationship with the community based on trust and respect, and to eliminate any perception of bias.

A fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States is equal protection under the law. Along with this right is the fundamental right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures by government agents, pursuant to the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment.

Department members are charged with protecting these rights for all people, regardless of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, creed, religion, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, cultural group, mental or physical disability, housing status, familial status, immigration status, political ideology, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group. Police action that is biased is illegal and violates these rights. Biased policing is unsafe, unjust and ineffective. It also alienates the public, fosters distrust of police, and undermines legitimate law enforcement efforts.

401.1.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Racial or Identity Profiling/Bias-Based Policing: The consideration of, or reliance on, to any degree, characteristics, whether actual or perceived, such as race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, creed, religion, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, mental or physical disability, housing status, familial status, immigration status, political ideology, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group in deciding which persons to subject to a stop or in deciding upon the scope or substance of law enforcement activities following a stop, except that an officer may consider or rely on characteristics listed in a specific suspect description. Such activities include, but are not limited to, traffic or pedestrian stops, or actions taken during a stop, such as asking questions, frisks, consensual and nonconsensual searches of a person or any property, seizing any property, removing vehicle

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occupants during a traffic stop, issuing a citation, and making an arrest. (CA Penal Code § 13519.4)

Implicit Bias: The attitudes or stereotypes that affect a person's understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner. These biases, which encompass both favorable and unfavorable assessments, are activated involuntarily and without an individual's awareness or intentional control. Implicit biases are different from known biases that individuals may choose to conceal.

Bias by Proxy: When an individual calls/contacts the police and makes false or ill-informed claims of misconduct about persons they dislike or are biased against based on explicit racial and identity profiling or implicit bias. When the police act on a request for service based in unlawful bias, they risk perpetuating the caller's bias. Sworn and civilian staff should use their critical decision-making skills, drawing upon their training to assess whether there is criminal conduct.

Probable Cause to Arrest: Under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, arrests must be supported by probable cause. Probable cause to arrest is a set of specific facts that would lead a reasonable person to objectively believe and strongly suspect that a crime was committed by the person to be arrested.

Reasonable Suspicion to Detain: Reasonable suspicion requires a specific set of facts that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime is occurring, has occurred in the past, or is about to occur. Reasonable suspicion cannot be based solely on a hunch or instinct. Reasonable suspicion requires a lesser standard of proof than probable cause.

Reasonable Suspicion to Conduct Pat Search/Frisk: Officers are justified in conducting a pat search/frisk if officers have a factual basis to suspect that a person is carrying a weapon, dangerous instrument, or an object that can be used as a weapon, or if the person poses a danger to the safety of the officer or others. Officers must be able to articulate specific facts that support an objectively reasonable apprehension of danger under the circumstances and not base their decision to conduct a pat search on any perceived individual characteristics. Reasonable suspicion to conduct a pat search is different than reasonable suspicion to detain. The scope of the pat search is limited only to a cursory or pat down search of the outer clothing to locate possible weapons. Once an officer realizes an object is not a weapon, or an object that can be used as a weapon, the officer must move on.

401.2 POLICY

This policy establishes that the Vallejo Police Department is committed to just, transparent and bias-free policing and reinforces existing policies and procedures that serve to assure the public that the Vallejo Police Department is providing services and enforcing laws in an equitable manner.

401.3 RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING PROHIBITED

Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited by Vallejo Police Department policy. California Penal Code Section 13519.4 also prohibits racial profiling by law enforcement officers. Members shall not make decisions or take actions that are influenced by bias, prejudice, or discriminatory intent.

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Law enforcement and investigative decisions must be based upon observable behavior or specific intelligence. Actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, creed, religion, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, cultural group, mental or physical disability, housing status, familial status, immigration status, political ideology, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group shall not be a motivating factor to any degree in any law enforcement decision, including the decision to take no action, or in the selection or rejection of particular tactics and strategies. Members must not delay or deny policing services based on an individual's actual or perceived personally identifying characteristics. Laws shall not be selectively enforced, or not enforced, based on bias-based profiling. When carrying out their duties, members should be cognizant of racial and identify profiling, implicit bias and bias by proxy.

Members may only consider or rely on characteristics listed in a specific description of a suspect, victim, or witness based on trustworthy and relevant information that links a specific person to a particular unlawful incident. Except as provided above, officers shall not consider personal characteristics in establishing either reasonable suspicion or probable cause.

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.
- (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 their 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. Any member who becomes aware of biased policing or any other violation of this policy shall report it to their immediate supervisor and fully document the actions and reasons why it is believed to be biased-behavior by the end of their working shift. The supervisor shall initially investigate, provide the analysis of whether this is misconduct, and forward the specific findings to the Professional Standards Division (PSD) for final review or initiation of an administrative investigation.

Members shall not express verbally, in writing, or by other gesture any prejudice or derogatory comments concerning discernible personal characteristics of any individual.

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Officers may consider relevant personal characteristics of an individual to determine whether to offer health or social services designed to help individuals with those characteristics (e.g., behavioral crisis, housing status, addictions, youth, etc.).

No member shall retaliate against any person, including a member of the public, who initiates or provides information or testimony related to an investigation, prosecution, public complaint, litigation or hearing related to the Vallejo Police Department or any member, regardless of the context in which the allegation is made, or because of such person's participation in the complaint process as a victim, witness, investigator, decision-maker or reviewer. See also Vallejo Police Department Policy 1005, Anti-Retaliation.

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.

401.4.2 ACTIONS REQUIRED WHEN CONDUCTING STOP

In an effort to ensure that officers do not engage in biased-based policing and to minimize miscommunications and perceptions as to why a person was stopped, members shall do the following when conducting an investigative detention, including pedestrian, bicycle, or vehicle stops:

- (a) Be courteous and professional.
- (b) Approach the person being stopped, identify themselves by their name and rank, and provide an explanation for the stop as soon as practical and when safe. When effecting vehicle stops, the member shall provide this information before asking the driver for their driver's license and registration.
- (c) Ensure the detention is no longer than necessary to take appropriate actions for the known or suspected offense, including but not limited to conducting a pat search, and that the person understands the nature of reasonable delays.
- (d) Answer questions the person may have regarding the stop, including an explanation of options for traffic citation disposition, if relevant.
- (e) For all detentions members shall provide the individual the member's business card. Members should exercise their discretion in providing their business card with respect to consensual encounters that do not rise to the level of a detention.
- (f) All member business cards shall contain the website or telephone information regarding how an individual can file a commendation or complaint.

401.4.3 DISCLOSURE AND DOCUMENTATION OF TRAFFIC OR PEDESTRIAN STOP

An officer conducting a traffic or pedestrian stop shall state the reason for the stop prior to questioning the individual related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation unless the officer

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reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, including but not limited to cases of terrorism or kidnapping (Vehicle Code § 2806.5).

Officers shall document the reason for the stop on any citation or report (Vehicle Code § 2806.5).

401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Supervisors shall monitor those individuals under their command to ensure compliance with this policy. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring all personnel in their command know, understand, and are operating in compliance with this policy. Supervisors shall handle any alleged or observed violation of this policy in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy (Policy Number 1011).

- (a) Officers or dispatch should request the field supervisor to the scene of any complaint of bias-based policing.
 1. If not available, the supervisor's reason for not responding to the scene must be included in the incident report.
 2. A supervisor arriving on scene will:
 - (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers;
 - (b) Ensure that witnesses are identified and interviewed;
 - (c) Interview the person who is alleging bias-based policing.
- (b) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.
- (c) Retaliation is prohibited, and supervisors shall ensure that no retaliatory action is taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning racial or bias-based policing.
- (d) Supervisors and command staff who fail to respond to, document, and review allegations of bias-based policing or fail to intervene when observing bias-based policing will be subject to discipline.
- (e) Supervisors shall not engage in, ignore, or fail to intervene in racial or identity profiling or other bias-based policing. Supervisors shall unequivocally and consistently reinforce to subordinates that racial and identity profiling and biased-based policing are unacceptable.

Supervisors shall periodically review the stop data of their subordinate officers to ensure accuracy and sufficiency of the data. Where deficiencies are noted, the supervisor will take corrective action, up to and including initiation of discipline, consistent with Personnel Complaints Policy (Policy Number 1011).

401.6 ADMINISTRATION

Anytime an officer is the subject of a complaint of bias, Professional Standards Division (PSD) will ensure notification to the accused officer's direct supervisor and chain of command. This is intended to ensure the officer's supervisors monitor for any potential performance issues independent of the bias complaint.

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The PSD is responsible for preparing an annual report that describes and analyzes the department's actions regarding bias-based policing allegations, including the number of allegations, whether bias-based policing allegations have increased or decreased. The report will also include the status of the department's effort to prevent bias-based policing and strategies to decrease any such complaints and disparities identified through RIPA data. The report will be made available to the public. The community will be provided an opportunity to comment on the report for a period of no less than 14 days. A department representative will be assigned to review and respond to comments concerning the report.

Each year, the Deputy Chief shall review the efforts of the Department to prevent bias-based policing and report on the progress, trends and issues to the Chief of Police. This annual review will be reduced to a report that will include review of the overall complaints received that assert bias-based policing and report on the specific type of complaints and their resolution.

The Deputy Chief is also tasked with annual assessment and reporting on the RIPA data including trends, deficiencies, and sufficiency of the data and its submission in accordance with RIPA requirements. The annual RIPA data submitted to DOJ will be reviewed with specific focus on disparities in police actions based on protected characteristics.

The Chief of Police will establish policies and training to address any trends or issues identified in the report with the goal of improving service and reducing bias.

401.7 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Training Unit.

The VPD will use the annual RIPA reporting to develop roll call training to identify trends and outcomes regarding bias-based policing. Supervisors shall use this information to educate subordinates regarding fair and impartial policing.

In addition, the California State legislature has enacted Penal Code § 13519.4 mandating additional training for all California law enforcement officers to foster mutual respect and cooperation between law enforcement and members of all racial, identity and cultural groups.

- (a) To comply with this mandate, the Training Unit shall develop training that is informed by contemporary, evidence-based best practices that includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Identification of key indices and perspectives that make up racial, identity and cultural differences among residents;
 2. Negative impact of intentional and implicit biases, prejudices, and stereotyping on effective law enforcement, including examination of how historical perceptions of discriminatory enforcement practices have harmed police-community relations and contributed to injury, death, disparities across demographic, socio-economic and BIPOC communities in arrest, detention and incarceration rights, and wrongful convictions;
 3. The history and role of the civil and human rights movement and struggles and their impact on law enforcement;

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4. Specific obligations of peace officers in preventing, reporting and responding to discriminatory or biased practices by fellow peace officers;
 5. Perspectives of diverse, local constituency groups and experts on particular racial, identity, and cultural and police-community relations; and
 6. The prohibition against racial or identity profiling.
- (b) All members are encouraged to familiarize themselves with and consider racial and cultural differences among members of this community.
 - (c) Each member who received initial bias-based policing training will thereafter be required to complete an approved refresher course every year, or sooner if deemed necessary, in order to keep current with changing racial, identity and cultural trends.

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 VPD recognizes the value of data collection and analysis and its importance on the Department's ability to build relationships and develop trust with the communities in Vallejo. VPD submits data for the following reports:

As required by the California Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015, VPD is required to collect data on:

- (a) Civilian complaints that allege racial and identity profiling;
- (b) Perceived demographic and other detailed data regarding pedestrian and traffic stops. The data to be collected for stops includes, among other things, perceived race or ethnicity, approximate age, gender, LGBTQ+ status, limited or no English fluency, or perceived or known disability, as well as other data such as the reason for the stop, whether a search was conducted, and the results of any such search. All agencies must report this data to the California Department of Justice.

VPD should regularly analyze data, in consultation with the Chief's Advisory Board and any other entity that has an oversight role to assist in identifying practices that may have a disparate impact on any group relative to the general population.

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The PSD or the authorized designee shall ensure that all data required by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding complaints of racial bias against officers is collected and reported annually to DOJ (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 1302).

Roll Call Briefing Training

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Roll Call Briefing training is generally conducted at the beginning of the officer's assigned shift. Roll Call Briefing provides an opportunity for important exchange between employees and supervisors. A supervisor generally will conduct Roll Call Briefing; however officers may conduct Roll Call Briefing for training purposes with supervisor approval.

Roll Call 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 Special Orders or changes in Special Orders
- (d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes
- (e) Providing training on a variety of subjects

402.2 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS

The supervisor conducting Roll Call 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.

Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The protection and integrity of a crime scene is of the utmost importance for the successful apprehension of criminals and successful prosecution. The integrity of a disaster scene is equally as critical for the protection of life and property and investigation by proper authorities.

403.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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 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).

403.4 SEARCHES

Officers arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat. Once officers are satisfied that no additional suspects are present and/or there are no injured persons to be treated, those exigent circumstances will likely no longer exist. Officers should thereafter secure the scene and conduct no further search until additional or alternate authority for the search is obtained, such as consent or a search warrant.

403.4.1 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.

403.5 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.

Emergency Services Unit

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Emergency Services Unit (ESU) is comprised of five specialized teams: the Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT), the Mobile Field Force Team (MFF), the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT), the Tactical Emergency Medical Services Team (TEMS) and the TECH Team. 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 Emergency Services Unit 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.

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 POLICY

It shall be the policy of this department to maintain a SWAT team and to provide the equipment, manpower, and training necessary to maintain a SWAT team. The SWAT team should develop sufficient resources to perform three basic operational functions:

- (a) Command and Control
- (b) Containment
- (c) Entry/Apprehension/Rescue

It is understood that 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.

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Emergency Services Unit

404.2.1 POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

A needs assessment should be conducted to determine the type and extent of SWAT missions and operations appropriate to this department. The assessment should consider the team's capabilities and limitations and should be reviewed annually by the SWAT Commander or his/her designee.

404.2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

This department shall develop a separate written set of organizational procedures which should address, at minimum, the following:

- (a) Locally identified specific missions the team is capable of performing.
- (b) Team organization and function.
- (c) Personnel selection and retention criteria.
- (d) Training and required competencies.
- (e) Procedures for activation and deployment.
- (f) Command and control issues, including a clearly defined command structure.
- (g) Multi-agency response.
- (h) Out-of-jurisdiction response.
- (i) Specialized functions and supporting resources.

404.2.3 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

This department shall develop a separate written set of operational procedures in accordance with the determination of their level of capability, using sound risk reduction practices. The operational procedures should be patterned after the SWAT California POST Operational Guidelines. Because such procedures are specific to SWAT members and will outline tactical and officer safety issues, they are not included within this policy. The operational procedures should include, the following:

- (a) Designated personnel responsible for developing an operational or tactical plan prior to, and/or during SWAT operations (time permitting).
 - 1. All SWAT team members should have an understanding of operational planning.
 - 2. SWAT team training should consider planning for both spontaneous and planned events.
 - 3. SWAT teams should incorporate medical emergency contingency planning as part of the SWAT operational plan.
- (b) Plans for mission briefings conducted prior to an operation, unless circumstances require immediate deployment.
 - 1. When possible, briefings should include the specialized units and supporting resources.

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- (c) Protocols for a sustained operation should be developed which may include relief, rotation of personnel and augmentation of resources.
- (d) A generic checklist to be worked through prior to initiating a tactical action as a means of conducting a threat assessment to determine the appropriate response and resources necessary, including the use of SWAT
- (e) The appropriate role for a trained negotiator.
- (f) A standard method of determining whether or not a warrant should be regarded as high-risk.
- (g) A method for deciding how best to serve a high-risk warrant with all reasonably foreseeable alternatives being reviewed in accordance with risk/benefit criteria prior to selecting the method of response.
- (h) Post incident scene management including:
 - 1. Documentation of the incident.
 - 2. Transition to investigations and/or other units.
 - 3. Debriefing after every deployment of the SWAT team.
 - (a) After-action team debriefing provides evaluation and analysis of critical incidents and affords the opportunity for individual and team assessments, helps to identify training needs, and reinforces sound risk management practices.
 - (b) Such debriefing should not be conducted until involved officers have had the opportunity to individually complete necessary reports or provide formal statements.
 - (c) In order to maintain candor and a meaningful exchange, debriefing will generally not be recorded.
 - (d) When appropriate, debriefing should include specialized units and resources.
- (i) Sound risk management analysis.
- (j) Standardization of equipment deployed.

404.3 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).

404.3.1 INITIAL TRAINING

SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should not be deployed in a specialized tactical capacity until successful completion of the POST-certified Basic SWAT Course or its equivalent.

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- (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.

404.3.2 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.

404.3.3 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.

404.3.4 SWAT ONGOING TRAINING

Training shall be coordinated by the SWAT Commander. The SWAT Commander may conduct monthly training exercises that include a review and critique of personnel and their performance in the exercise in addition to specialized training. Training shall consist of the following:

- (a) Each SWAT member shall perform a physical fitness test twice each year. A minimum qualifying score must be attained by each team member.
- (b) Any SWAT team member failing to attain the minimum physical fitness qualification score will be notified of the requirement to retest and attain a qualifying score. Within 30 days of the previous physical fitness test date, the member required to qualify shall report to a team supervisor and complete the entire physical fitness test. Failure to qualify after a second attempt may result in dismissal from the team.
- (c) Those members who are on vacation, ill, or are on light duty status with a doctor's note of approval on the test date, shall be responsible for reporting to a team supervisor and taking the test within 30 days of their return to regular duty. Any member, who fails to arrange for and perform the physical fitness test within the 30-day period, shall be considered as having failed to attain a qualifying score for that test period.
- (d) Twice per Year each SWAT team member shall perform the mandatory SWAT handgun qualification course. The qualification course shall consist of the SWAT Basic Drill for the handgun. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team range master approved by the ESU Commander. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify within 30 days with or without remedial training may result in dismissal from the team.
- (e) Each SWAT team member shall complete the quarterly SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require the team member to seek remedial training

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from the Rangemaster who has been approved by the ESU commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify with specialty weapons within 30 days may result in the team member being removed from the team or permanently disqualified from use of that particular specialty weapon.

404.3.5 TRAINING SAFETY

Use of a designated safety officer should be considered for all tactical training.

404.3.6 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.

404.3.7 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

Individual and team training shall be documented and records maintained by the SWAT Commander.

404.4 UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FIREARMS

404.4.1 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.

404.4.2 EQUIPMENT

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

404.4.3 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.

404.4.4 OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTIONS

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

404.5

404.5.1 PRIMARY UNIT MANAGER

The Emergency Services Unit shall be managed by a captain appointed by the Chief of Police.

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404.5.2 TEAM SUPERVISORS

The Hostage Negotiation Team and the Special Weapons and Tactics Team will be supervised by either a sergeant or a lieutenant.

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

The following represent the supervisor responsibilities for the Emergency Services Unit.

- (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 ESU 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 ESU Commander.

404.6 HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The Hostage 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 Hostage Negotiation Team.

404.6.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a specialized assignment application to their appropriate Division Commander. A copy will be forwarded to the ESU Commander and the HNT supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the ESU Commander, the HNT Team supervisor, and a third person to be selected by the two. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

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

404.6.2 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.

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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.

404.7 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.

404.7.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit a Specialized assignment request to their appropriate Division Commander, a copy of which will be forwarded to the ESU Commander and other SWAT supervisors. Those qualifying applicants will then be invited to participate in the testing process. The order of the tests will be given at the discretion of the ESU Commander. The testing process will consist of an oral board, physical agility, SWAT Firearms Qualification and team evaluation.

- (a) Oral board: The oral board will consist of personnel selected by the ESU Commander. Applicants will be evaluated by the following criteria:
 - 1. Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance;
 - 2. Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of SWAT member;
 - 3. Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to this assignment; and,
 - 4. Commitment to the unit, realizing that the additional assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.
- (b) Physical agility: The physical agility test is designed to determine the physical capabilities of the applicant as it relates to performance of SWAT-related duties. The test and scoring procedure will be established by the ESU Commander. A minimum qualifying score shall be attained by the applicant to be considered for the position.

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- (c) SWAT Firearms Qualification: Candidates will be invited to shoot the SWAT Basic Drill for the handgun. A minimum qualifying score as determined by the ESU Commander must be attained to qualify.
- (d) Team evaluation: Current team members will evaluate each candidate on his or her field tactical skills, teamwork, ability to work under stress, communication skills, judgment, and any special skills that could benefit the team.
- (e) A list of successful applicants shall be submitted to staff, by the ESU Commander, for final selection.

404.7.2 TEAM EVALUATION

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the SWAT Commander. The performance and efficiency level, as established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all SWAT Team members. Any member of the SWAT Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the team.

404.8 OPERATION GUIDELINES FOR THE EMERGENCY SERVICES UNIT

The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the ESU. Generally, the Special Weapons and Tactics Team and the HNT 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 HNT such as warrant service operations. This shall be at the discretion of the ESU Commander.

404.8.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION

The supervisor in charge on the scene of a particular event will assess whether the Emergency Services Unit is to respond to the scene. Upon final determination by the Watch Commander, he/she will notify the ESU Commander.

404.8.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES UNIT

The following are examples of incidents which may result in the activation of the Emergency Services Unit:

- (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.

404.8.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS

Requests by field personnel for assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Watch Commander. Deployment of the Vallejo Police Department Emergency Services Unit in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by the ESU Commander.

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404.8.4 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) Members of the Vallejo Police Department SWAT team shall operate under the policies, procedures and command of the Vallejo Police Department when working in a multi-agency situation.

404.8.5 MOBILIZATION OF ESU

The On-Scene supervisor shall make a request to the Watch Commander for the Emergency Services Unit. The Watch Commander shall then notify the ESU Commander. If unavailable, a team supervisor shall be notified. A current mobilization list shall be maintained electronically in dispatch by the ESU Commander. The Watch Commander will then notify the Operations Division Commander as soon as practical.

The Watch Commander should advise the ESU 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 ESU Commander or SWAT Commander shall then call selected officers to respond.

404.8.6 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

While waiting for the Emergency Services Unit, 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.

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- (e) Attempt to establish preliminary communication with the suspect. Once the HNT has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiators and SWAT time to set up.
- (f) Be prepared to brief the ESU Commander on the situation.
- (g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.
- (h) Follow the Critical Incident Checklist

404.8.7 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival of the Emergency Services Unit at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the ESU Commander and SWAT Commander about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the ESU Commander, whether to deploy the Emergency Services Unit. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the ESU 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 Emergency Services Unit. The Incident Commander and the ESU Commander (or his or her designee) shall maintain communications at all times.

404.8.8 COMMUNICATION WITH HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAM PERSONNEL

All of those persons who are non-Emergency Services Unit 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 HNT personnel directly. All non-emergency communications shall be channeled through the Negotiation Team Supervisor or his or her designee.

During an incident, tactical dispatchers will be assigned as follows:

- one to the Incident Commander (I.C.)
- one to the Tactical Commander (T.C.)
- one to the Hostage Negotiations Team Commander (H.N.T.)

404.8.9 MOBILE FIELD FORCE (MFF)

The Mobile Field Force is commanded by a lieutenant, recommended by the ESU Commander and chosen by the Chief of Police. The team will also consist of one or more sergeants and a cadre of officers. The Vallejo PD Mobile Field Force is part of the Solano County MFF team under the Solano County Office of Emergency Services. This is a regional MFF. MFF Officers shall maintain all of their issued equipment in good working order and return said equipment upon their departure from the team.

404.8.10 PURPOSE OF MFF POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to set forth procedures regarding crowd management, crowd control, response to disasters, response to hazmat events, response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, and other planned/unplanned events requiring the use or support of the Mutual Aid Mobile Field Force (MAMFF). This policy is intended to apply the appropriate level of direction

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necessary to protect persons, property, infrastructure; to maintain peace and order, and protect the right of free speech and assembly.

404.8.11 RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE

All persons have the right to march, demonstrate, protest, rally or perform other activities protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. The government may impose reasonable and narrowly tailored restrictions on the time, place, and manner of conducting these activities. However, any limitations or restrictions placed on demonstrations or other First Amendment activities must be justified by the requirements of maintaining public safety, public health, or safe access/egress from the area, and should restrict no more speech than necessary to further these substantial government interests. Officers must not be affected by the content of the opinions being expressed nor by the race, gender, sexual orientation, physical disabilities, appearances, or affiliation of anyone exercising their lawful rights.

404.8.12 MULTIPLE ARRESTS

Sufficient resources to make multiple simultaneous arrests should be available at demonstrations where such arrests are a reasonable possibility. However, this must be balanced against the fact that a large and visible police presence may have a chilling effect on the exercise of free speech rights. Where additional resources are needed, they should be deployed, to the greatest extent possible, so they are not readily visible to the crowd. When possible, officers should be at their posts well in advance of arriving participants. Officers will be positioned at a reasonable distance from the crowd to avoid a perception of intimidation.

404.8.13 OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

The Watch Commander, Patrol Supervisor or Officer-in-Charge shall respond to the scene of spontaneous events when practical, and take command of the incident as the Incident Commander until relieved by a ranking officer. The Incident Commander shall declare over the police radio that he or she has assumed command of the incident. When practical, a command post shall be established as soon as possible.

404.8.14 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

In the event of a declared unlawful assembly, it is the general policy of the Vallejo Police Department to use multiple simultaneous arrests to deal with a non-violent demonstration crowd that fails to disperse and voluntarily submits to arrest as a form of political protest, rather than dispersing the demonstrators by using weapons or force beyond that necessary to make the arrests.

The Incident Commander shall make the final decision as to what control action, if any, will be taken to address a given crowd situation. Crowd size and available Department resources will also factor into the police response.

When the only violation present is unlawful assembly, the crowd should be given an opportunity to disperse rather than face arrest. Crowd dispersal techniques shall not be initiated until after there have been repeated announcements to the crowd asking members of the crowd to voluntarily disperse and informing them that if they do not disperse, they will be subject to arrest. These

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announcements must be made using adequate sound amplification equipment, and in a manner that will ensure that they are audible over a sufficient area. Announcements must be made from different locations when the demonstration is large and noisy.

404.8.15 ORDER TO DISPERSE

The dispersal orders should be repeated after commencement of the dispersal operation so that persons not present at the original broadcast will understand that they must leave the area. The announcements shall also specify adequate egress or escape routes. Whenever possible, a minimum of two/escape/egress routes shall be identified and announced. It is the responsibility of the on-scene commander or MAMFF Commander to ensure that all such announcements are made in such a way that they are clearly audible to the crowd.

404.8.16 CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Some demonstrators commit "civil disobedience" by sitting down or otherwise blocking streets, intersections, sidewalks, entranceways or occupying a targeted office. The proper response to such actions is to verbally advise the demonstrators that they will be subject to arrest if they choose to remain, allow time for some or all the demonstrators to cease the unlawful activity, and then to arrest those who deliberately remain in violation of the law. To the greatest extent practical, demonstrators in civil disobedience situations shall be talked into compliance rather than forcibly moved.

Individuals arrested for minor offenses may be cited and released. Where it is impractical to cite arrestees at or near the site of the demonstration because of a substantial risk that this would allow the unlawful activity to continue or because of specific geographic factors, individuals may be held at police stations or jails for the duration of the cite and release process.

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 Vallejo Police Department Ride-Along Program is offered to residents, students and those employed within the City. Every attempt will be made to accommodate interested persons however any applicant may be disqualified without cause.

The following factors may be considered in disqualifying an applicant and are not limited to:

- Being under 15 years of age
- Prior criminal history
- Pending criminal action
- Pending lawsuit against the Department
- Denial by any supervisor

405.1.2 AVAILABILITY

The Ride-Along Program is available on most days of the week, with certain exceptions. The ride-along times are from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Chief of Police, Division Commander, or Watch Commander.

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.

The Ride-Along/Liability Waiver form can be located at the agency intranet site at: [See attachment: Ride Along Waiver.pdf](#)

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Ride-Along Policy

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: Cadets, Explorers, Volunteers, Chaplains, Reserves, police applicants, and all others with approval of the Watch Commander.

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 police cadets are covered in Policy Manual § 1048, "Police Cadet Program."

405.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE

Any person approved to ride along is required to be suitably dressed in collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks and shoes. Sandals, T-shirts, tank tops, shorts and ripped or torn blue jeans are not permitted. Hats and ball caps will not be worn in the police vehicle. The Watch Commander or field supervisor may refuse a ride along to anyone not properly dressed.

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 Vallejo Police Department) (CLETS Policies, Practices and Procedures Manual § 1.6.1.D.3.).

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 yellow form shall be returned to the Watch Commander with any comments which may be offered by the officer.

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Ride-Along Policy

405.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG

The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit their participation. These instructions should include:

- (a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer
- (b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, or handling any police equipment
- (c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time and the officer may return the observer to their home or to the station if the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer's duties
- (d) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process provided this does not jeopardize their safety
- (e) Officers will not allow any ride-alongs to be present in any residences or situations that would jeopardize their safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other citizen
- (f) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride along be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the expressed consent of the resident or other authorized person

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(S)

Department personnel 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 employee via the Department Exposure Form that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Commanding Officer. Should the affected employee be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the memorandum.

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Hazardous Material Response

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.

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.

406.3.2 CONTRACTED VENDOR(S)

Employees should notify a supervisor and/or the Watch Commander if a hazardous material or biohazard involves a Vallejo PD vehicle or the VPD main building or other locations.

If a VPD vehicle is involved it shall be put out of service and marked as a hazard/biohazard. If it is an area inside the building or other locations it shall be sequestered and marked or guarded.

In either case a vendor shall be called to decontaminate the location or vehicle at the direction of the Watch Commander.

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 Vallejo Police Department to address hostage and barricade situations with due regard for the preservation of life and balancing the risk of injury, while obtaining the safe release of hostages, apprehending offenders and securing available evidence.

407.3 COMMUNICATION

When circumstances permit, initial responding officers should try to establish and maintain lines of communication with a barricaded person or hostage-taker. Officers should attempt to identify any additional subjects, inquire about victims and injuries, seek the release of hostages, gather intelligence information, identify time-sensitive demands or conditions and obtain the suspect's surrender.

When available, department-authorized negotiators should respond to the scene as soon as practicable and assume communication responsibilities. Negotiators are permitted to exercise flexibility in each situation based upon their training, the circumstances presented, suspect actions or demands and the available resources.

407.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Only an officer who has been designated by the District Attorney or Attorney General may use or authorize the use of an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop on or record,

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or both, oral communication in response to an emergency situation involving a hostage or the barricading of a location, and only when (Penal Code § 633.8(b)):

- (a) The officer reasonably determines an emergency situation exists that involves the immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person within the meaning of 18 USC § 2518(7)(a)(i),
- (b) The officer reasonably determines that the emergency situation requires that eavesdropping on oral communication occur immediately, and
- (c) There are grounds upon which an order could be obtained pursuant to 18 USC § 2516(2).
- (d) An application for an order approving the eavesdropping and complying with the requirements of Penal Code § 629.50 is made within 48 hours of the beginning of the eavesdropping.
- (e) The contents of any oral communications overheard are recorded on tape or other comparable device.

407.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

First responding officers should promptly and carefully evaluate all available information to determine whether an incident involves, or may later develop into, a hostage or barricade situation.

The first responding officer should immediately request a supervisor's response as soon as it is determined that a hostage or barricade situation exists. The first responding officer shall assume the duties of the supervisor until relieved by a supervisor or a more qualified responder. The officer shall continually evaluate the situation, including the level of risk to officers, to the persons involved and to bystanders, and the resources currently available.

The handling officer should brief the arriving supervisor of the incident, including information about suspects and victims, the extent of any injuries, additional resources or equipment that may be needed, and current perimeters and evacuation areas.

407.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION

Unless circumstances require otherwise, officers handling a barricade situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of stabilizing the incident by establishing and maintaining lines of communication while awaiting the arrival of specialized personnel and trained negotiators. During the interim the following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
- (b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.

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

407.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

Officers presented with a hostage situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of controlling the incident in anticipation of the arrival of specialized personnel and trained hostage negotiators. However, it is understood that hostage situations are dynamic and can require that officers react quickly to developing or changing threats. The following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
- (b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
- (c) Establish a rapid response team in the event it becomes necessary to rapidly enter a building, structure or vehicle, such as when the suspect is using deadly force against any hostages (see the Rapid Response and Deployment Policy).
- (d) Assist hostages or potential hostages to escape if it is reasonably safe to do so. Hostages should be kept separated if practicable pending further interview.
- (e) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
- (f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
- (g) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

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- (h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.
- (i) Attempt to obtain a line of communication and gather as much information about the suspect as possible, including any weapons, victims and their injuries, additional hazards, other involved parties and any other relevant intelligence information.
- (j) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as resources and circumstances permit to prevent unauthorized access.
- (k) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.
- (l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the PIO.
- (m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

407.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a hostage or barricade situation exists, the supervisor should immediately respond to the scene, assess the risk level of the situation, establish a proper chain of command and assume the role of Incident Commander until properly relieved. This includes requesting a Emergency Services Unit (ESU) response if appropriate and apprising the ESU Commander of the circumstances. In addition, the following options should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated and treated by medical personnel.
 - (b) Ensure the completion of necessary first responder responsibilities or assignments.
 - (c) Request crisis negotiators, specialized units, additional personnel, resources or equipment as appropriate.
 - (d) Establish a command post location as resources and circumstances permit.
 - (e) Designate assistants who can help with intelligence information and documentation of the incident.
 - (f) If it is practicable to do so, arrange for video documentation of the operation.
 - (g) Consider contacting utility and communication providers to restrict such services (e.g., restricting electric power, gas, telephone service).
1. When considering restricting communication services, a supervisor should make the determination that there is reason to believe an emergency situation exists involving immediate danger of death or great bodily harm and that an interruption to communication services is necessary to protect public safety (Penal Code § 11471). The supervisor must ensure the Department obtains a court order, in accordance with Penal Code § 11472, prior to requesting the interruption. In the case of an extreme emergency when there is insufficient time to obtain an order prior to the request, application for the order must be submitted within six hours after initiating the interruption. If six hours is not possible, then the application for the court order shall be made at the first reasonably available opportunity, but no later than 24 hours in accordance with Penal Code § 11475.

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- (h) Ensure adequate law enforcement coverage for the remainder of the City during the incident. The supervisor should direct non-essential personnel away from the scene unless they have been summoned by the supervisor or the Communications Center.
- (i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department Press Information Officer or a designated temporary media representative provide media access in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.
- (j) Identify the need for mutual aid and the transition or relief of personnel for incidents of extended duration.
- (k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.

407.6 ESU RESPONSIBILITIES

The Incident Commander will decide, with input from the ESU Commander, whether to deploy the ESU during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the ESU 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 ESU. The Incident Commander and the ESU 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 Vallejo 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 FOUND EXPLOSIVES/SUSPECT DEVICES

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging. The appropriate bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team should be summoned for assistance.
- (b) A minimum perimeter of 300 feet should be established around the device. An access point should be provided for support personnel.
- (c) As much information as is available should be promptly relayed to the Watch Commander including:
 1. The stated threat.
 2. Exact comments.
 3. Time of discovery.
 4. Exact location of the device.
 5. Full description (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction) of the device.
- (d) The device should not be touched or moved except by qualified bomb squad personnel.
- (e) All equipment within 300 feet of the suspected device capable of producing radio frequency energy should be turned off. This includes two-way radios, cell phones and other personal communication devices.
- (f) Consideration should be given to evacuating any buildings near the device.
- (g) A search of the area should be conducted for secondary devices or other objects that are either hazardous or foreign to the area and a perimeter should be established around any additional suspicious device found.

Explosive or military ordnance of any type should be handled only by the bomb squad or military ordnance disposal team.

408.3 EXPLOSION/BOMBING INCIDENTS

When an explosion has occurred, there are multitudes of considerations which may confront the responding officers. As in other catastrophic incidents, a rapid response may help to minimize

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injury to victims, contamination of the scene by gathering crowds, or additional damage by resulting fires or unstable structures. Whether the explosion was the result of an accident or a criminal act, the responding officers should consider the following actions:

- Assess the scope of the incident, including the number of victims and extent of injuries
- Assist with first aid (Fire Department has primary responsibility)
- Assist with evacuation of victims (Fire Department has primary responsibility)
- Identify and take appropriate precautions to mitigate scene hazards such as collapsed structures, bloodborne pathogens, hazardous materials and secondary explosive devices
- Request additional resources as needed
- Identify witnesses
- Preserve evidence

408.3.1 SCENE OF INCIDENT

As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The scene could extend over a long distance. Evidence may be imbedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.

408.4 BOMB THREATS RECEIVED AT POLICE FACILITY

This procedure shall be followed should a bomb threat call be received at the police facility.

408.4.1 BOMB THREATS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE

The following questions should be asked if a call of a bomb threat is received at the Police Department:

- When is the bomb going to explode?
- Where is the bomb?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- What does it look like?
- Why did you place the bomb?
- Who are you? (to avoid possible termination of the call this should be the last question asked)

Attempt to keep the caller on the line as long as possible and obtain expanded answers to these five basic questions.

During this time, document the following:

- Time of the call
- Exact words of the person as accurately as possible

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- Estimated age and gender of the caller
- Speech patterns and/or accents
- Background noises

If the incoming call is received at the police facility on a recorded line, steps shall be taken to ensure that the recording is preserved in accordance with current department evidence procedures.

[See attachment: DHS-bomb-threat-checklist-2014-508_Fillable.pdf](#)

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 Vallejo 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.

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 Vallejo, 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.

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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.
- (b) The plan for assistance.
- (c) Whether to evacuate and/or search the facility.
- (d) Whether to involve facility staff in the search or evacuation of the building.
 - 1. The person in charge of the facility should be made aware of the possibility of damage to the facility as a result of a search.
 - 2. The safety of all participants is the paramount concern.
- (e) The need for additional resources, including:
 - 1. Notification and response, or standby notice, for fire and emergency medical services.

Even though a facility does not request police assistance to clear the interior of a building, based upon the circumstances and known threat, officers may be sent to the scene to evacuate other areas that could be affected by the type of threat, or for traffic and pedestrian control.

408.6 FOUND DEVICE

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines, while not all inclusive, should be followed:

- (a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging.
- (b) The device should not be touched or moved except by the bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team.
- (c) Personnel should not transmit on any equipment that is capable of producing radio frequency energy within the evacuation area around the suspected device. This includes the following:
 - 1. Two-way radios
 - 2. Cell phones
 - 3. Other personal communication devices
- (d) The appropriate bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team should be summoned for assistance.
- (e) The largest perimeter reasonably possible should initially be established around the device based upon available personnel and the anticipated danger zone.
- (f) A safe access route should be provided for support personnel and equipment.
- (g) Search the area for secondary devices as appropriate and based upon available resources.

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- (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.
 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 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.

408.7.2 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.

408.7.3 NOTIFICATIONS

When an explosion has occurred, the following people should be notified as appropriate:

- Fire department
- Bomb squad
- Additional department personnel, such as investigators and forensic services
- Field supervisor
- Watch Commander
- Other law enforcement agencies, including local, state or federal agencies, such as the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Other government agencies, as appropriate

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408.7.4 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.

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 Vallejo Police Department to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of the 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process.

409.3 AUTHORITY

An officer having probable cause may take a person into custody and place the person in an approved mental health facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation when the officer believes that, as a result of a mental disorder, the person is a danger to him/herself or others or the person is gravely disabled (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5585.50).

When determining whether to take a person into custody, officers are not limited to determining the person is an imminent danger and shall consider reasonably available information about the historical course of the person's mental disorder, which may include evidence presented from any of the following (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150.05):

- (a) An individual who is providing or has provided mental health treatment or related support services to the person
- (b) A family member
- (c) The person subject to the determination or anyone designated by the person

409.3.1 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION

If an officer encounters an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment, he/she may inquire as to whether the person desires to voluntarily be evaluated at an appropriate facility. If the person so desires, the officers should:

- (a) Transport the person to an appropriate facility that is able to conduct the evaluation and admit the person pursuant to a 5150 commitment.
- (b) If at any point the person changes his/her mind regarding voluntary evaluation, officers should proceed with the 5150 commitment, if appropriate.
- (c) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual's desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

409.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

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- (a) Available information that might assist in determining the cause and nature of the person's action or stated intentions.
- (b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.
- (c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.
- (d) Community or other resources available to assist in dealing with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade officers from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the officers and others.

Officers should consider a 5150 commitment over arrest when mental health issues appear to be a mitigating factor for people who are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

409.4.1 SECURING OF PROPERTY

When a person is taken into custody for evaluation, or within a reasonable time thereafter, and unless a responsible relative, guardian or conservator is in possession of the person's personal property, the officer shall take reasonable precautions to safeguard the individual's personal property in his/her possession or on the premises occupied by the person (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

The officer taking the person into custody shall provide a report to the court that describes the person's property and its disposition in the format provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 5211, unless a responsible person took possession of the property, in which case the officer shall only include the name of the responsible person and the location of the property (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

409.5 TRANSPORTATION

When transporting any individual for a 5150 commitment, the transporting officer should have the Communications Center notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual and whether any special medical care is needed.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol unit and shall secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Should the detainee require transport in a medical transport vehicle and the safety of any person, including the detainee, requires the presence of an officer during the transport, Watch Commander approval is required before transport commences.

409.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY

Upon arrival at the facility, the officer will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking treatment voluntarily, the officer should provide the staff member with the written application for a 5150 commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention, upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported

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and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

409.7 DOCUMENTATION

The officer shall complete an Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation and Treatment (MH-302), provide it to the facility staff member assigned to that patient and retain a copy of the application for inclusion in the case report.

The application shall include the circumstances for officer involvement; the probable cause to believe the person is, as a result of a mental health disorder, a danger to others or him/herself or gravely disabled; and all information used for the determination of probable cause (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150.05)

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

[:See attachment: 5150 Form.pdf](#)

409.7.1 ADVISEMENT

The officer taking a person into custody for evaluation shall advise the person of:

- (a) The officer's name and agency.
- (b) The fact that the person is not under criminal arrest but is being taken for examination by mental health professionals and the mental health staff will advise him/her of their rights.
- (c) The name of the facility to which the person is being taken.
- (d) If the person is being taken into custody at his/her residence, he/she should also be advised that he/she may take a few personal items, which the officer must approve, and may make a telephone call or leave a note indicating where he/she is being taken. The officer should also ask if the person needs assistance turning off any appliance or water.

The advisement shall be given in a language the person understands. If the person cannot understand an oral advisement, the information shall be provided in writing (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

409.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken on a 5150 commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a warning or a Notice to Appear as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment has committed a 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.

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- (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.
- (d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a 5150 commitment.

In the supervisor's judgment, the individual may instead be arrested or booked and transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this department to regain custody of the individual, department resources (e.g., posting a guard) and other relevant factors in making this decision.

409.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

Whenever a person is taken into custody for a 5150 commitment, the handling officers should seek to determine if the person owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon defined in Welfare and Institute § 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 seizing weapons or entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful, warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent).

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).

[See attachment: Property and Evidence Form.pdf](#)

409.9.1 PETITION FOR RETURN OF FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

Whenever the handling officer has cause to believe that the future return of any confiscated weapon might endanger the person or others, the officer shall detail those facts and circumstances in a report. The report shall be forwarded to the Investigations Division, which shall be responsible for initiating a petition to the Superior Court for a hearing in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c), to determine whether the weapon will be returned.

The petition to the Superior Court shall be initiated within 30 days of the release of the individual from whom such weapon has been confiscated, unless the Department makes an ex parte application to the court to extend the time to file such a petition, up to a maximum of 60 days. At the time any such petition is initiated, the Department shall send written notice to the individual informing him/her of the right to a hearing on the issue, that he/she has 30 days to confirm with the court clerk any desire for a hearing and that the failure to do so will result in the forfeiture of any confiscated weapon.

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409.10 TRAINING

This department will endeavor to provide Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved advanced officer training on interaction with persons with mental disabilities, 5150 commitments and crisis intervention.

Cite and Release Policy

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Penal Code § 853.6 requires law enforcement agencies to use citation release procedures in lieu of arrest for misdemeanor offenses with certain exceptions. The State Legislature has shown the intent to release all persons on misdemeanor citations, if qualified for such release.

410.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

410.2.1 DISCRETION TO ARREST

While this department recognizes the statutory power of peace officers to make arrests throughout the state, officers are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. On-duty arrests will not generally be made outside the jurisdiction of this department except in cases of hot and/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.

Off-duty officers observing criminal activity should generally take enforcement action only when it reasonably appears that imminent risk to life or property exists and the reasonable opportunity does not exist to contact the law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction. In such situations the involved officer shall clearly identify him/herself as a police officer.

Officers are authorized to use verbal warnings to resolve minor traffic and criminal violations when appropriate.

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

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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.

410.3.3 OTHER REASONS FOR NON-RELEASE

If the person arrested is not released for one or more of the reasons specified in Policy Manual § 420.3.3, the Watch Commander shall state specifically on the booking form the reason for non-release. Such reasons for non-release may include:

- (a) Previous failure to appear is on record
- (b) The person lacks ties to the area, such as a residence, job, or family
- (c) Unusual circumstances lead the officer responsible for the release of prisoners to conclude that the suspect should be held for further investigation

410.3.4 INSTRUCTIONS TO CITED PERSON

The citing officer shall, at the time he/she asks the defendant to sign the notice to appear, call attention to the time and place for appearance and take any other steps he/she deems necessary to ensure that the defendant understands his/her written promise to appear.

410.4 CITATION RELEASE ON MISDEMEANOR WARRANTS

Penal Code § 827.1 allows the release by citation of a person designated in a warrant of arrest unless one 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 himself or herself 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 his or her own safety
- (g) The person has other ineligible charges pending against him/her

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- (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 section.

410.4.1 DISQUALIFYING OFFENSES

An adult arrested on any of the following disqualifying charges shall not be released on citation and shall be transported to the appropriate detention facility or held for court or bail after booking (Penal Code § 1270.1):

- (a) Misdemeanor domestic battery (Penal Code § 243(e)(1))
- (b) Felony domestic battery (Penal Code § 273.5)
- (c) Serious or violent felonies (Penal Code § 1270.1(a)(1))
- (d) Felony intimidation of witnesses and victims (Penal Code § 136.1)
- (e) Violation of a protective order and the arrested person has made threats, used violence, or has gone to the protected person's workplace or residence (Penal Code § 273.6)
- (f) Stalking (Penal Code § 646.9)
- (g) Misdemeanor violations of a protective order relating to domestic violence if there is a reasonable likelihood the offense will continue or the safety of the individuals or property would be endangered (Penal Code § 853.6)

410.4.2 REASONS FOR NON-RELEASE

A person arrested for a misdemeanor shall be released on a citation unless there is a reason for non-release. The Watch Commander may authorize a release on citation regardless of whether a reason for non-release exists when it is determined to be in the best interest of the Department and does not present an unreasonable risk to the community (e.g., release of an intoxicated or ill person to a responsible adult).

Reasons for non-release include (Penal Code § 853.6(i)):

- (a) The person arrested is so intoxicated that they could be a danger to themselves or to others. Release may occur as soon as this condition no longer exists.
- (b) The person arrested requires medical examination or medical care or is otherwise unable to care for their own safety.
- (c) The person is arrested for one or more of the offenses listed in Vehicle Code § 40302, Vehicle Code § 40303, and Vehicle Code § 40305.

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- (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.

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.

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- (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.

410.6 REQUESTING CASE NUMBERS

Many cases involving a criminal citation release can be handled without requesting a case number. Traffic situations and local code violations can be documented on the reverse side of the records copy of the citation. Most Penal Code sections will require a case number to document the incident properly in a report. This section does not preclude an officer from requesting a case number if the officer feels the situation should be documented more thoroughly in a case report.

Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, sets forth certain rights of foreign nationals from member countries when arrested, detained or imprisoned by law enforcement officials in this country. This section provides direction to officers when considering a physical arrest or detention of a foreign national. All foreign service personnel shall be treated with respect and courtesy, regardless of the level of established immunity. As noted herein, the United States is a party to several bilateral agreements that obligate authorities to notify the consulate upon the person's detention, regardless of whether the detained person requests that his/her consulate be notified. The list of specific countries that the United States is obligated to notify is listed on the U.S. Department of State [website](#).

411.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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

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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:

- (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.

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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:

Category	Arrested or Detained	Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures	Issued Traffic Citation	Subpoenaed as Witness	Prosecuted	Recognized Family Members
Diplomatic Agent	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Member of Admin and Tech Staff	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Service Staff	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Career Consul Officer	Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (a))	Yes (note (d))	Yes	No for official acts Testimony may not be compelled in any case	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability
Honorable Consul Officer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability
Consulate Employees	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Int'l Org Staff (note (b))	Yes (note (c))	Yes (note (c))	Yes	Yes (note (c))	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (c))	No immunity or inviolability

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Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int'l Org	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Support Staff of Missions to Int'l Orgs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:

- (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 in schools, workplaces and other locations by any individual or group of individuals presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers as they make decisions in these rapidly unfolding and tense situations.

412.2 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

412.3 FIRST RESPONSE

If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent or eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, officers should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Officers should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to other incidents at other locations.

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

- (a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advance or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.
- (b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual officer from taking immediate action.
- (c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved or evacuated with reasonable safety.
- (d) Whether the suspect can be contained or denied access to victims.
- (e) Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.
- (f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.

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- (g) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, breaching tools, control devices and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

412.3.1 RESPONSE TO SCHOOL THREATS

Upon receiving a threat or perceived threat from a school official that involves grades 6 to 12, officers shall immediately investigate and conduct a threat assessment. The investigation shall include a review of the firearm registry of the California Department of Justice. A reasonable search of the school at issue shall be conducted when the search is justified by reasonable suspicion that it would produce evidence related to the threat or perceived threat (Education Code § 49394).

For purposes of this subsection a "threat" or "perceived threat" means any writing or action of a pupil that creates a reasonable suspicion that the pupil is preparing to commit a homicidal act related to school or a school activity. This may include possession, use, or depictions of firearms, ammunition, shootings, or targets in association with infliction of physical harm, destruction, or death in a social media post, journal, class note, or other media associated with the pupil. It may also include a warning by a parent, pupil, or other individual (Education Code § 49390).

Immigration Violations

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

413.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department that all members make personal and professional commitments to equal enforcement of the law and equal service to the public. Confidence in this commitment will increase the effectiveness of this department in protecting and serving the entire community and recognizing the dignity of all persons, regardless of their national origin or immigration status.

413.3 VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

To encourage crime reporting and cooperation in the investigation of criminal activity, all individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting or being addressed by members of law enforcement will not automatically lead to immigration inquiry and/or deportation. While it may be necessary to determine the identity of a victim or witness, members shall treat all individuals equally and not in any way that would violate the United States or California constitutions.

413.4 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED

Officers shall not inquire into an individual's immigration status for immigration enforcement purposes (Government Code § 7284.6).

413.4.1 CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CLETS)

Members shall not use information transmitted through CLETS for immigration enforcement purposes except for criminal history information and only when consistent with the California Values Act (Government Code § 15160).

Members shall not use the system to investigate immigration violations of 8 USC § 1325 (improper entry) if that violation is the only criminal history in an individual's record (Government Code § 15160).

413.4.2 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Members shall not obtain, access, use, or otherwise disclose noncriminal history information maintained by the DMV for immigration enforcement (Vehicle Code § 1808.48).

413.5 DETENTIONS AND ARRESTS

An officer shall not detain any individual, for any length of time, for a civil violation of federal immigration laws or a related civil warrant (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer who has a reasonable suspicion that an individual already lawfully contacted or detained has committed a criminal violation of 8 USC § 1326(a) (unlawful reentry) that may be subject to

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an enhancement due to a previous conviction of an aggravated felony under 8 USC § 1326(b) (2), may detain the person for a reasonable period of time to contact federal immigration officials to verify whether the United States Attorney General has granted the individual permission for reentry and whether the violation is subject to enhancement (Government Code § 7284.6). No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained only because questions about the individual's status are unresolved.

If the officer has facts that establish probable cause to believe that a person already lawfully detained has violated 8 USC § 1326(a) and the penalty may be subject to enhancement due to prior conviction for specified aggravated felonies, he/she may arrest the individual for that offense (Government Code § 7284.6).

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

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

413.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When notified that an officer has arrested an individual for violation of 8 USC § 1326(a), the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

- (a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.
- (b) Transfer the person to jail.

413.6 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The supervisor is responsible for determining whether the requested assistance would be permitted under the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284.2 et seq.).

413.7 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 Investigations Division supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigations 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.

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- (c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner.
 - 1. The instructions for completing certification and declaration forms can be found on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) website.
 - 2. Form I-918 Supplement B certification shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 679.10 (multiple serious offenses). The certification shall be completed and not refused for the specified reasons in Penal Code § 679.10(k)(3).
 - 3. Form I-914 Supplement B declaration shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 236.5 or Penal Code § 679.11 (human trafficking). The declaration shall be completed and not refused for completion for the specified reasons in Penal Code § 679.11(j)(3).
 - 4. Forward the completed Form I-918 Supplement B certification or completed Form I-914 declaration B to the victim, family member, or authorized representative (as defined in Penal Code § 679.10 and Penal Code § 679.11) without requiring the victim to provide government-issued identification (Penal Code § 679.10; Penal Code § 679.11)
- (d) Ensure that any decision to complete, or not complete, a certification or declaration form is documented in the case file and forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. Include a copy of any completed form in the case file.
 - 1. If Form I-918 Supplement B is not certified, a written explanation of denial shall be provided to the victim or authorized representative. The written denial shall include specific details of any reasonable requests for cooperation and a detailed description of how the victim refused to cooperate (Penal Code § 679.10).
- (e) Inform the victim liaison of any requests and their status.

413.7.1 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.

413.7.2 REPORTING TO LEGISLATURE

The Investigations Division supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure that certification requests are reported to the Legislature in January of each year and include the number of

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certifications signed and the number denied. The report shall comply with Government Code § 9795 (Penal Code § 679.10; Penal Code § 679.11).

413.7.3 POLICE REPORTS

Upon request, an officer or supervisor should provide a victim or authorized representative with a copy of the report filed by the victim within seven days of the request (Penal Code § 679.10).

413.8 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant 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.).

Emergency Utility Service

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The City Public Works Department has personnel available to handle emergency calls 24 hours per day. Calls for service during non-business hours are frequently directed to the Police Department. Requests for such service received by this department should be handled in the following manner.

414.1.1 BROKEN WATER LINES

The City's responsibility ends at the water meter; any break or malfunction in the water system from the water meter to the citizen's residence or business is the customer's responsibility. Public Works can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this.

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

414.1.2 ELECTRICAL LINES

City Public Works does not maintain electrical lines to street light poles. When a power line poses a hazard, an officer should be dispatched to protect against personal injury or property damage that might be caused by power lines. The Electric Company or Public Works should be promptly notified, as appropriate.

414.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS, ETC.

Public Works maintains the reservoirs and public water equipment, as well as several underpass and other street drainage pumps. In the event of flooding or equipment malfunctions, emergency personnel should be contacted as soon as possible.

414.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS

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

414.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE

The City of Vallejo contracts with a private maintenance company to furnish maintenance for all traffic signals within the City, other than those maintained by the State of California.

414.2.1 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the 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

415.1 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.

415.1.1 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.

415.2 POLICY

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

415.3 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).

415.4 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.

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Aircraft Accidents

415.5 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)

415.6 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.

415.7 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.

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

415.8 DOCUMENTATION

All aircraft accidents occurring within the City of Vallejo 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 VPD 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.

415.8.1 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.

415.8.2 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.

415.9 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Press 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.

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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.

Field Training Officer Program

416.1 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 Vallejo 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.

416.2 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.

416.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

FTOs will be selected based on the following requirements:

- (a) Desire to be an FTO
- (b) Minimum of four years of patrol experience, two of which shall be with this department
- (c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model
- (d) Participate and pass an internal oral interview selection process
- (e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTOs
- (f) Possess a POST Basic certificate

416.2.2 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.

416.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The FTO Program supervisor should be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Operations Division Commander or a designee and 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

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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) 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)).

416.4 TRAINEE DEFINED

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

416.5 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.

416.5.1 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department.

416.6 EVALUATIONS

Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

416.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The FTO will be responsible for the following:

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- (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-phase performance evaluation on his/her assigned trainee at the end of each phase 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.

416.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR

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

416.6.3 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.

416.6.4 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.

416.7 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-phase evaluations
- (c) A Certificate of Completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of hours of field training

Patrol Rifles

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of fire power and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Vallejo Police Department will make patrol rifles available to qualified patrol officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

416.2 PATROL RIFLE

416.2.1 DEFINITION

A patrol rifle is an authorized weapon which is owned by the Department and which is made available to properly trained and qualified officers as a supplemental resource to their duty handgun or shotgun. No personally owned rifles may be carried for patrol duty unless pre-approved in writing by the Chief of Police or designee.

416.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Only weapons and ammunition that meet agency authorized specifications, approved by the Chief of Police, and issued by the Department may be used by officers in their law enforcement responsibilities. The authorized patrol rifle issued by the Department is the AR-15

416.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE

- (a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of patrol rifles shall fall on the Rangemaster or his/her designee, who shall inspect and service each patrol rifle on a quarterly basis.
- (b) Each patrol officer carrying a patrol rifle may be required to field strip and clean an assigned patrol rifle as needed.
- (c) Each patrol officer shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned patrol rifle.
- (d) Any patrol rifle found to be unserviceable shall be removed from service. The rifle shall be clearly labeled as "out of service" and details regarding the weapon's condition shall be included on the label.
- (e) Each patrol rifle shall be subject to inspection by a supervisor or the Rangemaster at any time.
- (f) No modification shall be made to any patrol rifle without prior written authorization from the Rangemaster.

416.5 TRAINING

Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed departmental training. This training shall consist of an initial 24-hour patrol rifle user's course and qualification score with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be required

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to successfully complete required training and qualification conducted by a certified patrol rifle instructor.

Any officer who fails to qualify or who fails to successfully complete two or more department sanctioned training/qualification sessions within a calendar year will no longer be authorized to carry the patrol rifle without successfully retaking the initial patrol officers user's course and qualification.

416.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE

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

- (a) Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- (b) When an officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and effective fire at long range.
- (c) Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.
- (d) When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a barricaded suspect or a suspect with a hostage.
- (e) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- (f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.
- (g) When needed to euthanize an animal.

416.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE

The discharge of the patrol rifle shall be governed by the Department's Deadly Force Policy, Policy Manual § 300.

416.8 PATROL READY

Any qualified officer carrying a patrol rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in a patrol ready condition until deployed. A rifle is considered in a patrol ready condition when it has been inspected by the assigned officer, the fire selector switch is in the safe position, the chamber is empty and a fully loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well.

416.9 RIFLE STORAGE

When not deployed, in-service patrol rifles should be secured in the vehicle in a locked gun rack or locked in the trunk.

Obtaining Air Support

417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of air support can be invaluable in certain situations. This policy specifies potential situations where the use of air support may be requested and the responsibilities for making a request.

417.2 REQUEST FOR AIR SUPPORT

If a supervisor or officer in charge of an incident determines that the use of air support would be beneficial, a request to obtain air support assistance may be made.

417.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY

After consideration and approval of the request for air support, the Watch Commander, or his/her designee, will call the closest agency having air support available. The Watch Commander on duty will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

417.2.2 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AID MAY BE REQUESTED

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

- (a) When the air support is activated under existing mutual aid agreements
- (b) Whenever the safety of law enforcement personnel is in jeopardy and the presence of air support may reduce such hazard
- (c) When the use of 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 air support will rarely replace the need for officers on the ground.

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

418.1.1 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.

418.2 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete a field interview (FI), pat-down search, or field photograph shall be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

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418.3 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 Vallejo Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

418.3.1 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.

418.4 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

Once a valid stop has been made, and consistent with the officer's training and experience, an officer may pat a suspect's outer clothing for weapons if the officer has a reasonable, articulable suspicion the suspect may pose a safety risk. The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the officer to pursue the investigation without fear of violence. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include but are not limited to:

- (a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of deadly weapons is involved.
- (b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.
- (c) The hour of the day and the location or neighborhood where the stop takes place.
- (d) Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.
- (e) The actions and demeanor of the suspect.

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- (f) Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other weapon.

Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone officer. A cover officer should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

418.5 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

All available databases should be searched before photographing any field detainee. If a photograph is not located, or if an existing photograph no longer resembles the detainee, the officer shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

418.5.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken when the subject of the photograph knowingly and voluntarily gives consent.

418.5.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and the photograph serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. The officer must be able to articulate facts that reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or was about to become involved in criminal conduct. The subject should not be ordered to remove or lift any clothing for the purpose of taking a photograph.

If, prior to taking a photograph, the officer's reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, the detention must cease and the photograph should not be taken.

All field photographs and related reports shall be submitted to a supervisor and retained in compliance with this policy.

418.5.3 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.

418.5.4 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.

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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.

418.6 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, officers should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available members for the following:

- (a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
 - 1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
 - 2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.
- (b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by Vallejo 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.

Criminal Organizations

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

419.1.1 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.

419.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

419.3 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.

419.3.1 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

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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.

419.3.2 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.

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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).

419.4 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.

419.4.1 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 Evidence/Property Unit, 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.

419.4.2 FILE REVIEW AND PURGING

The contents of a temporary information file shall not be retained longer than one year. At the end of one year, the contents must be purged or entered in an authorized criminal intelligence system, as applicable.

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.

419.5 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:

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- (a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.
- (b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.
- (c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.
- (d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

Department supervisors who utilize an authorized criminal intelligence system should work with the Training Sergeant to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

419.6 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.

419.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

The Investigations 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.

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419.8 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should provide training on best practices in the use of each authorized criminal intelligence system to those tasked with investigating criminal organizations and enterprises. Training should include:

- (a) The protection of civil liberties.
- (b) Participation in a multiagency criminal intelligence system.
- (c) Submission of information into a multiagency criminal intelligence system or the receipt of information from such a system, including any governing federal and state rules and statutes.
- (d) The type of information appropriate for entry into a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file.
- (e) The review and purging of temporary information files.

419.8.1 SHARED GANG DATABASE TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that members who are authorized users of a shared gang database receive the required training from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) or an instructor certified by the DOJ that includes comprehensive and standardized training on the use of shared gang databases, and any other associated training required by the Department (Penal Code § 186.36; 11 CCR 751.6).

Watch Commanders

420.1 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 Lieutenant heads each watch.

420.2 DESIGNATION AS ACTING WATCH COMMANDER

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

Mobile Audio Video

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo Police Department has equipped marked patrol cars with Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recording systems to provide records of events and assist officers in the performance of their duties. This policy provides guidance on the use of these systems.

421.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Activate - Any process that causes the MAV system to transmit or store video or audio data in an active mode.

In-car camera system and Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) system- Synonymous terms which refer to any system that captures audio and video signals, that is capable of installation in a vehicle, and that includes at minimum, a camera, microphone, recorder and monitor.

MAV system coordinator -The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint a member of the Department to coordinate the use and maintenance of portable audio/video recording devices and the storage of recordings.

Recorded media - Audio-video signals recorded or digitally stored on a storage device or portable media.

421.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to use mobile audio and video technology to more effectively fulfill the department's mission and to ensure these systems are used securely and efficiently.

421.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that the MAV is in good working order, in accordance with manufacturer specifications and department operating procedures and training. If the MAV is not in working order or malfunctions at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor. If the system is malfunctioning, the officer shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service.

Members shall document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members shall include the reason for deactivation.

The Department MAV equipment automatically downloads recorded audio and video when the police unit is at or near the station. The Officer assigned to the unit does not have to download any digital media on the MAV police unit systems. Members will also be able to tag videos with a case number or description through the members smartphone via a wireless connection.

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Defective MAV devices shall be submitted to the Watch Commander with a written description of the defect, including the serial and car number of the affected vehicle.

After setting up an online account with Axon, members will then be able to access their individual videos through Evidence.com. Additionally, members will be able to access videos via their smartphone or a station computer.

421.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV

The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit's emergency lights are activated in position 2 or 3. The system remains on until it is turned off manually. The system will automatically record when the vehicle exceeds speeds of 90 MPH, and when the vehicle is involved in a collision.

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the MAV system may be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate.

Members shall activate their MAV whenever there is a reasonable expectation of an adversarial encounter, violence, inter-personal conflict, use of force, display of weapons or any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident. If the event develops after the member is outside of their vehicle, the member will make every reasonable effort to activate their MAV at the earliest opportunity.

In addition, the MAV shall be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range, these include but are not limited to:
 - 1. All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI) situations
 - 2. Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops
 - 3. Self-initiated activity in which a member would normally notify the Communications Center
- (b) Any contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording
- (c) Any circumstance where the officer believes that a recording of an incident would be appropriate

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording.

Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording shall resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

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Activation of the MAV is not required for routine, unplanned police-citizen interactions or public contacts including but not limited to providing directions/information, signing off mechanical violations, friendly greetings, or casual conversations with citizens or city officials.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate the MAV or change the recording media. However, the MAV shall be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable.

421.4.1 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded. For purposes of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made, arrestees have been transported and all witnesses and victims have been interviewed. Recording may cease if an officer is simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive, or in other similar situations.

Members shall cease audio recording whenever necessary to ensure conversations are not recorded between a person in custody and the person's attorney, religious advisor or physician, unless there is explicit consent from all parties to the conversation (Penal Code 636)

An officer shall have the latitude to terminate the recording when there is no likelihood that anything else of evidentiary value will occur.

421.4.2 WHEN ACTIVATION IS NOT REQUIRED

Activation of the MAV system is not required when exchanging information with other officers or during breaks, lunch periods, when not in service or actively on patrol.

No member of this department may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this department except with a court order or when lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for the purpose of conducting a criminal or administrative investigation.

421.4.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should determine if vehicles with non-functioning MAV systems should be placed into service. If these vehicles are placed into service, the appropriate documentation should be made by the officer.

The officer should make a note in the RIMS login notes section, indicating that the MAV system for that unit is inoperable.

At reasonable intervals, supervisors should validate that:

- (a) Beginning and end-of-shift recording procedures are followed.
- (b) Logs reflect the proper chain of custody, including:
 1. Holds for evidence indication and tagging as required.
- (c) The operation of MAV systems by probationary employees may be reviewed as necessary by supervisors.

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When an incident arises that requires the immediate retrieval of the recorded media (e.g., serious crime scenes, officer-involved shootings, department-involved collisions), a supervisor shall respond to the scene and ensure that the appropriate supervisor, MAV technician or crime scene investigator properly retrieves the recorded media. The media may need to be treated as evidence and should be handled in accordance with current evidence procedures for recorded media.

In cases of emergency or other law enforcement necessity, a supervisor can authorize any department member to take a MAV screen shot using a department issued mobile device or camera, and disseminate the captured information to appropriate personnel.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Watch Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements.

421.5 REVIEW OF MAV RECORDINGS

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource. However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

- (a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.
- (b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.
- (c) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
- (d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

421.6 DOCUMENTING MAV USE

In addition to any Property Report or RIMS Evidence Property Manager entry, personnel utilizing a MAV shall document its use in the pertinent:

- (a) Offense report

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- (b) Citation
- (c) Arrest Report

In CAD, in the "Comment" section

In instances where a MAV screen shot is properly taken as documented in section 446.4, members shall document that a screen shot was taken and disseminated appropriately.

421.7 RECORDING MEDIA STORAGE AND INTEGRITY

By law, recordings of the below listed incidents should be retained for a minimum of two years (Penal Code § 832.18). However, the Vallejo Police Department retains all recordings for a minimum of five years:

- (a) Incidents involving use of force by an officer
- (b) Officer-involved shootings
- (c) Incidents that lead to the detention or arrest of an individual
- (d) Recordings relevant to a formal or informal complaint against an officer or the Vallejo Police Department

Recordings containing evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution should be retained for any additional period required by law for other evidence relevant to a criminal prosecution (Penal Code § 832.18).

Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings should be retained permanently (Penal Code § 832.18).

421.7.1 COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECORDING MEDIA

All requests for copies of a MAV file shall be accepted and processed in accordance with federal, state, local statutes and Departmental policy. Media inquiries and/or requests shall be received and processed in accordance our media relations policy and by approval of the Chief of Police.

421.7.2 MAV RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers who reasonably believe that a MAV recording is likely to contain evidence relevant to a criminal offense, potential claim against the officer or against the Vallejo Police Department should indicate this in an appropriate report. Officers should ensure relevant recordings are preserved by attaching relevant case number, citation or incident number.

421.8 SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

- (a) MAV system vehicle installations should be based on officer safety requirements and the vehicle and device manufacturer's recommendations.
- (b) The MAV system should be configured to record for no more than 30 seconds prior to video activation. Additionally, the MAV system may not be configured to record audio data, which occurs prior to video activation.

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- (c) Officers using digital transmitters that are synchronized to their individual MAV may activate both audio and video recordings when responding in a support capacity. This is to obtain additional perspectives of the incident scene.
- (d) With the exception of law enforcement radios or other emergency equipment, when the MAV system is activated, the use of external electronic devices such as cellular phones should be limited, so as to minimize any electronic interruptions to the MAV.
- (e) Officers shall not erase, alter, modify or tamper with MAV recordings. In the event an unintended recording accidentally or inadvertently occurs, the member may submit a memorandum through the chain of command specifying the date, time, location, and a summary of the unintentional recorded event [See attachment: MAV Disposition Form - FINAL.PDF](#). This memorandum shall be forwarded to the MAV System Coordinator, the Professional Standards Division Lieutenant, and the Deputy Chief of Police for evaluation and appropriate action. Non-evidentiary data including video and audio recorded by body-worn camera should be retained for a minimum of 60 days (Penal Code § 832.18(b)(5)(A)). No recording approved for deletion will be erased until the recording is further reviewed and approved for destruction pursuant to the process designated under City of Vallejo Administrative Rule 1.11 – Public Records Management Policy.

421.9 MAV SYSTEM COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint a member of the Department to coordinate the use and maintenance of portable audio/video recording devices and the storage of recordings, including (Penal Code § 832.18):

- (a) Establishing a system for downloading, storing and security of recordings.
- (b) Designating persons responsible for downloading recorded data.
- (c) Establishing a maintenance system to ensure availability of operable portable audio/video recording devices.
- (d) Establishing a system for tagging and categorizing data according to the type of incident captured.
- (e) Establishing a system to prevent tampering, deleting and copying recordings and ensure chain of custody integrity.
- (f) Working with counsel to ensure an appropriate retention schedule is being applied to recordings and associated documentation.
- (g) Maintaining logs of access and deletions of recordings.

421.10 TRAINING

All members who are authorized to use the MAV system shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction prior to its use.

Mobile Digital Computer Use

422.1 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.

422.2 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).

422.3 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.

422.3.1 USE WHILE DRIVING

Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator should generally be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. When the vehicle is in motion, the operator should only attempt to read messages that are likely to contain information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative or safety needs.

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.

422.4 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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422.4.1 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.

422.4.2 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.

422.5 POLICY

Vallejo 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.

422.6 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.

422.6.1 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.

422.6.2 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.

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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.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this department while in the performance of their duties. Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems whether body-worn, hand held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Vallejo Police Department facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

423.1.1 DEFINITIONS

AXON System:

- Software system accessible at designated workstations and utilized by the Department to store and verify the authenticity of digital images and which provide secure storage of digital audio files.

AXON SYSTEM PDRD:

- Portable Digital Recording Device

423.2 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Department by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Department and the public.

423.2.1 DESIGNATED SOFTWARE SYSTEM

AXON:

The Department utilizes the AXON portable digital recording device (PDRD). Only trained personnel shall operate Department PDRD's

Digital video recordings which constitute evidence shall be downloaded and stored within the Department's Evidence.com system. An Evidence Property Report shall be completed identifying the location as Evidence.com server.

The use, duplication, and/or distribution of AXON files for anything other than booking a physical copy of a video into evidence for use in a criminal court case requires prior authorization from the Chief of Police

423.3 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION

All recordings made by members acting in their official capacity shall remain the property of the Department regardless of whether those recordings were made with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings

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423.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder, issued by the Department, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order or malfunctions at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as practicable. Uniformed members shall wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner. Whenever practical, members should notify persons that they are being recorded.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry an approved portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful

Prior to going in service, personnel shall test PDRD equipment to ensure the unit is properly charged. Personnel shall position the PDRD to facilitate recording, in accordance with operating instructions. PDRD are activated and deactivated manually.

Members shall document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members shall include the reason for deactivation.

Personnel shall upload PDRD data files at designated Axon workstations once, at minimum, during any shift in which the device is utilized, to:

- (a) Ensure storage capacity is not exceeded; and/or,
- (b) View uploaded data.

Defective devices shall be submitted to the Evidence Section, with a written description of the defect, including the serial number of the affected device.

After setting up an online account with Axon, members will then be able to access their individual videos through Evidence.com. Additionally, members will be able to access videos via their smartphone or a station computer.

Members will place the camera in the docking station which will simultaneously charge and upload all the videos into a secure cloud-based evidence storage facility. Members will also be able to tag videos with a case number or description through the members smartphone via a wireless connection.

423.4.1 AXON DOCUMENTATION

In addition to any Property Report or RIMS Evidence Property Manager entry, personnel utilizing a PDRD shall document its use in the pertinent:

- (a) Offense report
- (b) Citation
- (c) Arrest Report
- (d) In CAD, in the "Comment" section.

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423.4.2 DATA RETENTION AND RELEASE

- It is the responsibility of the member(s) downloading a PDRD to identify any digital file associated with an investigation by noting the case number in the "Comments" section.
- Any PDRD files downloaded to physical media, including but not limited to CD ROM, DVD ROM, and/or thumb drives, shall be booked into evidence and are the responsibility of the Evidence Section. See *Computers and Digital Evidence Policy* for the submission of digital media.
- Members are prohibited from attaching any PDRD file to an email.
- Members shall not post PDRD videos to the Internet. (i.e. YouTube or any other website or form of social media).
- Employees shall not electronically forward or physically remove any PDRD video from the police department, unless a video is being signed out from the evidence section for use in a criminal court case.
- Digital PDRD files not associated with an investigation are automatically deleted from the evidence.com after two years.

423.4.3 SUBMISSION OF DIGITAL MEDIA

See *Computers and Digital Evidence Policy* for required procedures for the submission of digital media used by cameras or other recording devices.

423.5 ACTIVATION OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the portable recorder shall be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate.

Members shall activate their recorder whenever there is a reasonable expectation of an adversarial encounter, violence, inter-personal conflict, use of force, or display of weapons or any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

In addition, the portable recorder shall be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) Prior to arrival at dispatched or self-initiated responses to calls for service
- (b) All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI) situations
- (c) Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops
- (d) Self-initiated activity in which a member would normally notify the Communications Center
- (e) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording.

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Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording shall resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

Activation of the PDRD is not required for routine, unplanned police-citizen interactions or public contacts including but not limited to providing directions/information, signing off mechanical violations, friendly greetings, or casual conversations with citizens or city officials.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder shall be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable.

423.5.1 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Members of the Department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the member reasonably believes that such a recording will be lawful and beneficial to the investigation (Penal Code § 633).

Members shall not surreptitiously record another department member without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

423.5.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder shall remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes that his/her direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

Members shall cease audio recording whenever necessary to ensure conversations are not recorded between a person in custody and the person's attorney, religious advisor or physician, unless there is explicit consent from all parties to the conversation (Penal Code § 636).

423.5.3 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

423.6 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

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Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Watch Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, intimidation or ridicule.

423.7 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members shall download, tag and categorize these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member shall transfer, tag and categorize recordings when the member reasonably believes:

- (a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.
- (b) A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.
- (c) A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.
- (d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone's privacy.
- (e) Medical or mental health information is contained.
- (f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover officer or confidential informant.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member shall promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

423.8 REVIEW OF RECORDINGS

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource. However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

- (a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.
- (b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.
- (c) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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- (d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

423.9 PDRD SYSTEM COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint a member of the Department to coordinate the use and maintenance of portable audio/video recording devices and the storage of recordings, including (Penal Code § 832.18):

- (a) Establishing a system for downloading, storing and security of recordings.
- (b) Designating persons responsible for downloading recorded data.
- (c) Establishing a maintenance system to ensure availability of operable portable audio/video recording devices.
- (d) Establishing a system for tagging and categorizing data according to the type of incident captured.
- (e) Establishing a system to prevent tampering, deleting and copying recordings and ensure chain of custody integrity.
- (f) Working with counsel to ensure an appropriate retention schedule is being applied to recordings and associated documentation.
- (g) Maintaining logs of access and deletions of recordings.

423.10 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

By law, recordings of the below listed incidents should be retained for a minimum of two years (Penal Code § 832.18). However, the Vallejo Police Department retains all recordings for a minimum of five years:

- (a) Incidents involving use of force by an officer
- (b) Officer-involved shootings
- (c) Incidents that lead to the detention or arrest of an individual
- (d) Recordings relevant to a formal or informal complaint against an officer or the Vallejo Police Department

Recordings containing evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution should be retained for any additional period required by law for other evidence relevant to a criminal prosecution (Penal Code § 832.18).

Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings should be retained permanently (Penal Code § 832.18).

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In the event of an accidental activation of a PDRD where the resulting recording is of no evidentiary value, the recording member may request that the recording be deleted by submitting an email request to their division commander. If appropriate, the division commander will approve and forward the request to the PDRD System Coordinator for deletion.

423.10.1 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

Medical Marijuana

424.1 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.

424.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Cardholder - A person issued a current identification card.

Compassionate Use Act (CUA) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5) - California law intended to provide protection from prosecution to those who are seriously ill and whose health would benefit from the use of marijuana in the treatment of illness for which marijuana provides relief. The CUA does not grant immunity from arrest but rather provides an affirmative defense from prosecution for possession of medical marijuana.

Identification card - A valid document issued by the California Department of Public Health to both persons authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana and also to designated primary caregivers.

Medical marijuana - Marijuana possessed by a patient or primary caregiver for legitimate medical purposes.

Medical Marijuana Program (MMP) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.7 et seq.) - California laws passed following the CUA to facilitate the prompt identification of patients and their designated primary caregivers in order to avoid unnecessary arrests and provide needed guidance to law enforcement officers. MMP prohibits arrest for possession of medical marijuana in certain circumstances and provides a defense in others.

Patient - A person who is entitled to the protections of the CUA because he/she has received a written or oral recommendation or approval from a physician to use marijuana for medical purposes or any person issued a valid identification card.

Primary caregiver - A person designated by the patient, who has consistently assumed responsibility for the patient's housing, health or safety, who may assist the patient with the medical use of marijuana under the CUA or the MMP (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5; Health and Safety Code § 11362.7).

Statutory amount - No more than 8 ounces of dried, mature, processed female marijuana flowers ("bud") or the plant conversion (e.g., kief, hash, hash oil), and no more than six mature or 12 immature marijuana plants (roots, stems and stem fibers should not be considered) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.77).

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424.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department will exercise discretion to ensure laws are appropriately enforced without unreasonably burdening both those individuals protected under California law and public resources.

424.3 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.

424.3.1 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.

424.3.2 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A CARDHOLDER

A cardholder or designated primary caregiver in possession of an identification card shall not be arrested for possession, transportation, delivery or cultivation of medical marijuana at or below the statutory amount unless there is probable cause to believe that (Health and Safety Code § 11362.71; Health and Safety Code § 11362.78):

- (a) The information contained in the card is false or falsified.
- (b) The card has been obtained or used by means of fraud.
- (c) The person is otherwise in violation of the provisions of the MMP.
- (d) The person possesses marijuana but not for personal medical purposes.

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Officers who reasonably believe that a person who does not have an identification card in his/her possession has been issued an identification card may treat the investigation as if the person had the card in his/her possession.

Cardholders may possess, transport, deliver or cultivate medical marijuana in amounts above the statutory amount if their doctor has concluded that the statutory amount does not meet the patient's medical needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.71; Health and Safety Code § 11362.77). Investigations involving cardholders with more than the statutory amount of marijuana should be addressed as provided in this policy for a case involving a medicinal claim made by a non-cardholder.

424.3.3 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).

424.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers should consider the following when investigating an incident involving marijuana possession, delivery, production, or use:

- (a) Because enforcement of medical marijuana laws can be complex, time consuming, and call for resources unavailable at the time of initial investigation, officers may consider submitting a report to the prosecutor for review, in lieu of making an arrest. This can be particularly appropriate when:
 1. The suspect has been identified and can be easily located at a later time.
 2. The case would benefit from review by a person with expertise in medical marijuana investigations.
 3. Sufficient evidence, such as photographs or samples, has been lawfully obtained.

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4. Other relevant factors, such as available department resources and time constraints prohibit making an immediate arrest.
- (b) Whenever the initial investigation reveals an amount of marijuana greater than the statutory amount, officers should consider the following when determining whether the form and amount is reasonably related to the patient's needs:
1. The amount of marijuana recommended by a medical professional to be ingested.
 2. The quality of the marijuana.
 3. The method of ingestion (e.g., smoking, eating, nebulizer).
 4. The timing of the possession in relation to a harvest (patient may be storing marijuana).
 5. Whether the marijuana is being cultivated indoors or outdoors.
- (c) Before proceeding with enforcement related to collective gardens or dispensaries, officers should consider conferring with a supervisor, an applicable state regulatory agency or other member with special knowledge in this area, and/or appropriate legal counsel (Business and Professions Code § 26010; Business and Professions Code § 26060). Licensing, zoning, and other related issues can be complex. Patients, primary caregivers, and cardholders who collectively or cooperatively cultivate marijuana for medical purposes may be licensed or may have a defense in certain circumstances (Business and Professions Code § 26032; Business and Professions Code § 26033).
- (d) Investigating members should not order a patient to destroy marijuana plants under threat of arrest.

424.3.5 EXCEPTIONS

This policy does not apply to, and officers should consider taking enforcement action for the following:

- (a) Persons who engage in illegal conduct that endangers others, such as driving under the influence of marijuana in violation of the Vehicle Code (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5).
- (b) Marijuana possession in jails or other correctional facilities that prohibit such possession (Health and Safety Code § 11362.785).
- (c) Smoking marijuana (Health and Safety Code § 11362.79):
 1. In any place where smoking is prohibited by law.
 2. In or within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school, recreation center or youth center, unless the medical use occurs within a residence.
 3. On a school bus.
 4. While in a motor vehicle that is being operated.
 5. While operating a boat.

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- (d) Use of marijuana by a person on probation or parole, or on bail and use is prohibited by the terms of release (Health and Safety Code § 11362.795).

424.3.6 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).

424.4 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.

424.5 EVIDENCE/PROPERTY UNIT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Evidence/Property Unit supervisor should ensure that marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other related property seized from a person engaged or assisting in the use of medical marijuana is not destroyed pending any charges and without a court order. The Evidence/Property Unit supervisor is not responsible for caring for live marijuana plants.

Upon the prosecutor's decision to forgo prosecution, or the dismissal of charges or an acquittal, the Evidence/Property Unit supervisor should, as soon as practicable, return to the person from whom it was seized any useable medical marijuana, plants, drug paraphernalia or other related property.

The Evidence/Property Unit supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Investigations Division supervisor.

Foot Pursuits

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

425.2 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.
- (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.

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425.3 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.
- (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.

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425.4 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

425.4.1 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.

425.4.2 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.

425.4.3 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.

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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.

425.4.4 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.

425.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The initiating officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at minimum:

- (a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.
- (b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.
- (c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.
- (d) Alleged offenses.
- (e) Involved vehicles and officers.
- (f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.
 - 1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
- (g) Arrestee information, if applicable.
- (h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
- (i) Any property or equipment damage.
- (j) Name of the supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

The supervisor reviewing the report will make a preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

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In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.

425.6 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.

Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

426.1 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.

426.2 DEFINITIONS

- *Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR)*: A device that uses cameras and computer technology to compare digital images to lists of known information of interest.
- *ALPR Operator*: Trained Department members who may utilize ALPR system/equipment. ALPR operators may be assigned to any position within the Department, and the ALPR Administrator may order the deployment of the ALPR systems for use in various efforts.
- *ALPR Administrator*: The Investigations Bureau Captain or the Chief's designee, serves as the ALPR Administrator for the Department.
- *Hot List*: A list of license plates associated with vehicles of interest compiled from one or more databases including, but not limited to, NCIC, CA DMV, Local BOLO's, etc.
- *Vehicles of Interest*: Including, but not limited to vehicles which are reported as stolen; display stolen license plates or tags; vehicles linked to missing and/or wanted persons and vehicles flagged by the Department of Motor Vehicle Administration or law enforcement agencies.
- *Detection*: Data obtained by an ALPR of an image (such as a license plate) within public view that was read by the device, including potential images (such as the plate and description of vehicle on which it was displayed), and information regarding the location of the ALPR system at the time of the ALPR's read.
- *Hit*: Alert from the ALPR system that a scanned license plate number may be in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) or other law enforcement database for a specific reason including, but not limited to, being related to a stolen car, wanted person, missing person, domestic violation protective order or terrorist-related activity.

426.3 ADMINISTRATION

The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates along with the vehicle make, model, color and unique identifiers through the Vallejo Police Department's ALPR's system and the vendor's vehicle identification technology. The technology is used by the Vallejo Police Department to convert data associated with vehicle license plates and vehicle descriptions for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. It may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, 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 Department Information Technology Manager. The Department

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Information Technology Manager will assign members under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

426.3.1 ALPR ADMINISTRATOR

The Administration 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 § 1798.90.53):

- (a) A description of the job title or other designation of the members and independent contractors who are authorized to use or access the ALPR system or to collect ALPR information.
- (b) Training requirements for authorized users.
- (c) A description of how the ALPR system will be monitored to ensure the security of the information and compliance with applicable privacy laws.
- (d) Procedures for system operators to maintain records of access in compliance with Civil Code § 1798.90.52.
- (e) The title and name of the current designee in overseeing the ALPR operation.
- (f) Working with the Custodian of Records on the retention and destruction of ALPR data.
- (g) Ensuring this policy and related procedures are conspicuously posted on the department's website.

426.4 OPERATIONS

Use of an ALPR is restricted to the purposes outlined below. Department members shall not use, or allow others to use the equipment or database records for any unauthorized purpose (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53)

- (a) An ALPR shall only be used for official law enforcement business.
- (b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or criminal investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.
- (c) 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) The officer should verify an ALPR response through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) or dispatch before taking enforcement action based solely on an ALPR alert. Because the ALPR alert may relate to a vehicle and may not relate to the person operating the vehicle, officers are reminded that they need to have reasonable suspicion and/or probable cause to make an enforcement stop of any vehicle. (For example, if a vehicle is entered into the system because of its association with a wanted individual, Officers should attempt to visually match the driver to the description of the wanted subject prior to making the stop or should have another legal basis for making the stop.)
- (e) Designation of hot lists to be utilized by the ALPR system shall be made by the ALPR Administrator or his/her designee. Hot lists shall be obtained or compiled from

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sources as may be consistent with the purposes of the ALPR system set forth in this policy. Hot lists utilized by the Department's ALPR system may be updated by agency sources more frequently than the Department may be uploading them and thus the Department's ALPR system will not have access to real time data. Occasionally, there may be errors in the ALPR system's read of a license plate, therefore an alert alone shall not be a basis for a police action (other than following the vehicle of interest).

Prior to initiation of a stop of a vehicle or other intervention based on an alert, Department members shall undertake the following:

- (a) *Verification of status on a hot list*; An officer must receive confirmation, from a Vallejo Police Department Communications Dispatcher or other Department computer device, that the license plate is still stolen, wanted, or otherwise of interest before proceeding (absent exigent circumstances).
- (b) *Visual verification of license plate number*; Officers shall visually verify that the license plate of interest matches the image of the license plate number captured (read) by the ALPR, including both the alphanumeric characters of the license plate, state of issue, and vehicle descriptors before proceeding. Department members alerted to the fact that an observed motor vehicle's license plate is entered as a hot plate (hit) in a specific BOLO (be on the lookout) list are required to make a reasonable effort to confirm that a wanted person is actually in the vehicle and/or that a reasonable basis exists before a Department member would have a lawful basis to stop the vehicle.

Department members will clear all stops from hot list alerts by indicating the positive ALPR hit, i.e., with an arrest or other enforcement action. If it is not obvious in the text of the call as to the correlation of the ALPR hit and the arrest, then the Department member shall update with the Communications Dispatcher and original person and/or a crime analyst inputting the vehicle in the hot list (hit).

General hot lists (SVS, SFR, and SLR) will be automatically downloaded into the ALPR system a minimum of once a day with the most current data overwriting the old data.

- (a) All entries and updates of specific hot lists within the ALPR system will be documented by the requesting Department member within the appropriate general offense report. As such, specific hot lists shall be approved by the ALPR Administrator (or his/her designee) before initial entry within the ALPR system. The updating of such a list within the ALPR system shall thereafter be accomplished pursuant to the approval of the Department member's immediate supervisor. The hits from these data sources should be viewed as informational; created solely to bring the officers attention to specific vehicles that have been associated with criminal activity.

All hot plates and suspect information entered into the ALPR system will contain the following information as a minimum:

- (a) Entering Department member's name
- (b) Related case number.
- (c) Short synopsis describing the nature of the originating call

Login/Log-Out Procedure.

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- (a) To ensure proper operation and facilitate oversight of the ALPR system, all users will be required to have individual credentials for access and use of the systems and/or data, which has the ability to be fully audited.

Permitted/Impermissible Uses.

- (a) The ALPR system, and all data collected, is the property of the Vallejo Police Department. Department personnel may only access and use the ALPR system for official and legitimate law enforcement purposes consistent with this policy. The following uses of the ALPR system are specifically prohibited:
 1. Invasion of Privacy: Except when done pursuant to a court order such as a search warrant, is a violation of this policy to utilize the ALPR to record license plates except those of vehicles that are exposed to public view (e.g., vehicles on a public road or street, or that are on private property but whose license plate(s) are visible from a public road, street, or a place to which members of the public have access, such as the parking lot of a shop or other business establishment).
 2. Harassment or Intimidation: It is a violation of this policy to use the ALPR system to harass and/or intimidate any individual or group.
 3. Use Based on a Protected Characteristic: It is a violation of this policy to use the ALPR system or associated scan files or hot lists solely because of a person's, or group's race, gender, religion, political affiliation, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, or other classification protected by law.
 4. Personal Use: It is a violation of this policy to use the ALPR system or associated scan files or hot lists for any personal purpose.
 5. First Amendment Rights: It is a violation of this policy to use the ALPR system or associated scan files or hot lists for the purpose or known effect of infringing upon First Amendment rights.

Anyone who engages in an impermissible use of the ALPR system or associated scan files or hot lists may be subject to:

- (a) criminal prosecution,
- (b) civil liability, and/or
- (c) administrative sanctions, up to and including termination, pursuant to and consistent with the relevant collective bargaining agreements and Department policies.

426.5 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Investigations Bureau Captain is responsible for ensuring systems and processes are in place for the proper collection and retention of ALPR data. Data will be transferred from vehicles to the designated storage in accordance with Department procedures.

All ALPR data downloaded to the server should be stored for no longer than one year, and in accordance with the established records retention schedule. Thereafter, ALPR data should be purged unless it has become, or it is reasonable to believe it will become, evidence in a criminal or civil action or is subject to a discovery request or other lawful action to produce records. In those

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circumstances the applicable data should be downloaded from the server onto portable media and booked into evidence.

ALPR vendor, Flock Safety will store the data (data hosting) and ensure proper maintenance and security of data stored in their data towers. Flock Safety will purge their data at the end of the 30 days of storage. However, this will not preclude VPD from maintaining any relevant vehicle data obtained from the system after that period pursuant to the established City of Vallejo retention schedule mentioned above or outlined elsewhere. Relevant vehicle data are scans corresponding to the vehicle of interest on a hot list.

Restrictions on use of ALPR data:

- (a) Information gathered or collected, and records retained by Flock Safety cameras or any other Department ALPR system will not be sold, accessed, or used for any purpose other than legitimate law enforcement or public safety purposes.

426.6 ACCOUNTABILITY AND SAFEGUARDS

All data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The Vallejo 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 non-law enforcement requests for access to stored ALPR data shall be processed in accordance with applicable law.
- (b) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile workstation shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date, and time.
- (c) Persons 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.
- (d) Such ALPR data may be released to other authorized and verified law enforcement officials and agencies for legitimate law enforcement purposes.
- (e) Every ALPR detection browsing inquiry must be documented by either the associated Vallejo Police case number or incident number, and/or a reason for the inquiry.

For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

426.7 POLICY

The policy of the Vallejo Police Department is to utilize ALPR technology to capture and store digital license plate data and images while recognizing the established privacy rights of the public.

All data and images gathered by the ALPR are for the official use of this Department. Because such data may contain confidential information, it is not open to public review.

The Vallejo Police Department does not permit the sharing of ALPR data gathered by the City or its contractors/subcontractors for purpose of federal immigration enforcement, pursuant to the California Values Act (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.2 et seq) – these

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federal immigration agencies include Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol (CPB).

426.8 ALPR DATA DETECTION BROWSING AUDITS

It is the responsibility of the Professional Standards Division (PSD) Lieutenant or the Chief's designee to ensure that an audit is conducted of ALPR detection browsing inquiries at least once during each calendar year. The Department will audit a sampling of the ALPR system utilization from the prior 12-month period to verify proper use in accordance with the above authorized uses. The audit shall randomly select at least 10 detection browsing inquiries conducted by Department employees during the preceding six-month period and determine if each inquiry meets the requirements established in policy section 462.6(e).

The audit shall be documented in the form of an internal Department memorandum to the Chief of Police. The memorandum shall include any data errors found so that such errors can be corrected. After review by the Chief of Police, the memorandum and any associated documentation shall be filed and retained by PSD.

426.9 RELEASING ALPR DATA

The ALPR data may be shared only with other law enforcement or prosecutorial agencies when there is a need to know, a right to know or legal obligation to provide the information.

The agency request for the ALPR data must be in writing and include:

- (a) The name of the agency.
- (b) The name of the person requesting.
- (c) The intended purpose of obtaining the information.

The request is should be reviewed and approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee before the request is fulfilled.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will consider the California Values Act (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.2 et seq), before approving the release of ALPR data. The Vallejo Police Department does not permit the sharing of ALPR data gathered by the City or its contractors/subcontractors for purpose of federal immigration enforcement, these federal immigration agencies include Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol (CPB).

The Chief of Police 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 Vallejo Police Department does not permit the sharing of ALPR data gathered by the City or its contractors/subcontractors 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.

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Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

The approved request is retained on file. Requests for ALPR data by non-law enforcement or non-prosecutorial agencies will be processed as provided in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Civil Code § 1798.90.55).

Agencies outside of California that request to access ALPR data through Flock Safety Portal must agree to abide by all applicable Federal and California State Laws as well as Department policy.

- (a) The Department will send a data sharing request to the agency which must be completed and returned prior to the granting of access
- (b) The ALPR Administrator will maintain these documents for the entirety of the shared data agreement
- (c) Access to VPD ALPR data can be stopped at anytime by authorized VPD Command Staff.

426.10 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that members receive department-approved training for those authorized to use or access the ALPR system (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53).

No member of this Department shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing Department-approved training

Homeless Persons

427.1 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 Vallejo Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The Vallejo 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.

427.1.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

427.2 HOMELESS COMMUNITY LIAISON

The Chief of Police designates the Community Services Commander and/or Supervisor to act as the Homeless Liaison Officer or in their absence, a designee. The responsibilities of the Homeless Liaison Officer, or designee, 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.

427.3 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

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from taking reasonable enforcement action when facts support a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

427.3.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Homeless members of the community will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of the community. The fact that a victim or witness is homeless can, however, require special considerations for a successful investigation and prosecution. Officers should consider the following when handling investigations involving homeless victims, witnesses or suspects:

- (a) Document alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and phone numbers of relatives and friends.
- (b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.
- (c) Provide homeless victims with victim/witness resources when appropriate.
- (d) Obtain statements from all available witnesses in the event that a homeless victim is unavailable for a court appearance.
- (e) Consider whether the person may be a dependent adult or elder, and if so, proceed in accordance with the Senior and Disability Victimization Policy.
- (f) Arrange for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.
- (g) Consider whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution, even when a homeless victim indicates that he/she does not desire prosecution.

427.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the public. Officers should use reasonable care when handling, collecting and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested or otherwise removed from a public place, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure his/her personal property. Otherwise, the personal property should be collected for safekeeping. If the arrestee has more personal property than can reasonably be collected and transported by the officer, a supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed and measures should be 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

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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.

427.5 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.

427.6 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.

Crisis Intervention Incidents

428.1 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.

428.1.1 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.

428.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

428.3 SIGNS

Members should be alert to any of the following possible signs of mental health issues or crises:

- (a) A known history of mental illness
- (b) Threats of or attempted suicide
- (c) Loss of memory
- (d) Incoherence, disorientation or slow response
- (e) Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions unrelated to reality or grandiose ideas
- (f) Depression, pronounced feelings of hopelessness or uselessness, extreme sadness or guilt
- (g) Social withdrawal
- (h) Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme agitation, lack of control
- (i) Lack of fear
- (j) Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, inflexibility or paranoia

Members should be aware that this list is not exhaustive. The presence or absence of any of these should not be treated as proof of the presence or absence of a mental health issue or crisis.

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428.4 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.

428.5 INTEGRATED HEALTH AND RESOURCES TEAM (IHART) - MOBILE COMMUNITY RESOURCE TEAM

IHART is a mobile community resource team comprised of non-police personnel that provide welfare checks, screening, and assessments with the goal to link residents to resources specific to urgent mental health needs. IHART mobile community resource unit will provide trauma-informed responses and linkages for mental health and social services related calls. IHART works in cooperation with community system partners, to include, but not limited to, hospital emergency departments, Fire/EMS departments, SCBDHS' mobile crisis team to provide 12-hour alternative response services. IHART response will focus on de-escalation, mitigation, and prevention of repeated emergency situations, with the goal of linking community members/clients to the appropriate resources.

- IHART is staffed with one crisis EMT and one mental health worker.
- IHART personnel are not armed and are not authorized to perform any law enforcement duties.
- If there is any threat of violence or weapons IHART shall not assist until the situation is deemed safe for IHART personnel by the Watch Commander, or other police/fire department personnel.
- Any time a request for service involves a crime, a hostile person, a dangerous situation (to the involved person or the public) or an emergency medical problem that call shall not be assigned to IHART and should be dispatched by the Communications Section in accordance with current protocols for police, fire, or EMS services.
- IHART should only be dispatched and respond to incidents within the city limits of Vallejo unless directed otherwise by the on-duty Watch Commander.
- IHART can not transport subjects that require a wheelchair or children that require a car seat.

428.5.1 CONFIDENTIALITY

- IHART shall not provide any criminal justice information or any other information from law enforcement databases (e.g. RIMS, CLETS, DAT Site). If a member of IHART is unsure what information can be released, they should check with an on-duty supervisor.
- IHART shall be provided with the addresses for persons involved in a welfare check or similar calls. Those addresses can be provided so IHART can check on the welfare of the associated individual(s). The subject's name can be provided and the date of birth upon request.

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- If additional information is needed i.e., researching names, DL photos, that information is sent to an officer who then may then release that information to the team.

428.5.2 IHART TYPE CALLS

The following situations have been identified as being appropriate for an IHART response. Any questions about appropriateness of the response will be evaluated by a police supervisor.

- Counseling and intervention for depressed or suicidal subjects
- Transportation for mental health services and appointments, substance abuse services, non-emergency medical care, or shelter resources. Non-violent intoxicated subjects in a public place
- Non-violent subjects under the influence of a controlled substance in a public place
- Family or neighbor disputes where there is no indication of a criminal violation, weapons, or any potential of violence
- Welfare checks where there is no crime suspected
- Report of a disoriented person
- Provide support for individuals in need of shelter or housing services
- At the request of any Vallejo Police Department or Vallejo Fire Department personnel on the scene of an incident
- Basic immediate needs such as water, food, and clothing
- Emotional support
- Crisis intervention and de-escalation
- Assistance during co-response or other assessments/recommendations or risk of harm to self
- Suicide prevention and intervention
- Psycho-social support
- Peer support services
- Referral to local area resources including coordination with medical and behavioral health services and homeless services providers and resources, including housing assistance referrals

428.5.3 COMMUNICATIONS CALL HANDLING

The Communications Center is responsible for reviewing each call received to determine if it meets the criteria to dispatch IHART.

Call-takers will be responsible for capturing the reporting party's:

- (a) Contact information.
- (b) Description of the involved person needing assistance.
- (c) Locations of all involved parties.

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- (d) Brief description of the services requested.
- (e) Additional information such as known means of harm for suicidal subjects, i.e. suicidal ideations or access to weapons, narcotics, or medications and whether or not they have ingested them.
- (f) Need for medics, on non-emergency medical evaluation and transport requests.

Call-takers should refrain from providing reporting parties with an estimated response time for the IHART.

If there is any concern for safety, law enforcement should be sent along with the IHART as a precaution.

428.5.4 DISPATCHING IHART AND CAD DOCUMENTATION

Calls are triaged based upon urgency, not simply by length of time holding. Calls such as suicidal subjects or those posing a safety risk to the person involved (intoxicated subject at risk of falling into traffic) should be dispatched before non-urgent requests.

IHART personnel may on-view situations while they are in the field. They will advise over the primary radio channel the details of the contact and the need for Law Enforcement/Fire Department to respond to assist.

IHART will be tracked in CAD just like any other police department unit.

1. If IHART on-views a situation they will advise over the primary radio channel and Communications will:
 - (a) Create an event in CAD using the Event Type "IHART". If Law Enforcement/Fire Department is needed, use the appropriate Event Type (ex. P1MED, 415V, 5150, H&S)
 - (b) Track in CAD (Dispatched, Arrived, Clear, and document remarks related to the call)
 - (c) If IHART is primary on the call use the Disposition Code "MHT" (Mental Health Team) to clear the call
 - (d) If Law Enforcement/Fire Department is primary, use the Disposition Code "MHR" (Mental Health Response) to clear the call
2. If IHART is dispatched to a Call for Service without Law Enforcement/Fire Department the Communication center will:
 - (a) Create an event in CAD using the Event Type "IHART"
 - (b) Track in CAD (Dispatched, Enroute, Arrived, Clear, and document remarks related to the call)
 - (c) Use the Disposition Code "MHT" (Mental Health Team) to clear the call
3. If IHART is requested by Law Enforcement/Fire Department Communications will:
 - (a) Create an Associated Event and use the appropriate Event Type "IHART"

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- (b) Track in CAD (Dispatched, Enroute, Arrived, Clear and document remarks related to the call)
- (c) Use the Disposition Code "MHT" (Mental Health Team) to clear the call for IHART personnel
- (d) Use the disposition Code "MHR" (Mental Health Response) to clear Law Enforcement

428.5.5 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

IHART units are identified as "Q" Queen units and should be dispatched via the primary radio channel.

They will monitor the primary radio channel for calls that fall into their area of response and for Law Enforcement/Fire Department requests for assistance.

IHART should be advised of priority calls (police assist, subjects in immediate crisis, etc.) which may be pending for their response while on other incidents. This may allow for prioritizing based on the urgency of the services needed.

428.5.6 STATISTICAL DOCUMENTATION AND TRACKING

The IHART program manager will ensure IHART personnel properly document and track all contacts and outreach efforts of the team. This documentation and tracking will be done via IHART's internal reporting software. Statistical data and information related to IHART's activity will be made available for review by the police department for dissemination to city staff and/or for public messaging.

428.5.7 IHART ATTACHMENTS

[See attachment: IHART SOP 5.20.24 FINAL.pdf](#)

[See attachment: FeltonIHART Grievance and Appeals Policy.pdf](#)

428.6 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.

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- (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.

428.7 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:

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- 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.

428.8 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.

428.9 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.
- (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.

428.10 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.

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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.

428.10.1 DIVERSION

Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

428.11 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.

428.12 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 to these incidents is conducted annually. The report 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.

428.13 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 mentally disabled persons, welfare checks and crisis intervention (Penal Code § 11106.4; Penal Code § 13515.25; Penal Code § 13515.27; Penal Code § 13515.30).

Medical Aid and Response

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

429.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

429.3 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.

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429.4 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.

429.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE

If a person who is not in custody refuses EMS care or refuses to be transported to a medical facility, an officer shall not force that person to receive care or be transported. However, members may assist EMS personnel when EMS personnel determine the person lacks mental capacity to understand the consequences of refusing medical care or to make an informed decision and the lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious bodily injury or the death of the person.

In cases where mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, he/she should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

If the person who is in custody still refuses, the officer will require the person to be transported to the nearest medical facility. In such cases, the officer should consult with a supervisor prior to the transport.

Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

429.6 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.

429.7 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).

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429.7.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

Members who are issued AEDs for use in department vehicles should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Any AED that is not functioning properly will be taken out of service and given to the Training Sergeant who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED should contact the Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

429.7.2 AED REPORTING

Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

429.7.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

The Training Sergeant should ensure appropriate training and refresher training is provided to members authorized to use an AED. A list of authorized members and training records shall be made available for inspection by the local EMS agency (LEMSA) or EMS authority upon request (22 CCR 100021; 22 CCR 100022; 22 CCR 100029).

The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule (22 CCR 100021).

429.8 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

Members may administer opioid overdose medication in accordance with protocol specified by the licensed health care provider who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member and (Civil Code § 1714.22; 22 CCR 100019):

- (a) When trained and tested to demonstrate competence following initial instruction.
- (b) When authorized by the medical director of the LEMSAs.
- (c) In accordance with California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) standards.

429.8.1 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 the Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

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429.8.2 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.

429.8.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure initial and refresher training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication. Training should be coordinated with the local health department and comply with the requirements in 22 CCR 100019 and any applicable POST standards (Civil Code § 1714.22).

429.9 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 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.

429.10 FIRST AID TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive initial first aid training within one year of employment and refresher training every two years thereafter (22 CCR 100016; 22 CCR 100022).

First Amendment Assemblies

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

430.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

430.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential. The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life and prevent the destruction of property.

Officers should not:

- (a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.
- (b) Harass, confront or intimidate participants.
- (c) Seize the cameras, cell phones or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.

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430.3.1 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.

430.4 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.

430.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

430.5.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT

In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

- Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders.
- Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.

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- The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.
- Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

430.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS

An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

- (a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles and responsibilities.
- (b) Staffing and resource allocation.
- (c) Management of criminal investigations.
- (d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (e.g., helmets, shields).
- (e) Deployment of specialized resources.
- (f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.
- (g) Liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.
- (h) Liaison with City government and legal staff.
- (i) Media relations.
- (j) Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief and transportation.
- (k) Traffic management plans.
- (l) First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.
- (m) Prisoner transport and detention.
- (n) Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.
- (o) Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly.
- (p) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.
- (q) Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.
- (r) Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.
- (s) Protocol for handling complaints during the event.

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- (t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

430.5.3 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).

430.6 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.

430.7 USE OF FORCE

Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies).

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and conducted energy devices should be considered only when the participants' conduct reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and Techniques and the Conducted Energy Device policies).

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Force or control devices, including oleoresin capsaicin (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

430.8 ARRESTS

The Vallejo 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).

430.9 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Press Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences, and social media to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see the Media Relations Policy).

430.9.1 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).

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430.10 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.

430.11 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)

430.11.1 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.

430.12 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.

430.13 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

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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.

430.13.1 USE SUMMARY

The 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 known to the Department at the time of the report and include the information required in Penal Code § 13652.1.

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430.14 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

431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides members of the Vallejo 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.

431.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

431.3 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.

431.4 COURT ORDERS

Disputes involving court orders can be complex. Where no mandate exists for an officer to make an arrest for a violation of a court order, the matter should be addressed by documenting any apparent

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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.

431.5 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.

431.6 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.

Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

432.1 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.

432.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

432.3 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 law enforcement activity. Examples of interference include, but 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.

432.4 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 practical, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practical, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recordings or behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an individual can do to

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Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

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 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 warnings that were issued.

432.5 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.

- (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 practical, 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.

432.6 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 recording the reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.
 1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings
- (b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death to any person.
- (c) The person consents.
 1. To ensure 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 practical. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain evidence is to transmit the recording from a device to a department-owned device.

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy

Monthly-Randomized Body-Worn Camera Audits by Lieutenants

433.1 PURPOSE

The primary purpose of monthly-randomized audits is to ensure the fulfillment, purpose and objectives of the body-worn camera (BWC) program while ensuring overall compliance to the Portable Audio/Video Recorder Policy.

433.2 AUDIT PROCEDURE

Lieutenants assigned to the Operations Bureau will monitor officer activation, categorization and ID rate for BWC for members assigned to their squads, as well as conduct five monthly randomized reviews of BWC with thresholds set for videos no less than 5-minutes and no more than 15-minutes. Lieutenants will also evaluate performance based on the metrics outlined in the policy.

433.3 FIRST LAYER OF AUDIT

Lieutenants will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Lieutenants shall perform a monthly audit of BWC by running an evaluation of assigned performance metrics in Evidence.com's 'Performance' section. The purpose is to evaluate monthly activation, categorization, and ID rate for their individual squads.
- (b) The first layer audit is done through the 'Performance' platform of Evidence.com. Metrics are measurements of our agency's compliance to BWC policies. The Squad dashboard shows the metrics for all officers in the squad, while the Officer's page shows the metrics for the selected officer.
- (c) There are three Metrics that managers will evaluate: Activation Rate, Categorization Rate, and ID Rate.
 1. Activation Rate shows the percentage of calls for service with an associated video.
 2. Categorization Rate shows the percentage of BWC videos with a category.
 3. ID Rate shows the percentage of BWC videos with an ID.

Activation Rate is calculated based on calls dispatched during the selected date range, while Categorization and ID Rate are calculated for videos uploaded during that period. Activation Rate is compared to calls for service in the Department's Record Management Systems with officers that have arrived on scene or (10-97) for specific calls that require a body-worn camera activation. Arrival on scene will be set for a threshold time of 2 minutes to ensure that the system properly captures where an activation is required. For the metric to be green or in compliance, officers must have an activation rate above 80%.

433.3.1 SECOND LAYER OF AUDIT

- (a) If the Lieutenant or manager observes that an individual officer has fallen below the activations rate of 80% or there is a discrepancy between the number of enforcement

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and investigative contacts and the number of videos submitted/uploaded, they will follow-up with the officer in person to determine the reason(s) for any inconsistency. This should be done within ten (10) days of the observation of the discrepancy.

1. If the Lieutenant or manager is satisfied with the reason(s) provided, no further action is required.
 2. Any questions or concerns regarding the employee's compliance with the BWC policy or procedure that becomes apparent as a result of a monthly-randomized audit will initially be treated and handled as a training issue. The manager may direct remedial training and/or counseling and may note such discrepancy in a Supervisor Log Entry.
- (b) If the Lieutenant/manager identifies a discrepancy between the number of enforcement and investigative contacts and the number of videos submitted/uploaded and is: (1) not satisfied with the reason(s) provided and/or (2) this is the second time a members' BWC has been audited and the results are inconsistent, the manager shall then review the BWC footage for that individual officer.
- (c) The Lieutenant/manager will view the identified officer's BWC footage (for that specific date or dates in questions) in its entirety to ensure compliance with the BWC policy and procedure. In an effort to maintain the employee's confidentiality during the auditing process, the manager shall view the footage in private.
1. Examples of the inquires to be made during the audit include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Was the BWC in buffer mode?
 - (b) Was the BWC activated in conformance with the BWC policy?
 - (c) If the recording was stopped (audio or visual), was it stopped in accordance with the BWC policy?
 - (d) Is the footage viewed consistent with the police report for the corresponding incident?
- (d) If a policy/procedure violation and/or violation of law is observed/discovered during the viewing of the footage, the manager shall confer with the affected Bureau Commander to determine how to handle the alleged violation. Violations other than flagrant/serious or obvious violations of the law may be handled at the bureau level. In serious situations, the alleged violation shall be immediately communicated to the Chief of Police and referred to Professional Standards for an administrative investigation. All violations of Policy (Portable Audio/Video Recorders) shall be in accordance with the Department's corrective action guidelines for first, second, and third violations.

433.4 LIEUTENANT RANDOM REVIEW

The Evidence.com 'Performance' platform has a built-in utility for Lieutenants to conduct and log reviews of randomly selected BWC videos. Videos are selected by an algorithm that accounts for our police department's review configuration. In this case, the video threshold times are set for no less than 5-minutes and no more than 15-minutes. Lieutenants will be presented random videos recorded by the officers in their assigned squad. The performance metrics are as follows:

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Monthly-Randomized Body-Worn Camera Audits by Lieutenants

- **Concerns with De-escalation** - Officer failed to use appropriate, distance, cover or time. Failed to assess risks. Did not consider tactical disengagement when applicable. Officer matched elevated tone & demeanor with subject. No attempt to build rapport.
- **Tagging / Incorrect Category** - BWC recording not tagged to a criminal case #, when applicable.
- **Concerns with Response to Resistance** - Unnecessary or excessive force used.
- **Policy Violation** - Policy violation cited and routed up chain.
- **Early Deactivation** - Officer turned off BWC before contact/stop concluded with no justification.
- **Great Performance** - Officer used tenants of procedural justice - was fair, professional, explained the process, reason for the contact/stop and next steps if applicable. Officer was neutral, respectful and displayed trust & compassion. Officer displayed tactical competency and sound safety.
- **No Concerns Identified** - Reviewer sees no concerns or room for improvement.
- **Late Activation** - BWC activated after the initial contact/stop - officer buffered back.
- **Concerns with Professionalism** - Officer was discourteous, rude, used profanity unnecessarily & was dismissive.
- **Concerns with Muting Unnecessarily** - Officer turned off the audio function of the BWC without justification.

Lieutenants shall review 5 random videos per month for their squad. They will be alerted on the 3rd day of each month to review for the previous 30 days.

The system has filtered out for the following categories – training test, litigation hold, OIS Restricted, Homicide Restricted, Veripic Migration, Officer Involved Fatal, Pending Review, Sex Crimes, Administrative Interview – Do Not Release.

The following categories will be reviewed:

- Citation
- Subject Contact
- Felony Arrest
- General Services
- Misdemeanor Arrest
- Officer Injury
- Pedestrian Stop
- Use of Force

433.5 VIOLATIONS

A second and third violation of the employee's compliance with the BWC policy or procedure within one (1) year from the date of the first violation shall be forwarded to Professional Standards for an

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administrative investigation. A second violation may subject the employee to discipline. All policy violations shall be handled in accordance with the Department's Corrective Action Guidelines.

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 Vallejo 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 citizen requests, 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.

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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.

Traffic Collision Reporting

501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo Police Department prepares traffic collision reports in compliance with the California Highway Patrol Collision Investigation Manual (CIM) and as a public service makes traffic collision reports available to the community with some exceptions.

501.2 RESPONSIBILITY

The Traffic Lieutenant will be responsible for distribution of the Collision Investigation Manual. The Traffic Lieutenant will receive all changes in the state manual and ensure conformity with this policy.

501.3 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING

All traffic collision reports taken by members of this department shall be integrated into the collision reporting system and forwarded to the Traffic Division for approval.

501.4 REPORTING SITUATIONS

501.4.1 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING CITY VEHICLES

Traffic collision investigation reports shall be taken when a City-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic collision upon a roadway or highway wherein any damage or injury results. A Department Memorandum may be taken in lieu of a traffic collision report (CHP 555 form) at the direction of a supervisor when the collision occurs on private property or does not involve another vehicle. 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 at the discretion of the traffic investigator or any supervisor.

501.4.2 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

When an employee of this department, either on-duty or off-duty, is involved in a traffic collision within the jurisdiction of the Vallejo Police Department resulting in a serious injury or fatality, the Bureau Commander or the Watch Commander, may notify the California Highway Patrol for assistance.

The term serious injury is defined as any injury that may result in a fatality.

501.4.3 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS

The Bureau Commander or on-duty Watch Commander may request assistance from the California Highway Patrol for the investigation of any traffic collision involving any City official or employee where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.

501.4.4 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

In compliance with the Collision Investigation Manual, traffic collision reports shall not be taken for traffic collisions occurring on private property unless there is a death or injury to any person

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involved, a hit-and-run violation, or Vehicle Code violation. An Incident Report may be taken at the discretion of any supervisor.

501.4.5 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON ROADWAYS OR HIGHWAYS

Traffic collision reports shall be taken when they occur on a roadway or highway within the jurisdiction of this department under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) When there is a death or injury to any persons involved in the collision
- (b) When there is an identifiable violation of the Vehicle Code

501.5 NOTIFICATION OF TRAFFIC DIVISION SUPERVISION

In the event of a serious injury or death related traffic collision, the Watch Commander shall notify the Traffic Lieutenant to relate the circumstances of the traffic collision and seek assistance from the Traffic Division. In the absence of a Traffic Lieutenant, the Watch Commander or any supervisor may assign an accident investigator or motor officer to investigate 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 Vallejo Police Department.

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 if possible 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.

- When the Records Section is closed, the original will be taken to the Communications Section as soon as practicable after the vehicle is towed.

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 a rotational tow or evidence tow as is appropriate. 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).

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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 or has never been issued a 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. Officers should also write the driver's license number, of the person that the car was released to, on the ticket and/or the CHP180 form.

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 VETO PROGRAM

The Vallejo Police Department adopts the Legislative findings of the 1994 Safe Streets Act, California Vehicle Code § 14607.4.

Consistent with the Department's function as a community caretaker, the Vallejo Enforcement of Traffic Offenders (VETO) Program is intended to minimize the hazard to public safety represented by drivers who are unlicensed, have had their driving privileges suspended or revoked, whose driving privilege cannot be established, or who operate a vehicle outside the restrictions of their license. This is accomplished through vigorous enforcement of applicable California Vehicle Code sections, including CVC § 14602.6 and § 14607.6.

- (a) Members making enforcement contact with the driver of a motor vehicle shall attempt to determine the identity and driving status of that individual and shall impound

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the vehicle pursuant to VETO (CVC § 14602.6 and § 14607.6) under the following circumstances:

1. Impound for CVC § 14602.6 when:
 - (a) The license status is suspended or revoked pursuant to CVC § 14601 (a), 14601.1 (a), 14601.2 (a), or 14601.5 (a).
 - (b) The license status is suspended or revoked with the following restrictions, and the driver is in violation of those restrictions:
 1. "May drive employer's vehicle during course of employment."
 - (c) The driver has never been issued a driver's license for the type of vehicle driven (CVC § 12500 (a)).
 - (d) EXCEPTION: Members shall not impound vehicles driven by CVC § 12500 (a) drivers pursuant to § 14602.6, 14607.6 or 22651 (p) when:
 1. The registered owner of the vehicle is present and properly licensed, in which case the driver shall be cited and the vehicle shall be released to the registered owner.
 2. The registered owner is present, but unlicensed, and he or she designates a licensed driver at the scene to take possession of the vehicle.
 - (a) Under these circumstances, the registered owner may be cited for a violation of CVC § 14604 (a).
2. Impound for CVC § 14607.6 when the driver has no license in his/her possession or possesses a driver license expired more than 30 days, and the officer is unable to determine the status of the driving privilege through C.L.E.T.S.
3. Impound for CVC § 22651 (p) when the license status is suspended for Welfare and Institutions or Family Code (child or spousal support) violations, except under the conditions listed in subsection b below. This is *not* a Safe Streets Act (VETO) impound.
 - (b) Members shall arrest drivers whose identity cannot be established, pursuant to CVC § 40302 (a).
 - (c) Members shall issue a citation or arrest the driver for appropriate unlicensed or suspended license CVC violations pertinent to the VETO impound.
 - (d) Members should provide a case number and VETO information sheet to drivers whose vehicle has been impounded under VETO.

502.2.6 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, comply with posted signs, or to facilitate a traffic investigation.

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502.2.7 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 company 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.

502.2.8 RECORDS SECTION RESPONSIBILITY

Communications and Records personnel shall promptly enter pertinent data from the completed storage form (CHP Form 180) into the Stolen Vehicle System (Vehicle Code § 22651.5(b); Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b); Vehicle Code § 22854.5).

Approved storage forms shall be promptly entered into the RIMS 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 first-class mail (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d); Vehicle Code § 22852(a); 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, writing, or by telephone within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice.

502.3 TOWING SERVICES

The City of Vallejo uses numerous tow companies for impounds and/or evidence storage. These tow companies will be used in the following situations:

- (a) When it is necessary to safeguard a vehicle due to the inability of the owner or operator to take the required action.
- (b) When a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.
- (c) When it is otherwise necessary to store a motor vehicle. This would include situations involving the recovery of stolen or abandoned vehicles, and the removal from the streets of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.

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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,.. 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.

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.

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- (d) An autonomous vehicle removed under authority of Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(1)(D) shall be released to the registered owner or person in control of the autonomous vehicle if the requirements of Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(3)(B) are met.

Personnel whose duties include releasing towed vehicles should consult the Vehicle Code under which the vehicle was towed or impounded for any specific requirements prior to release.

Employees who suspect that a vehicle was impounded in error should promptly advise a supervisor. Supervisors should approve, when appropriate, the release of the vehicle without requiring the registered owner or his/her agent to request a hearing, as described in the Vehicle Impound Hearings Policy.

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 Vallejo 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 person requesting the hearing may record the hearing at his/her own expense.

The failure of either the registered or legal owner or interested person or his/her agent to request a hearing in a timely manner or to attend a scheduled hearing shall be considered a waiver of and satisfaction of the post-storage hearing requirement (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(e)(2); Vehicle Code § 22852(d)).

Any relevant evidence may be submitted and reviewed by the hearing officer to determine if reasonable grounds have been established for the storage or impound of the vehicle. The initial burden of proof established by a preponderance of the evidence that the storage/impound was based on probable cause rests with the Department.

After consideration of all information, the hearing officer shall determine the validity of the storage or impound of the vehicle in question and then render a decision. The hearing officer shall also consider any mitigating circumstances attendant to the storage that reasonably would warrant the release of the vehicle or a modification or reduction of the period the vehicle is impounded (Vehicle Code § 14602.6(b); Vehicle Code § 14602.8(b)).

Aside from those mitigating circumstances enumerated in the Vehicle Code, the registered owner's lack of actual knowledge that the driver to whom the vehicle was loaned was not validly licensed may constitute a mitigating circumstance under Vehicle Code § 14602.6(b) or 14602.8(b), warranting release of the vehicle. This mitigating circumstance exception is not limited to situations

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where the owner made a reasonable inquiry as to the licensed status of the driver before lending the vehicle.

The legislative intent and this department's policy is to prevent unlicensed driving pursuant to Vehicle Code §14602.6. If this purpose is not furthered by the continued impoundment of a vehicle, release is most often appropriate.

- (a) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have been established, the hearing officer shall advise the inquiring party of the decision and that the inquiring party may pursue further civil remedies if desired.
 - 1. If mitigating circumstances are found to be relevant, the hearing officer shall make reasonable adjustments to the impound period, storage or assessment of fees as warranted.
- (b) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, the vehicle in storage shall be released immediately. Towing and storage fees will be paid at the Department's expense (Vehicle Code § 22852(e))

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 Vallejo 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 FIELD TESTS

The Traffic Lieutenant should identify standardized FSTs and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

504.4 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.
- (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.

504.4.1 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,

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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)).

504.4.2 BREATH SAMPLES

The Traffic Lieutenant should ensure that all devices used for the collection and analysis of breath samples are properly serviced and tested, and that a record of such service and testing is properly maintained.

Officers obtaining a breath sample should monitor the device for any sign of malfunction. Any anomalies or equipment failures should be noted in the appropriate report and promptly reported to the Traffic Lieutenant.

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 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)).

504.4.3 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.

504.4.4 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).

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504.4.5 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).

504.4.7 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).

504.5 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.

504.5.1 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.

504.5.2 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.

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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.
- (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 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.

504.7 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The Records Supervisor will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to DMV.

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.

Specific details of the administrative hearing generally should not be included in the report unless errors, additional evidence or witnesses are identified.

504.8 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure that officers participating in the enforcement of DUI laws receive regular training. Training should include, at minimum, current laws on impaired driving,

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investigative techniques and rules of evidence pertaining to DUI investigations. The Training Sergeant should confer with the prosecuting attorney's office and update training topics as needed.

504.9 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

504.9.1 WARRANTLESS ARREST

In addition to the arrest authority granted to officers pursuant to Penal Code § 836, an officer may make a warrantless arrest of a person that the officer has reasonable cause to believe has been driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, or under the combined influence of the same when (Vehicle Code § 40300.5):

- (a) The person is involved in a traffic crash.
- (b) The person is observed in or about a vehicle that is obstructing the roadway.
- (c) The person will not be apprehended unless immediately arrested.
- (d) The person may cause injury to themselves or damage property unless immediately arrested.
- (e) The person may destroy or conceal evidence of a crime unless immediately arrested.

504.9.2 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 Traffic Lieutenant shall be responsible for the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

The Records Section shall be responsible for the supplying 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)).

505.4 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 a VPD Citation Amendment/Dismissal Request Form requesting a specific correction to the Traffic Division.

See attachment: [Citation Admendment and Dismissal.pdf](#)

505.5 NOTICE OF PARKING VIOLATION APPEAL PROCEDURE

Disposition of notice of parking violation appeals is conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40215.

505.6 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 members 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.

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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo 72-Hour Parking Ordinance shall be marked and noted on the Vallejo Police Department Marked Vehicle Card. No case number is required at this time.

A visible chalk mark should be placed on the left rear tire tread at the fender level unless missing tires or other vehicle conditions prevent marking. Any deviation in markings shall be noted on the Marked Vehicle Card. 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.

All Marked Vehicle Cards shall be submitted to the Traffic Division for computer data entry. [See attachment: Vehicle Mark Card Exceeding 72 Hours 06052014.pdf](#)

If a marked vehicle has been moved or the markings have been removed during a 72-hour investigation period, the vehicle shall be marked again for the 72-hour parking violation and a Marked Vehicle Card completed and forwarded to the Traffic Bureau.

507.2.1 MARKED VEHICLE FILE

The Traffic Division shall be responsible for maintaining a file for all Marked Vehicle Cards.

Police Assistants assigned to the Traffic Division shall be responsible for the follow up investigation of all 72-hour parking violations noted on the Marked Vehicle Cards.

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 Records Section following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Section to 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 Records Section 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 Vallejo 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 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.3.1 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.
 - 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 reporting party or complainant of this information.

600.4 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS

Suspects who are in custody and subjected to an interrogation shall be given the *Miranda* warning, unless an exception applies. Interview or interrogation of a juvenile shall be in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

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600.4.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any violent felony offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety. Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

Consideration should also be given to recording a custodial interrogation, or any investigative interview, for any other offense when it is reasonable to believe it would be appropriate and beneficial to the investigation and is otherwise allowed by law.

Recordings should not take the place of a thorough report and investigative interviews. Written statements from suspects should continue to be obtained when applicable.

600.4.2 MANDATORY RECORDING OF ADULTS

Any custodial interrogation of an adult who is suspected of having committed any murder shall be recorded in its entirety. The recording should be video with audio if reasonably feasible (Penal Code § 859.5).

This recording is not mandatory when (Penal Code § 859.5):

- (a) Recording is not feasible because of exigent circumstances that are later documented in a report.
- (b) The suspect refuses to have the interrogation recorded, including a refusal any time during the interrogation, and the refusal is documented in a report. If feasible, the refusal shall be electronically recorded.
- (c) The custodial interrogation occurred in another state by law enforcement officers of that state, unless the interrogation was conducted with the intent to avoid the requirements of Penal Code § 859.5.
- (d) The interrogation occurs when no member conducting the interrogation has a reason to believe that the individual may have committed murder. Continued custodial interrogation concerning that offense shall be electronically recorded if the interrogating member develops a reason to believe the individual committed murder.
- (e) The interrogation would disclose the identity of a confidential informant or would jeopardize the safety of an officer, the individual being interrogated or another individual. Such circumstances shall be documented in a report.
- (f) A recording device fails despite reasonable maintenance and the timely repair or replacement is not feasible.
- (g) The questions are part of a routine processing or booking, and are not an interrogation.
- (h) The suspect is in custody for murder and the interrogation is unrelated to a murder. However, if any information concerning a murder is mentioned during the interrogation, the remainder of the interrogation shall be recorded.

The Department shall maintain an original or an exact copy of the recording until a conviction relating to the interrogation is final and all appeals are exhausted or prosecution is barred by law (Penal Code § 859.5).

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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 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted or requested.
- (e) 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 Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

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. 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.

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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.

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 CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION TECHNOLOGY

The Investigations 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.

600.9 USE OF CERTAIN DNA SAMPLES

Known samples of DNA collected from a victim of a crime or alleged crime, and known reference samples of DNA from any individual that were voluntarily provided for the purpose of exclusion are

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to be used only for the purpose directly related to the incident being investigated and in compliance with the procedures identified in Penal Code § 679.12.

600.10 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CRIMES

A member should take a report any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Vallejo 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 Investigations 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.

600.11 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREARM INVESTIGATIONS

600.11.1 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 Investigations 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).

600.11.2 RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS VERIFICATION

The Investigations Division supervisor shall designate a member to have access to the Armed Prohibited Persons System (APPS) to receive information regarding individuals in the jurisdiction of the Department who have become a prohibited possessor of a firearm registered in their name and have not provided proof of relinquishment. The member shall document steps taken to verify

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that the individual is no longer in possession of firearms and provide the information to the Records Section for preparation of a quarterly report to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 29813) (see the Records Section Policy for additional guidance).

Investigator Call-Out

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo Police Department recognizes that some serious and violent crimes require a higher level of attention, expertise, and resource deployment. This policy will establish the circumstances for investigative call back to duty for such cases when investigators are otherwise off-duty.

601.2 CALL-OUT AUTHORITY

Responsibility for authorizing and making or causing notifications to off-duty Investigations Section personnel rests with the Watch Commander.

601.2.1 NOTIFICATION

- (a) The Investigations Section Lieutenant, or if unavailable, the Investigations Sergeant shall be notified and investigators called out for the following:
 - 1. Homicide
 - 2. Life-threatening injuries caused by another, including any significant gunshot wound to the head or center torso.
 - 3. Arson with injury
 - 4. Member involved shooting with injury
 - 5. Bombing
 - 6. Member sustained serious injury resulting from a felony
 - 7. Member involved life-threatening injury to another
 - 8. As determined by the Watch Commander
- (b) Notifications and call-outs shall be accomplished in the following order. Where there is no response, the next individual shall be contacted.
 - 1. Investigations Section Lieutenant
 - 2. Investigations Section Sergeant
 - 3. Investigations Section Corporal
 - 4. The Support Services Bureau Captain
 - 5. On-call Investigators

Sexual Assault Investigations

602.1 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.

602.1.1 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.

602.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

602.3 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.

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602.4 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.

602.5 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 Investigations 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.

602.6 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.

602.7 CASE REVIEW

The Investigations Division supervisor should ensure case dispositions are reviewed on a periodic basis.

602.8 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 Investigations Division supervisor.

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Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigations 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.

602.9 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 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.

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.

602.9.1 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).

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602.9.2 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).

602.10 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a SART member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

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).

602.10.1 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

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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.

602.10.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

A SART member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been a significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

- (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

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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.

602.10.3 COLLECTION OF DNA REFERENCE SAMPLES

Reference samples of DNA collected directly from a victim of sexual assault, and reference samples of DNA collected from any individual that were voluntarily provided for the purpose of exclusion, shall be protected as provided in Penal Code § 679.12 (Penal Code § 680).

Asset Forfeiture

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with designated offenses.

603.1.1 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 Vallejo Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Vallejo Police Department is acting as the fiscal agent pursuant to a multi-agency agreement.

Forfeiture - The process by which legal ownership of an asset is transferred to a government or other authority.

Forfeiture reviewer - The department member assigned by the Chief of Police who is responsible for reviewing all forfeiture cases and for acting as the liaison between the Department and the assigned attorney.

Property subject to forfeiture - The following may be subject to forfeiture:

- (a) Property related to a narcotics offense, which includes (Heath and Safety Code § 11470; Health and Safety Code § 11470.1):
 1. Property (not including real property or vehicles) used, or intended for use, as a container for controlled substances, materials to manufacture controlled substances, etc.
 2. Interest in a vehicle (car, boat, airplane, other vehicle) used to facilitate the manufacture, possession for sale or sale of specified quantities of controlled substances.
 3. Money, negotiable instruments, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance, proceeds traceable to an exchange, etc.
 4. Real property when the owner is convicted of violating Health and Safety Code § 11366, Health and Safety Code § 11366.5 or Health and Safety Code § 11366.6 (drug houses) when the property was not used as a family residence or for other lawful purposes, or property owned by two or more persons, one of whom had no knowledge of its unlawful use.
 5. The expenses of seizing, eradicating, destroying or taking remedial action with respect to any controlled substance or its precursors upon conviction for the unlawful manufacture or cultivation of any controlled substance or its precursors.

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- (b) Property related to criminal profiteering (may include gang crimes), to include (Penal Code § 186.2; Penal Code § 186.3):
 - 1. Any property interest, whether tangible or intangible, acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity.
 - 2. All proceeds acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity, including all things of value that may have been received in exchange for the proceeds immediately derived from the pattern of criminal profiteering activity.

Seizure - The act of law enforcement officials taking property, cash or assets that have been used in connection with or acquired by specified illegal activities.

603.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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.

603.2.1 ASSET SEIZURE AUTHORITY

The following are underlying authority sections for Asset Seizure:

Health and Safety Codes § 11351, 11351.5, 11355, 11359, 11360, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, 11382, 11383 and Penal Code § 182 if involving the manufacture or conspiracy to commit any of the above offenses.

*Note - § 11358 H&S, marijuana cultivation alone does not qualify for asset seizure/forfeiture.

603.3 ASSET SEIZURE

Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

603.3.1 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.

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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).

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.

603.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following property should not be seized for forfeiture:

- (a) Cash and property that does not meet the forfeiture counsel's current minimum forfeiture thresholds should not be seized.
- (b) Real property is not subject to seizure, absent exigent circumstances, without a court order (Health and Safety Code § 11471).
- (c) A vehicle which may be lawfully driven on the highway if there is a community property interest in the vehicle by a person other than the suspect and the vehicle is the sole vehicle available to the suspect's immediate family (Health and Safety Code § 11470).
- (d) Vehicles, boats or airplanes owned by an "innocent owner," such as a common carrier with no knowledge of the suspected offense (Health and Safety Code § 11490).
- (e) Any property when the associated activity involves the possession of marijuana or related paraphernalia that is permissible under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Health and Safety Code § 11362.1).

603.4 PROCESSING SEIZED PROPERTY FOR FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

When property or cash subject to this policy is seized, the officer making the seizure should ensure compliance with the following:

- (a) Complete applicable seizure forms and present the appropriate copy to the person from whom the property is seized. If cash or property is seized from more than one person, a separate copy must be provided to each person, specifying the items seized. When property is seized and no one claims an interest in the property, the officer must leave the copy in the place where the property was found, if it is reasonable to do so.
- (b) Complete and submit a report and original seizure forms within 24 hours of the seizure, if practicable.

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- (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.

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.

603.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY

The Evidence/Property Unit Supervisor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following:

- (a) All property received for forfeiture is reasonably secured and properly stored to prevent waste and preserve its condition.
- (b) All property received for forfeiture is checked to determine if the property has been stolen.
- (c) All property received for forfeiture is retained in the same manner as evidence until forfeiture is finalized or the property is returned to the claimant or the person with an ownership interest.
- (d) Property received for forfeiture is not used unless the forfeiture action has been completed.

603.5.1 VEHICLES

Seized vehicles are handled in the following manner:

- (a) Members seizing a vehicle shall have it taken to a designated tow facility, after removing personal items from the vehicle and returning them to the owner or booking them into the Property Unit for safekeeping.
- (b) The designated Asset Forfeiture Reviewer shall maintain a log of expenses involved in a vehicle seizure. After the vehicle forfeiture is completed, he or she shall forward an expense total to the Solano County District Attorney's Office for reimbursement.
- (c) After a forfeiture hearing, a seized vehicle shall be returned to the defendant in the same condition as when it was seized, or sold at a public auction.

603.6 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.

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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 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.

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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.
 - (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 (Health and Safety Code § 11469).
 - (l) Providing copies of seized business records to the person or business from whom such records were seized, when requested (Health 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).

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603.7 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 (Health 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).

603.7.1 RECEIVING EQUITABLE SHARES

When participating in a joint investigation with a federal agency, the Vallejo 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.

603.8 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 such ownership did not arise subsequent to the date and time of arrest or notification 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

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

604.1.1 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 Vallejo Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Vallejo Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

604.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

604.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

604.3.1 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.

604.3.2 JUVENILE INFORMANTS

The use of informants under the age of 13 is prohibited.

Except for the enforcement of laws related to the commercial sale of alcohol, marijuana or tobacco products, a juvenile 13 years of age or older may only be used as an informant with the written consent of each of the following:

- (a) The juvenile's parents or legal guardians
- (b) The juvenile's attorney, if any
- (c) The court in which the juvenile's case is being handled, if applicable (Penal Code § 701.5)
- (d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

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604.3.3 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.

604.4 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, Crime Reduction Team 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 Vallejo 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 Crime Reduction Team 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 Crime Reduction Team 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.

604.4.1 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

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unsuitable will notify the supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a determination has been made by a supervisor, the informant should not be used by any member. 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.

604.5 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 Crime Reduction Team. The Crime Reduction Team 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, Crime Reduction Team supervisor or their authorized designees.

The Investigations Division Commander should arrange for an audit using a representative sample of randomly selected informant files on a periodic basis, but no less than one time per year. If the Crime Reduction Team supervisor is replaced, the files will be audited before the new supervisor takes over management of the files. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with file content and updating provisions of this policy. The audit should be conducted by a supervisor who does not have normal access to the informant files.

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604.5.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE

A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

- (a) Name and aliases
- (b) Date of birth
- (c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features
- (d) Photograph
- (e) Current home address and telephone numbers
- (f) Current employers, positions, addresses and telephone numbers
- (g) Vehicles owned and registration information
- (h) Places frequented
- (i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and his/her subsequent reliability
 1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification.
- (j) Name of the officer initiating use of the informant
- (k) Signed informant agreement
- (l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

See attachment: [CI PACKET.pdf](#)

604.6 INFORMANT PAYMENTS

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

604.6.1 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 Crime Reduction Team buy/expense fund.

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1. The Crime Reduction Team 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.
 1. The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
 2. A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.
 3. The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case.
 4. Authorization signatures from the Chief of Police and the City Manager are required for disbursement of the funds.
- (c) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.
 1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:
 - (a) Date
 - (b) Payment amount
 - (c) Vallejo 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.

604.6.2 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.

604.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS

The Crime Reduction Team 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

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (Penal Code § 859.7).

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to the policy include:

Eyewitness identification process - Any field identification, live lineup or photographic identification.

Field identification - A live presentation of an individual(s) 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.

605.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

605.3 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.

605.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM

The Investigations 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.
- (c) The name of the person administering the identification procedure.

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- (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.

The VPD Photo Line Up Admonishment Form can be found here: [See attachment: Photo Line Up Admonishment Form06052014_0000.pdf](#)

605.5 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).

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605.6 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the result of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report.

If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

605.6.1 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).

605.6.2 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).

605.7 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.

605.7.1 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).

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605.8 FIELD IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Field identifications, also known as field elimination show-ups or one-on-one identifications, may be helpful in certain cases, where exigent circumstances make it impracticable to conduct a photo or live lineup identifications. A field elimination show-up or one-on-one identification should not be used when independent probable cause exists to arrest a suspect. In such cases a live or photo lineup is the preferred course of action if eyewitness identification is contemplated.

When initiating a field identification, the member should observe the following guidelines:

- (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

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called “*Brady* information”) to a prosecuting attorney.

606.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

***Brady* information** - Information known or possessed by the Vallejo Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

606.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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.

606.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If an officer learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the officer or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor’s office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., confidential informant or attorney-client information, attorney work product), the officer should discuss the matter with a supervisor and/or prosecutor to determine the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they would affect the outcome of a criminal proceeding or trial. Determining whether evidence or facts are material often requires legal or even judicial review. If an officer is unsure whether evidence or facts are material, the officer should address the issue with a supervisor.

Personnel who are uncertain about whether evidence or facts are material should address the issue in a written memo to an appropriate prosecutor in coordination with the City Attorney’s Office. A copy of the memo should be retained in the Department case file.

606.4 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Whenever it is determined that *Brady* information is located in the personnel file of a member of this department who is a material witness in a criminal case, the following procedure shall apply:

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Brady Material Disclosure

- (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.

606.5 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.

606.6 TRAINING

Department members should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.

Unmanned Aerial System

607.1 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.

607.1.1 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.

607.2 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.

607.3 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.

607.4 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.

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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.

607.5 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.

607.6 PROHIBITED USE

The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.

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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.

607.7 RETENTION OF UAS DATA

Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established records retention schedule.

Warrant Service

608.1 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.

608.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

608.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The operations director (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy) shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved supervisor to determine the risk level of the warrant service.

The operations director will also 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.

608.4 SEARCH WARRANTS

Officers should receive authorization from a supervisor before preparing a search warrant application. Once authorization is received, the officer will prepare the affidavit and search warrant, consulting with the applicable prosecuting attorney as needed. He/she will also complete the risk assessment form and submit it, along with the warrant affidavit, to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

608.5 ARREST WARRANTS

If an officer reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the officer should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

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.

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608.6 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.
- (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).

608.7 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.

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- (e) Persons who are detained as part of the warrant service are handled appropriately under the circumstances.
- (f) Reasonable care provisions are made for children and dependent adults (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).
- (g) A list is made of all items seized and a copy provided to the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.
- (h) A copy of the search warrant is left at the location.
- (i) The condition of the property is documented with video recording or photographs after the search.

608.8 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.

608.9 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE

The search warrant affiant 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.

608.10 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

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the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The director should ensure that members of the Vallejo Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Vallejo 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.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Vallejo Police Department jurisdiction.

608.11 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.

608.12 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure officers receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.

608.13 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation related to the service of a warrant shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

608.14 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.

Operations Planning and Deconfliction

609.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of high-risk operations.

Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

609.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

Risk Assessment Form - This form is also known as the Tactical Site Survey Checklist and can be found on the department's shared drive or by following the link below.

609.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent duplicating efforts.

609.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to be the operations director. The Bureau Captain responsible for ESU is the operations director as outlined in this policy. In the absence of the operations director, the ESU commander will assume that role.

The operations director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The operations director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

609.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

609.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION

Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

[See attachment: Tactical Survey Checklist.pdf](#)

When preparing the form, the officer should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present and

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the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems (if available and in use by the department), firearm records, commercial databases and property records. Where appropriate, the officer should also submit information to these resources.

The officer should gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards and obstacles.
- (b) Maps of the location.
- (c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.
- (d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).
- (e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).
- (f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations).
- (g) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).
- (h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

609.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor and the operations director.

The supervisor and operations director shall confer and determine the level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

609.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS

If the operations director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the operations director should:

- (a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:
 - 1. Emergency Services Unit (ESU)
 - 2. Additional personnel

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3. Outside agency assistance
 4. Special equipment
 5. Medical personnel
 6. Persons trained in negotiation
 7. Additional surveillance
 8. Canines
 9. Evidence/Property Unit or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
 10. Forensic specialists
 11. Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations
- (b) Contact the appropriate department members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.
- (c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.
- (d) Coordinate the actual operation.

609.5 DECONFLICTION

Deconfliction systems are designed to identify persons and locations associated with investigations or law enforcement operations and alert participating agencies when others are planning or conducting operations in close proximity or time or are investigating the same individuals, groups or locations. These systems are not currently in use by the department; however, this section will remain as a placeholder for possible future use.

609.6 OPERATIONS PLAN

The operations director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

- (a) Operation goals, objectives, and strategies.
- (b) Operation location and people:
 1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
 2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces,

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- availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids
3. Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service)
 4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties, and children
- (c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational plan.
1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.
- (d) Participants and their roles.
1. An adequate number of uniformed officers should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.
 2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.
- (e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups, and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.
- (f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.
- (g) Use of force issues.
- (h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).
- (i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.
- (j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals, and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Senior and Disability Victimization, Child and Dependent Adult Safety, and Animal Control policies.
- (k) Communications plan.
- (l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing, and approving reports.

609.6.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION

Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be filed with the report. The operations plan shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

609.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING

A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.

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- (a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants' understanding of the operations plan.
- (b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant, if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.
- (c) The operations director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.
 - 1. Exceptions may be made by the operations director for officers who are conducting surveillance or working under cover. However, those members exempt from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests, if necessary.
- (d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.
 - 1. It is the responsibility of the operations director to ensure that the Communications Center is notified of the time and location of the operation, and to provide a copy of the operation plan prior to officers arriving at the location.
 - 2. If the radio channel needs to be monitored by the Communications Center, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practicable, but at a minimum should receive a copy of the operation plan.
 - 3. The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

609.8 ESU PARTICIPATION

If the operations director determines that ESU participation is appropriate, the director and the ESU supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The ESU supervisor shall assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the ESU supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

609.9 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding planned operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

609.10 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING

High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any ESU debriefing.

609.11 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant should ensure officers and ESU team members who participate in operations subject to this policy should receive periodic training including, but not limited to,

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topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts and reporting requirements.

Cellular Site Simulator Usage and Privacy

610.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to set guidelines and requirements pertaining to cellular site simulator technology usage and privacy. Any changes to this policy - including authorized uses of the cellular site simulator technology by the Vallejo Police Department - will be made in compliance with California Government Code Section 53166.

610.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to respect the privacy rights and civil liberties of individuals and to follow the Constitution, particularly the First and Fourth Amendments, the California Constitution, and all applicable laws.

610.3 BASIS FOR POLICY

Government Code § 53166(b) requires all law enforcement organizations that use cellular communications interception technology, including cellular site simulator technology, to:

- (a) Maintain reasonable security procedures and practices, including operational, administrative, technical and physical safeguards, to protect information gathered through the use of cellular communications interception technology from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure.
- (b) Implement a usage and privacy policy to ensure that the collection, use, maintenance, sharing and dissemination of information gathered through the use of cellular communications interception technology complies with all applicable law and is consistent with respect for an individual's privacy and civil liberties. The usage and privacy policy shall be available in writing to the public, and, if the local agency has an internet website, the usage and privacy policy shall be posted conspicuously on that internet website. The usage and privacy policy shall, at a minimum, include all of the following:
 1. The authorized purposes for using cellular communications interception technology and for collecting information using that technology
 2. A description of the job title or other designation of the employees who are authorized to use or access information collected through the use of cellular communications interception technology
 3. A description of how the local agency will monitor its own use of cellular communications interception technology to ensure the accuracy of the information collected and compliance with all applicable laws, including laws providing for process and time period system audits
 4. The existence of a memorandum of understanding or other agreement with another local agency or any 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

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5. The purpose of, the process for, and restrictions on the sharing of information gathered through the use of communications interception technology with other local agencies and persons
6. The length of time information gathered through the use of 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 use only department-approved devices and usage shall be in compliance with department security procedures, the department's usage and privacy procedures and all applicable laws.

610.4 HOW THE TECHNOLOGY WORKS

Cellular site simulator technology relies on the use of cellular site simulators. Cellular site simulators, as governed by this policy, function by transmitting as a cell tower. In response to the signals emitted by the simulator, cellular devices in proximity of the simulator identify it as the most attractive cell tower in the area and thus transmit signals to the simulator that identifies the device in the same way that they would a networked tower. **Cellular site simulator technology does not capture nor receive any content such as text messages, voicemails, applications, multimedia messages, etc. It does not have the capability of listening to phone calls. The City of Vallejo will not add software or otherwise modify the equipment in any way to enable these capacities**

A cellular site simulator receives signals and uses an industry-standard unique identifying number assigned by a device manufacturer or cellular network provider to distinguish between the incoming signals until the targeted device is located. Once the cellular site simulator identifies the specific cellular device for which it is looking, it will obtain the signaling information relating only to that particular phone, rejecting all others.

When used in a mass casualty event, the cellular site simulator will obtain signaling information from all devices in the simulator's target vicinity for the limited purpose of locating persons in need of assistance or to further recovery efforts. Any information received from the cellular devices during this time will only be used for these limited purposes and all such information received will be purged at the conclusion of the effort in accordance with this policy. A mass casualty incident is a natural disaster such as an earthquake or fire; a terrorist attack; or any event resulting in imminent loss of life or injury.

610.4.1 INFORMATION OBTAINED

By transmitting as a cell tower, cellular site simulators acquire identifying information from cellular devices. As employed by the Vallejo Police Department, this information is limited. Cellular site simulators employed by the Vallejo Police Department will be limited to providing only:

- (a) Azimuth (an angular measurement in a spherical coordinate system)
- (b) Signal strength

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- (c) Device identifier for the target device when locating a single individual or all device identifiers for a mass casualty incident

Cellular site simulators do not function as GPS locators, as they will not obtain or download any location information from the device or its applications.

Cellular site simulators used by the Vallejo Police Department shall not be used to collect the contents of any communication, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3121 (c).

Cellular site simulators employed by the Vallejo Police Department shall not capture emails, texts, contact lists, images or any other data contained on the phone. In addition, the cellular site simulators shall not be used by the Vallejo Police Department to collect subscriber account information (for example, an account holder's name, address or telephone number).

610.5 AUTHORIZED PURPOSES

The authorized purposes for using cellular communications interception technology and for collecting information using that technology are to:

- (a) Locate missing persons
- (b) Locate at-risk individuals
- (c) Locate victims of mass casualty incidents
- (d) Assist in felony investigations
- (e) Apprehend fugitives

The cellular site simulator shall not be used to target First Amendment activities, such as protests and gatherings at places of worship. The cellular site simulator also shall not be used for immigration enforcement purposes, including the sharing of information derived from the equipment with federal immigration authorities including Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol (CPB).

610.5.1 LEGAL AUTHORITY

Cellular site simulator technology may only be used by the Vallejo Police Department with a search warrant or for an identified exigency, with a concurrent application for a search warrant. A search warrant application shall be made no later than 72 hours after use in an identified exigency. When using cellular site simulator technology to assist in an investigation, Vallejo Police personnel may only attempt to locate cellular devices whose unique identifiers are already known to law enforcement unless used for a mass casualty incident.

When making any application to a court, members of the Vallejo Police Department shall disclose appropriately and accurately the underlying purpose and activities for which an order or authorization is sought. Search warrants for the use of a cellular site simulator must include sufficient information to ensure that the courts are aware that the technology is being used. An application for the use of a cellular site simulator shall inform the court about how law enforcement intends to address the deletion of data not associated with the target phone.

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If cellular site technology is used based on exigency, then the above requirements will be met by applying for a search warrant concurrently with the use of the device whenever possible and no later than 72 hours after use. An exigency is defined as an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury.

610.6 JOB TITLES, DESIGNATIONS AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The Vallejo Police Department's cellular site simulator shall be operated and maintained by Vallejo Police Department detectives assigned to the investigations division surveillance unit, currently known as the Crime Reduction Team (CRT). Personnel shall be specifically trained in such technology and authorized for its use by the Chief of Police or his designee. Such personnel shall be limited to designated detectives. No other personnel shall be allowed to use this technology or access information collected through the use of this technology. The Chief of Police may withdraw authorization for use of the technology as a consequence of a disciplinary proceeding, or as appropriate under any circumstances consistent with law.

Training requirements for the above employees include completion of training by the manufacturer of the cellular communications interception technology or appropriate subject matter experts as identified by the Vallejo Police Department. Such training shall include and follow applicable State and Federal laws, including California privacy laws. Detectives assigned to CRT at the time of the approval of this policy shall be trained by the manufacturer regarding use of the cellular site simulator. Prior to its use by subsequent detectives assigned to CRT, those detectives shall receive instruction from an individual previously trained by the manufacturer and designated by the Investigations Division Commander. The Investigations Division Commander shall maintain a record of individuals who have completed training and are authorized to use the cellular site simulator.

610.7 AGENCY MONITORING AND CONTROLS

The Vallejo Police Department will monitor its use of cellular site simulator technology to ensure the accuracy of the information collected and compliance with all applicable laws, including laws providing for process and time period system audits. Prior to approving use of the cellular site simulator, the Investigations Division Commander or their designee shall ensure that the proposed use complies with all applicable laws and this policy. The Investigations Division Commander or their designee shall quarterly review all deployment logs for compliance with applicable laws and policy and shall conduct any further audits required by law. The Investigations Division Commander, or their designee, shall ensure that process and time period system audits are conducted in accordance with law and this policy.

610.7.1 DEPLOYMENT LOG

Prior to deployment of the technology, the use of a cellular site simulator by the Vallejo Police Department must be approved by the Investigations Division Commander or their designee. Each use of the cellular site simulator device requires the completion of a log by the user. The log shall include the following information at a minimum:

- (a) The name of the search warrant affiant/operator

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- (b) The reason for each use (fugitive, investigation, etc.), list authorized use
- (c) Whether the target phone was located or not, and if not the reason the search was unsuccessful or incomplete
- (d) Whether the equipment was used pursuant to a warrant or legally permissible exigency with a warrant subsequently obtained

610.7.2 ANNUAL REPORT

The Cellular Site Simulator Program Coordinator shall provide the Chief of Police with an annual report that contains all of the above information. The report shall also contain the following information for the preceding 12-month period:

- (a) The number of times cellular site simulator technology was used
- (b) The number of times the Vallejo Police Department used the cellular site simulator for another agency
- (c) The number of times the equipment was deployed:
 - 1. To make an arrest or attempt to make an arrest
 - 2. To locate an at-risk person
 - 3. To aid in search and rescue efforts
 - 4. For any other reason

The effectiveness of each deployment: The deployment log will be made available to the public and posted online on a quarterly basis with redaction of information related to any ongoing investigations or other exempt material

610.8 INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

Any request from an outside agency to use the Vallejo Police Department's cellular site simulator must be approved by the Investigations Division Commander or their designee. Prior to the device being used on behalf of the requesting agency, there must be a written agreement between the requesting agency and the Vallejo Police Department. The requesting agency must agree to adhere to this policy, which shall be provided to them. The cellular site simulator will be operated by trained members of the Vallejo Police Department. No outside agency members shall operate the cellular site simulator.

Upon approval, the cellular site simulator will be utilized for the requesting agency pending availability and only for the purposes authorized under Section 610.5.

Should there be simultaneous requests from outside agencies to utilize the cellular site simulator, the Investigations Division Commander or their designee will determine which agency incident has priority.

610.9 SHARING OF INFORMATION

The Vallejo Police Department will share information gathered through the use of cellular site simulator technology with other law enforcement agencies that have a right to know and a need

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to know the information requested. A right to know is the legal authority to receive information pursuant to a court order, statutory law or case law. A need to know is a compelling reason to request information such as direct involvement in an investigation.

Information will be shared only with agencies in accordance with a lawful purpose and limited to a court order, search warrant or identified exigency on the part of the agency. The Vallejo Police Department will not share information outside of the legal parameters necessary for the lawful purpose. All requests for information shall be reviewed by the Cellular Site Simulator Program Coordinator or other individual as designated by the Chief of Police.

The agency with which the information is shared ("recipient agency") shall be designated as the custodian of such information. The recipient agency shall be responsible for observance of all conditions of the use of the information including the prevention of unauthorized use, retention of information and destruction of information.

610.10 RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF INFORMATION

The Vallejo Police Department may keep captured data as evidence for use in a felony criminal investigation only when specifically authorized in a search warrant and in accordance with applicable state laws regarding search warrants and electronic information. The storage of this information shall be documented in a Vallejo Police Department crime report.

In all other circumstances where it is not specifically authorized by a search warrant, the Vallejo Police Department shall destroy all information intercepted by the cellular site simulator equipment as soon as the objective of the information request is accomplished in accordance with the following:

- (a) When the cellular site simulator equipment is used to locate a known cellular device, all data shall be deleted upon locating the cellular device and no fewer than once daily for a known cellular device
- (b) When the cellular site simulator equipment is used in a search and rescue operation, all data must be deleted as soon as the person or persons in need of assistance have been located, and in any event no less than once every ten days
- (c) Prior to deploying the cellular site simulator equipment for a subsequent operation, ensure the equipment has been cleared of any previous operational data
- (d) No data derived or recorded by cellular site simulator software or equipment will be stored on any server, device, cloud-based storage system or in any capacity

Report John Program

611.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Report John Program (RJP) was created to reduce human trafficking and prostitution in high impacted areas by targeting sex buyer activity.

611.2 BACKGROUND

Street level prostitution and human trafficking is a plague on the city. The Vallejo Police Department has entered into an agreement with the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking to bring the RJP to citizens of Vallejo.

RJP enables the community to report sex buying activity through a website. The citizen can provide vehicle and suspect information which is then evaluated by the Vallejo Police Department. If deemed appropriate, a "Letter of Visibility" is sent to the registered owner of a suspected vehicle alerting them that their vehicle was seen in an area known for high levels of prostitution. This also educates the registered owner about the dangers of prostitution and related illicit activities.

611.3 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department will strive to reduce human trafficking and prostitution. Community tips reporting sex buying activities and human trafficking will be received through the Reportjohn.org website.

A designee of the Community Services Section will evaluate each tip, and if appropriate, a "Letter of Visibility" will be mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle involved in the suspected activity. The tips and disposition of each tip will be collected and stored for a period of one year from when received.

611.4 GOALS

- Increase communication with community members through the Reportjohn.org website relating to suspected sex buying, prostitution, and human trafficking activity.
- Identify sex buyers and provide education and deterrence through "Letters of Visibility".
- Receive viable tip information to assist with current or future prostitution and/or human trafficking investigations.

611.5 ONLINE TIP REPORTING

If provided by the tipster, Reportjohn.org can collect the following information:

- (a) Date and time of tip.
- (b) Photographs of the vehicle or activity observed.
- (c) Make, Model, Color, State and license plate of vehicle.
- (d) Date and time the activity was observed.
- (e) The city the activity was observed in.

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- (f) Address or location of the activity.
- (g) Narrative section describing the activity.
- (h) Description of the driver.
- (i) Any additional notes entered by the citizen.

611.6 TIP ENTRY AND EVALUATION

[Report John](#) will send tips to the Vallejo Police Department at a pre-determined email address. The tips will then be reviewed and processed by the Community Services Section. The process will consist of the following steps:

- (a) Check RMS for prior matching entries.
- (b) Run vehicle license plate through DMV.
- (c) Confirm DMV make matches the tip information.
- (d) Evaluate registration address and address of tip to determine proximity.
- (e) Evaluate activity witnessed.
- (f) If appropriate, mail out "Letter of Visibility".

611.7 SAFEGUARDS

A "Letter of Visibility" will not be mailed if any of the following exist:

1. The reported vehicle is registered to an address within a four (4) block radius of the location of the suspected activity. Absent other prevailing factors, the occurrence will be presumed to be a resident regularly driving through the area.
2. If the descriptors provided in the tip regarding the vehicle description (make, model, color) do not match the DMV records. (Example: The tip describes a blue Honda and the DMV record returns to a red Toyota).
3. No less than two (2) tips are received regarding the same vehicle in a 12 (twelve) month period.

611.8 INFORMING THE REGISTERED OWNER OF VEHICLE

See attachment: [Report John Letter.pdf](#)

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 are 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 should attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.
- (f) Personnel should not alter Department equipment unless approved by a supervisor.
- (g) Surrender of Property and Equipment;
 1. Upon separation from the Department, personnel are required to surrender all Department property in their possession. Any exception shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or a designee.
 2. Personnel may be held financially responsible for failing to return issued items.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

Members seeking reimbursement for items damaged in the line of duty shall submit a memo to their supervisor documenting the cost and date of purchase of the item and the circumstances and manner in which it became damaged. Members shall, upon request, submit damaged items for inspection.

- (a) 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

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proper procedures. The supervisor's report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss or damage.

- (b) 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 or his/her designee, who will then forward the claim to the Finance Department.
- (c) 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 or work related equipment.
 - 1. The maximum reimbursement to any member whose watch may be damaged or destroyed in the line of duty should not exceed \$150.00, pro-rated as applicable.
- (d) Generally, with the exception of watches, personal items not required as part of the uniform do not qualify for reimbursement.

Life Expectancy

- (a) In those instances where payment is authorized, only an actual loss will be compensated. Where an item has been possessed for a period of time, pro-rated reimbursement may be made, based upon life expectancy of the item. The following schedule denotes the average life expectancy of items and will be used as a guide for their replacement.
- (b) Life Expectancy Schedule of Uniform and Equipment Items:
 - (a) Baseball Cap-3 years
 - (b) Patrol Jacket-5 years
 - (c) Uniform Trousers/MC Breeches-5 years
 - (d) Leather Jacket-15 years
 - (e) Uniform Shirt-5 years
 - (f) Motorcycle Boots-Issued
 - (g) Leather gear/Helmet-10 years (issued)
 - (h) Service Firearm-Indefinite (issued)
 - (i) Badge/cap piece/name tag-Indefinite (issued)
 - (j) Handcuffs-Indefinite (issued)
 - (k) Baton-25 years (issued)
 - (l) Safety Glasses-10 years (unless Rx changes)
 - (m) Flashlight-5 years (issued)
 - (n) Uniform Raincoat-5 years (issued)
 - (o) Uniform Rain pants-5 years
 - (p) Patrol Boots - 2 yrs
- (c) Civilian Clothing

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- (a) Suit-5 years
- (b) Shirt/Blouse-5 years
- (c) Necktie-10 year
- (d) Shoes-3 years
- (e) Non-uniform Holster, Cuff case/Badge holder-5 years
- (f) Topcoat (including cloth or rubber raincoat)-5 years
- (g) Watch (\$150.00 limit) 5 years

700.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Appropriate verbal notification to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as practicable, followed by a memorandum describing the damage or loss of property or equipment shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor, prior to the employee going off duty, unless otherwise directed by the supervisor.

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) Appropriate verbal notification shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.
- (b) A written report or memorandum shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty, unless otherwise directed by the supervisor.

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 Department employee present or the Department employee responsible for the property to make appropriate verbal notification to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit, to be followed up with a memorandum describing the damage and the circumstances that caused it prior to going off duty, unless otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

Police Facility, Building Security, Parking and Gym

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Admittance to Department facilities shall be controlled to maintain security while providing access, accommodation and service to the public. In addition, Vallejo Police Building facilities shall be maintained by the City and employees to provide a mutually acceptable working atmosphere and to promote employee safety and security.

701.2 DEPARTMENT SECURITY

The Department building is a controlled environment as follows:

- (a) *Non-public area* - any portion of the facility beyond the front lobby and information desk.
- (b) *Non-accessible area* - a location within the facility to which only assigned personnel are permitted access.

Exterior doors to the facility, except the front lobby doors, shall be kept closed and locked at all times.

- (a) Persons entering non-public areas of the facility shall have business in that area, provide appropriate identification to Information Desk personnel, and be admitted by a member or employee authorized to grant such access.
- (b) Members and employees who allow individuals into non-public areas of the facility shall provide or ensure supervision adequate to maintain Department security.
- (c) Personnel shall challenge any unidentified, unescorted person found in a non-public area of the facility and shall escort them to a public area or to the proper location for assistance.
- (d) Vendors and delivery persons shall be escorted and supervised while in non-public areas. Maintenance and construction workers shall be screened, at the discretion of the Professional Standards Division commander, prior to being permitted unsupervised access.
- (e) Access to the following non-accessible areas is limited to personnel who work or provide supervision in those areas. All other persons, including other Departmental personnel, shall be admitted only under escort or upon the approval of a supervisor.
 - 1. Computer Rooms
 - 2. Electrical Rooms
 - 3. Telephone Room

701.3 POLICE FACILITY PARKING

Department Parking Policy;

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Police Facility, Building Security, Parking and Gym

- (a) Except as provided in this order, Departmental personnel and visitors to the main station on Amador Street are prohibited from parking personal vehicles on Department property.
- (b) Green zones in front of the main station are intended for the convenience of the public. On-duty personnel shall not park their personal vehicles in green zones during normal business hours. Off-duty personnel shall not park personal vehicles in green zones for longer than the specified time.
- (c) Red zone restrictions are not waived for personal vehicles or members or employees and may be enforced.

Use of off-street parking spaces in the main station lot shall be limited to the following:

- (a) On-duty members or employees may park personal vehicles in "Reserved" spaces 1 through 6, adjacent to the south end of the main station building, between the hours of 1830 and 0730 on weekdays and at any time on weekends.
- (b) Parking spaces on the west and south sides of the main station lot, except as identified in the preceding paragraphs, shall be used for official vehicles only.
- (c) Parking spaces at the north end of the main station lot shall be reserved for Bureau of Investigations vehicles.
- (d) No vehicle should be parked on Department property in a manner which impedes immediate use of any Department vehicle.

The Watch Commander shall monitor compliance with the regulations set forth in this order and shall ensure that violators are subject to appropriate statutory enforcement and/or administrative action.

701.4 USE OF FACILITY AND EXERCISE EQUIPMENT

Facility Building:

The use of the Department building and equipment is strictly reserved for law enforcement purposes. It is the responsibility of Personnel to treat the main facility building as well as other spaces maintained by the Vallejo Police Department with due regard for a clean, well maintained and professional appearance.

- (a) Personnel shall not damage, mark or deface any surfaces in any Department building. A supervisor's authorization is required to affix any material in any manner to Department walls.
- (b) Personnel shall not post notices of a derogatory or inappropriate nature, or mark, alter, or deface any posted notice of the Department.
- (c) Supervisors shall make periodic, but no less than annual, inspections of the building or other spaces maintained by the Vallejo Police Department to assure compliance of this policy.

Facility Gym/Exercise Equipment:

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The Department provides and maintains a gym area and an array of physical exercise equipment for use by personnel. Such use is a privilege, strictly voluntary and limited to off-duty hours unless otherwise authorized.

- (a) Personnel are required to maintain themselves in a good physical condition which permits the full, satisfactory discharge of their duties. It is the responsibility of the individual member or employee to determine in what manner this shall be accomplished.
- (b) Use of the Department gym and equipment is limited to authorized persons, as determined by the Chief of Police.
 - 1. Personnel shall utilize exercise equipment properly, in accordance with instructions.
 - 2. If a member or employee notices any hazardous or damaged equipment that could result in an injury they shall, as soon as practical, report the issue to a supervisor or the Watch Commander.

Personal Communication Devices

702.1 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.

702.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

702.3 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.

702.3.1 CALIFORNIA ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT (CALECPA)

No member is authorized to be the sole possessor of a department-issued PCD. Department-issued PCDs can be retrieved, reassigned, accessed or used by any member as directed by a supervisor without notice. Member use of a department-issued PCD and use of a personal PCD at

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work or for work-related business constitutes specific consent for access for department purposes. Prior to conducting an administrative search of a PCD, supervisors should consult legal counsel to ensure access is consistent with CalECPA (Penal Code § 1546; Penal Code § 1546.1).

702.4 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.
 - 1. Members may use personally owned PCDs on-duty for routine administrative work as authorized by the Chief of Police.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Use of a personally owned PCD while at work or for work-related business constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy data to meet the needs of the Department, which may include litigation, public records retention and release obligations and internal investigations. If the PCD is carried on-duty, members will provide the Department with the telephone number of the device.
- (g) 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 Vallejo 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 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

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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.

702.5 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. Department-issued or funded PCDs are provided as a convenience to facilitate on-duty performance only. Such devices and the associated telephone number 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 either be secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or will be turned off when leaving the workplace.

702.6 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.

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702.7 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.
 - 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.

702.8 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.

702.9 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

703.1 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.

703.2 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.

703.2.1 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.

703.2.2 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.

703.3 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Certain items shall be maintained in all department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties.

703.3.1 PATROL VEHICLES

Officers shall inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the following equipment, at a minimum, is present in the vehicle:

- 20 Emergency road flares
- 2 Sticks yellow crayon or chalk
- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, Incl. protective gloves
- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- Issued equipment that should be stored or available:
 - Traffic Safety Vest
 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
 - Evidence Collection Kit

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703.3.2 UNMARKED VEHICLES

An employee driving unmarked department vehicles shall ensure that the minimum following equipment is present in the vehicle:

- 20 Emergency road flares
- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, Incl. protective gloves
- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- Issued equipment that should be stored or available:
 - Traffic Safety Vest
 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
 - Evidence Collection Kit

703.4 VEHICLE REFUELING

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Vehicles shall only be refueled at the authorized location.

703.5 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 shall notify dispatch over the radio 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.

703.6 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 or lightbar covers at all times. Non-sworn employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

Vehicle Use

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department vehicles are used appropriately. This policy provides guidelines for on- and off-duty use of department vehicles and shall not be construed to create or imply any contractual obligation by the City of Vallejo to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

704.2 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments, and other considerations.

704.3 USE OF VEHICLES

704.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES

The Watch Commander shall ensure a copy of the shift assignment roster indicating member assignments and vehicle numbers is completed for each shift and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. If a member exchanges vehicles during the member's shift, the new vehicle number shall be documented on the roster.

704.3.2 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES

Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Watch Commander. A notation will be made on the shift assignment roster indicating the member's name and vehicle number.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to vehicle transportation duties to and from the maintenance yard or carwash.

704.3.3 INSPECTIONS

Members shall be responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before taking the vehicle into service and at the conclusion of their shifts. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents, or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than a member of this department should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized or personal items have not been left in the vehicle.

When transporting any person in custody, the transporting member shall search all areas of the vehicle that are accessible by the person before and after that person is transported.

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All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle.

704.3.4 SECURITY AND UNATTENDED VEHICLES

Unattended vehicles should be locked and secured at all times. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging). Officers who exit a vehicle rapidly in an emergency situation or to engage in a foot pursuit must carefully balance the need to exit the vehicle quickly with the need to secure the vehicle.

Members shall ensure all weapons are secured while the vehicle is unattended.

704.3.5 MDT

Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) shall log onto the MDT with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDT, the member shall notify the Communications Center. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

704.3.6 VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM

Patrol and other vehicles, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, may be equipped with a system designed to track the vehicle's location. While the system may provide vehicle location and other information, members are not relieved of their responsibility to use required communication practices to report their location and status.

Members shall not make any unauthorized modifications to the system. At the start of each shift, members shall verify that the system is on and report any malfunctions to their supervisor. If the member finds that the system is not functioning properly at any time during the shift, he/she should exchange the vehicle for one with a working system, if available.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time. However, access to historical data by other than supervisors will require Division Commander approval. This system shall only be used for Emergency Purposes Only.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

704.3.7 KEYS

Members approved to operate marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the key as part of their initial equipment distribution. Members who are assigned a specific vehicle should be issued keys for that vehicle.

The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member's chain of command.

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704.3.8 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS

Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than City personnel or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty, or as otherwise authorized, to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except as stated in the Ride-Along Policy.

704.3.9 PARKING

Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent department-related business requires otherwise, members driving department vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Department vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to department vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

704.3.10 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS

There shall be no modifications, additions or removal of any equipment or accessories without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.

704.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES

Department vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform the member's regular assignment.

704.4.1 ON-DUTY USE

Vehicle assignments shall be based on the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Vehicles may be reassigned or utilized by other department members at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

704.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE

Circumstances may arise where department vehicles must be used by members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home department vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

- (a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the department.
- (b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.
- (c) The member lives within a reasonable distance (generally not to exceed a 60-minute drive time) of the Vallejo City limits.
- (d) Off-street parking will be available at the member's residence.
- (e) Vehicles will be locked when not attended.

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- (f) All firearms, weapons and control devices will be removed from the interior of the vehicle and properly secured in the residence when the vehicle is not attended, unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage.

704.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member's residence, the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Residence in the City of Vallejo is a prime consideration for assignment of a take-home vehicle. Members who reside outside the City of Vallejo may be required to secure the vehicle at a designated location or the Department at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Members shall sign a take-home vehicle agreement that outlines certain standards, including, but not limited to, how the vehicle shall be used, where it shall be parked when the member is not on-duty, vehicle maintenance responsibilities and member enforcement actions.

Members are cautioned that under federal and local tax rules, personal use of a City vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member's tax adviser.

Criteria for use of take-home vehicles include the following:

- (a) Vehicles shall only be used for work-related purposes and shall not be used for personal errands or transports, unless special circumstances exist and the Chief of Police or a Division Commander gives authorization.
- (b) Vehicles may be used to transport the member to and from the member's residence for work-related purposes.
- (c) Vehicles will not be used when off-duty except:
 1. In circumstances when a member has been placed on call by the Chief of Police or Division Commanders and there is a high probability that the member will be called back to duty.
 2. When the member is performing a work-related function during what normally would be an off-duty period, including vehicle maintenance or travelling to or from a work-related activity or function.
 3. When the member has received permission from the Chief of Police or Division Commanders.
 4. When the vehicle is being used by the Chief of Police, Division Commanders or members who are in on-call administrative positions.
 5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators.
- (d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their duty firearms and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.
- (e) The two-way communications radio, MDT and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation and assigned to duties.

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- (f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.
 - 1. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
 - 2. All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
 - 3. All department identification, portable radios and equipment should be secured.
- (g) Vehicles are to be parked off-street at the member's residence unless prior arrangements have been made with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. If the vehicle is not secured inside a locked garage, all firearms and kinetic impact weapons shall be removed and properly secured in the residence (see the Firearms Policy regarding safe storage of firearms at home).
- (h) Vehicles are to be secured at the member's residence or the appropriate department facility, at the discretion of the Department when a member will be away (e.g., on vacation) for periods exceeding one week.
 - 1. If the vehicle remains at the residence of the member, the Department shall have access to the vehicle.
 - 2. If the member is unable to provide access to the vehicle, it shall be parked at the Department.
- (i) The member is responsible for the care and maintenance of the vehicle.

704.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the Vallejo Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Officers may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

Officers driving take-home vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

704.4.5 MAINTENANCE

Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Department. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

- (a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/maintenance requirements and damage.
- (b) It is the member's responsibility to ensure that the assigned vehicle is maintained according to the established service and maintenance schedule.

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- (c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the department supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.
- (d) The Department shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.
- (e) When leaving the vehicle at the maintenance facility, the member will complete a vehicle repair card explaining the service or repair, and leave it on the seat or dash.
- (f) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.
- (g) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

704.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES

Vehicles are assigned to various bureaus and their use is restricted to the respective bureau and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a bureau supervisor. Any member operating an unmarked vehicle shall record vehicle usage on the sign-out log maintained in the bureau for that purpose. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to the bureau to which the vehicle is assigned shall also record the use with the Watch Commander on the shift assignment roster.

704.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE

When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic collision or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Watch Commander. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

704.7 TOLL ROAD USAGE

Law enforcement vehicles are not routinely exempted from incurring toll road charges.

To avoid unnecessary toll road charges, all members operating department vehicles on a toll road shall adhere to the following:

- (a) Members operating department vehicles for any reason other than in response to an emergency shall pay the appropriate toll charge or utilize the appropriate toll way transponder. Members may submit a request for reimbursement from the City for any toll fees incurred in the course of official business.
- (b) Members passing through a toll plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall notify, in writing, the appropriate Division Commander within five working days explaining the circumstances.

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704.8 ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE

When operating any department vehicle while off-duty, members may dress in a manner appropriate for their intended activity. Whenever in view of or in contact with the public, attire and appearance, regardless of the activity, should be suitable to reflect positively upon the Department.

Cash Handling, Security and Management

705.1 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.

705.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

705.3 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.

705.4 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.

705.5 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 or the City.

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Cash Handling, Security and Management

705.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING

Those who handle cash as part of their property or Crime Reduction Team supervisor duties shall discharge those duties in accordance with the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

Employees who accept payment for department services shall discharge those duties in accordance with the procedures established for those tasks.

Military Equipment

706.1 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).

706.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy shall have the same meaning as set forth in Government Code § 7070 and include the following:

include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – Vallejo City Council

Military equipment – Includes the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- 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. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in [Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code](#), with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

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- "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD).
- The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons..
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.
- Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (15), "military equipment" does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the federal Defense Logistics Agency.

706.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment. All military equipment shall be used for law enforcement purposes only. Further, all military equipment shall only be used as permitted by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of California and California Penal Code § 835a, and consistent with all applicable Vallejo Police Department policies, including but not limited to policies 300 (use of force), 307 (firearms), 312 (search and seizure), 407 (hostage and barricade incidents), 408 (response to bomb calls) and 607 (UAS operations).

Violations of this policy shall be subject to the investigation and disciplinary procedures set forth at Vallejo Police Department Policy 1011.

706.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall 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 Vallejo 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.

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- (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.
- (h) Pending establishment of these procedures and in addition thereto, members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions through the Vallejo Police Department's online portal: https://vallejopd.hosted.civicleve.com/your_vpd/connect/contact_us
- (i) For a law enforcement agency, the procedures by which members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of military equipment, and how the law enforcement agency will ensure that each complaint, concern, or question receives a response in a timely manner.

706.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

An inventory of all military equipment with a description of each piece of equipment, the quantity, capabilities, expected lifespan, and fiscal impact is posted on the Vallejo Police Department's website and incorporated herein by reference.

See attachment: [Military Equipment Inventory Attachment 040824.pdf](#)

706.5 TRAINING

All officers are required to complete a POST-certified basic training academy and field training prior to utilizing any military equipment, as well as four hours of arrest and control training every two years. Additional training applicable to specific equipment may be offered or required by Vallejo Police Department Policy.

706.6 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.

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- (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.

706.7 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency engaged in a collaborative effort with the department within this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy. Outside agencies providing mutual aid in Vallejo or otherwise independently engaged in law enforcement operations within Vallejo, shall comply with their respective departmental policies.

Use in Exigent Circumstances

In exigent circumstances and with the approval of the Chief of Police or designee, the department may acquire, borrow and/or use military equipment that is not included in the military equipment inventory section of this policy.

In accordance with this section, if the department acquires, borrows, and/or uses military equipment in exigent circumstances, it must take all of the following actions.

- (a) Provide written notice of the acquisition or use to the City Council within 30 days following commencement of such exigent circumstance, unless such information is confidential or privileged under local, state or federal law.
- (b) If it is anticipated that the use will continue beyond the exigent circumstance, submit a proposed amended military equipment policy to the City Council within 90 days following the borrowing, acquisition and / or use, and receive approval for continued use.
- (c) Include the equipment in the department's next annual military equipment report.

706.8 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

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706.9 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

The Communications Center

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the basic functions of the Communications Center. It addresses the immediate information needs of the Department in the course of its normal daily activities and during emergencies.

800.1.1 FCC COMPLIANCE

Vallejo Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and guidelines.

800.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to provide 24-hour telephone service to the public for information and for routine or emergency assistance. The Department provides two-way radio capability providing continuous communication between the Communications Center and department members in the field.

800.3 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER SECURITY

The communications function is vital and central to all emergency service operations. The safety and security of the Communications Center, its members and its equipment must be a high priority.

Access to the Communications Center shall be limited to the Communications Center members, the Watch Commander, command staff and department members with a specific business-related purpose.

800.4 COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURES

Communications Section Procedures established in accordance with this order and published in the Public Safety Communications Center Procedure Manual have the full force and effect of General Orders.

(a) Communications Section Procedures

1. The Communications Manager, with the concurrence of the Support Services Division Commander and the approval of the Chief of Police, should establish procedures for the routine operation of the Communications Center.
2. The Communications Manager should publish or cause to be published Communications Section procedures in the Operations section of the Public Safety Communications Center Procedure Manual.

(b) Department Procedures

1. The Communications Manager should, with the concurrence of the Support Services Division Commander and the approval of the Chief of Police, establish Communications Center procedures with regard to other Department Bureaus and Divisions.

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2. The pertinent Bureau Commander or a designee will review such procedures prior to implement.
 - (a) The Bureau Commander should notify the Support Services Division Commander of any needed revisions and the Support Services Division Commander should confer with the Communications Manager.
 - (b) The pertinent Bureau Commander retains the right of final approval for those Communications Center procedures which impact his/her command.
 3. The Communications Manager will publish or cause to be published Department procedures in the Police section of the Public Safety Communications Center Procedure Manual.
- (c) Fire Procedures
1. The Communications Manager, with the concurrence of the Support Services Division Commander and the approval of the Chief of Police, should establish procedures governing Communications Center interactions with the Fire Department.
 2. The Fire Department-Communications Center Liaison or a designee should review such procedures prior to implementation.
 - (a) The Fire Department Liaison should notify the Support Services Division Commander of any needed revisions and the Support Services Division Commander should confer with the Communications Manager.
 - (b) The Fire Department Liaison retains the right of final approval for those Communications Center procedures which impact the Fire Department.
 3. The Communications Manager should publish or cause to be published Fire procedures in the Fire section of the Public Safety Communications Center Procedure Manual.

800.5 RESPONSIBILITIES

800.5.1 COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Communications Manager. The Communications Manager is directly responsible to the Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Communications Manager include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Communications Center in coordination with other supervisors.
- (b) Scheduling and maintaining dispatcher time records.
- (c) Supervising and evaluating the Communications Supervisors, who are responsible for the training and evaluation of dispatchers.
- (d) Ensuring the radio and telephone recording system is operational.

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1. Recordings shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as required by law.
- (e) Processing requests for copies of the Communications Center information for release.
- (f) Maintaining the Communications Center database systems.
- (g) Maintaining and updating the Communications Center procedures manual.
 1. Procedures for specific types of crime reports may be necessary. For example, specific questions and instructions may be necessary when talking with a victim of a sexual assault to ensure that his/her health and safety needs are met, as well as steps that he/she may take to preserve evidence.
 2. Ensuring dispatcher compliance with established policies and procedures.
- (h) Handling internal and external inquiries regarding services provided and accepting personnel complaints in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.
- (i) Maintaining a current contact list of City personnel to be notified in the event of a utility service emergency.

800.5.2 DISPATCHERS

Dispatchers report to the Dispatch Supervisor. The responsibilities of the dispatcher include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Receiving and handling all incoming and transmitted communications, including:
 1. Emergency 9-1-1 lines.
 2. Business telephone lines.
 3. Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD)/Text Telephone (TTY) equipment.
 4. Radio communications with department members in the field and support resources (e.g., fire department, emergency medical services (EMS), allied agency law enforcement units).
 5. Other electronic sources of information (e.g., text messages, digital photographs, video).
- (b) Documenting the field activities of department members and support resources (e.g., fire department, EMS, allied agency law enforcement units).
- (c) Inquiry and entry of information through the Communications Center, department and other law enforcement database systems (CLETS, DMV, NCIC)
- (d) Maintaining the current status of members in the field, their locations and the nature of calls for service.
- (e) Notifying the Watch Commander or field supervisor of emergency activity, including, but not limited to:
 1. Vehicle pursuits.
 2. Foot pursuits.

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800.5.3 ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

The Communications Manager in cooperation with and under the direction of the Support Services Manager should establish procedures for:

- (a) Recording all telephone and radio communications and playback issues.
- (b) Storage and retention of recordings.
- (c) Security of audio recordings (e.g., passwords, limited access, authorized reviewers, preservation of recordings past normal retention standards).
- (d) Availability of current information for dispatchers (e.g., Watch Commander contact, rosters, member tracking methods, member contact, maps, emergency providers, tactical dispatch plans).
- (e) Assignment of field members and safety check intervals.
- (f) Procurement of external services (e.g., fire suppression, ambulances, aircraft, tow trucks, taxis).
- (g) Protection of essential equipment (e.g., surge protectors, gaseous fire suppression systems, uninterruptible power systems, generators).
- (h) Protection of radio transmission lines, antennas and power sources for the Communications Center (e.g., security cameras, fences).
- (i) Handling misdirected, silent and hang-up calls.
- (j) Handling private security alarms, if applicable.
- (k) Radio interoperability issues.

800.6 CALL HANDLING

This Department provides members of the public with access to the 9-1-1 system for a single emergency telephone number.

When a call for services is received, the dispatcher will reasonably and quickly attempt to determine whether the call is an emergency or non-emergency, and shall quickly ascertain the call type, location and priority by asking four key questions:

- Where?
- What?
- When?
- Who?
- Weapons?

If the dispatcher determines that the caller has a hearing and/or speech impairment or disability, he/she shall immediately initiate a connection with the individual via available TDD/TTY equipment or Telephone Relay Service (TRS), as mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

If the dispatcher determines that the caller is a limited English proficiency (LEP) individual, the dispatcher should quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate

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an appropriate response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a language-appropriate authorized interpreter is available in the Communications Center, the dispatcher should immediately connect the LEP caller to the authorized interpreter.

If no authorized interpreter is available or the dispatcher is unable to identify the caller's language, the dispatcher will contact the contracted telephonic interpretation service and establish a three-party call connecting the dispatcher, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

Dispatchers should be courteous, patient and respectful when dealing with the public.

800.6.1 EMERGENCY CALLS

A call is considered an emergency when there is an immediate or potential threat to life or serious property damage, and the timely arrival of public safety assistance is of the utmost importance. A person reporting an emergency should not be placed on hold until the dispatcher has obtained all necessary information to ensure the safety of the responding department members and affected individuals.

Emergency calls should be dispatched immediately. A Supervisor shall be notified of pending emergency calls for service when department members are unavailable for dispatch.

800.6.2 HANDLING TEXT MESSAGES TO 911

- (a) Three dispatchers/call takers shall be on duty for any VPD dispatch personnel to log into the Text to 911 System each shift, except in the event there is a solo dispatcher/call taker on duty. The dispatcher/call taker monitoring Channel 1 (VPD Primary) should NOT be logged into the Text to 911 System, as their primary duties should be focused on Channel 1 (VPD Primary).
- (b) The Text to 911 shall not be active at stations in the Dispatch Center that is vacant.
- (c) All Text to 911 shall be documented with a CAD call to include the reason for the 911 Text.
- (d) The Latitude and Longitude coordinates are an estimate of where the texter/caller may be and is not an exact location.
- (e) All attempts should be made to locate the caller/texter and determine what it is they are reporting.
- (f) The call taker should wait no longer than thirty (30) seconds before attempting to update the caller/texter's location in an attempt to get a more accurate latitude and longitude. If the call taker is working an emergency incident then a longer time period is acceptable. All efforts to update the location should be made as soon as it is possible for the call taker to do so.
- (g) If the location of the incident or emergency is outside the jurisdiction of the Vallejo Police Department the call taker will transfer the text message(s) to the appropriate agency. If the agency does not receive the Text 911 then the call taker will gather all necessary information and call the agency directly.
- (h) Appropriate Public Safety personnel shall be dispatched as soon as possible without delay.

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- (i) If the call taker is unable to communicate with the call taker/texter after the initial text message, the call taker will make at least three (3) attempts to communicate with the caller/texter. All attempts will be documented in the generated CAD call.

Indicated Emergency:

- (a) Any evidence of an emergency situation requires that communications personnel initiate efforts to re-contact the caller/texter to determine the nature of the incident and an accurate location for appropriate public safety response. If attempts to contact the caller/texter are unsuccessful, a public safety response will be initiated based on the caller/texter's latitude and longitude provided by the Text 911 System. Extraordinary attempts to locate a wireless 911 texter will only be made in the instance where an emergency is clearly indicated.

Nuisance Text Messages - Are multiple messages received that are harassing, annoying or inappropriate in nature.

- (a) If communication personnel receive nuisance messages the appropriate Nuisance Form shall be filled out and turned into one of the Dispatch Supervisors and/or the Dispatch Manager. If the Dispatch Supervisors and/or the Dispatch Manager believes the nuisance to be on-going with no remedy, a request to the Support Services Commander or his/her designee, will be made requesting to "block" the nuisance phone number where the text messages were received from. IF the "block" is approved, the Dispatch Supervisor, Dispatch Manager will block the phone number for a 1-30 day period in the Text 911 System. Duration of the "block" will be determined by the Support Services Commander or his/her designee.

800.6.3 NON-EMERGENCY CALLS

A call is considered a non-emergency call when there is no immediate or potential threat to life or property. A person reporting a non-emergency may be placed on hold, if necessary, to allow the dispatcher to handle a higher priority or emergency call.

The reporting person should be advised if there will be a delay in the dispatcher returning to the telephone line or when there will be a delay in the response for service.

800.7 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The police radio system is for official use only, to be used by dispatchers to communicate with department members in the field. All transmissions shall be professional and made in a calm, businesslike manner, using proper language and correct procedures. Such transmissions shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Members acknowledging the dispatcher with their radio identification call signs and current location.
- (b) Dispatchers acknowledging and responding promptly to all radio transmissions.
- (c) Members keeping the dispatcher advised of their status and location.
- (d) Member and dispatcher acknowledgements shall be concise and without further comment unless additional information is needed.

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The Communications Manager shall be notified of radio procedure violations or other causes for complaint. All complaints and violations will be investigated and reported to the complainant's supervisor and processed through the chain of command.

800.7.1 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION COMPLIANCE

Vallejo Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and requirements.

800.7.2 RADIO IDENTIFICATION

Radio call signs are assigned to department members based on factors such as duty assignment, uniformed patrol assignment and/or member identification number. Dispatchers shall identify themselves on the radio with the appropriate station name or number, and identify the department member by his/her call sign. Members should use their call signs 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 department member. Members initiating communication with other law enforcement or support agencies shall use their entire radio call sign, which includes the department station name or number.

800.8 DOCUMENTATION

It shall be the responsibility of the Communications Center to document all relevant information on calls for service or self-initiated activity. Dispatchers shall attempt to elicit, document and relay as much information as possible to enhance the safety of the member and assist in anticipating conditions that may be encountered at the scene. Desirable information would include, at a minimum:

- Incident control number.
- Date and time of request.
- Name and address of the reporting person, if possible.
- Type of incident reported.
- Involvement of weapons, drugs and/or alcohol.
- Location of incident reported.
- Identification of members assigned as primary and backup.
- Time of dispatch.
- Time of the responding member's arrival.
- Time of member's return to service.
- Disposition or status of reported incident.

800.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

Information that becomes available through the Communications Center may be confidential or sensitive in nature. All members of the Communications Center shall treat information that

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becomes known to them as confidential and release that information in accordance with the Protected Information Policy.

Automated data, such as Department of Motor Vehicle records, warrants, criminal history information, records of internal police files or medical information, shall only be made available to authorized law enforcement personnel.

800.10 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

Dispatchers shall receive training consistent with minimum standards established by POST (Penal Code § 13510).

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.

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.

801.2.1 FOUND PROPERTY RETAINED BY FINDER

- (a) A citizen finder may retain custody of found property, except firearms, controlled substances and other contraband, when the property has no evidentiary value or significance and is valued at less than \$100.00; provided that he or she makes a found property report. Personnel shall inform finders wishing to retain found property of the California Civil Code requirement to make a reasonable effort to locate the owner of the property.
- (b) The responding member or employee should complete, and route to Records, a Found Property report which includes the name and address of the finder.
- (c) Legal Requirements imposed on Finder:
 1. Finders may claim property (except firearms and contraband) after a period of ninety days, if the owner of the property has not been located and the value of the property is less than \$250.00
 2. A citizen must relinquish to the Department found property valued at \$100.00 or greater.

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 room along with the property form. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all evidence.

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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 form should be completed to document the release of property not booked and the owner shall sign the form 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 form 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.
- (c) Complete an evidence/property tag and attach it to each package or envelope in which the property is stored.
- (d) Place the case number in the upper right hand corner of the bag.
- (e) The original property form shall be submitted with the case report. A copy shall be placed with the property in the temporary property locker or with the property if property is stored somewhere other than a property locker.

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.

The officer seizing the narcotics and dangerous drugs shall place them in the designated locker accompanied by two copies of the form for the Records Section and detectives. The remaining copy will be detached and submitted with the case report.

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 Officer is responsible for transporting to the Fire Department, 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:

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- (a) Bodily fluids on items 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 Officer, or placed in the designated container for return to the Department of Motor Vehicles. No formal property booking process is required.
- (c) All bicycles and bicycle frames 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 Officer, or placed in the bicycle storage area until a Property Officer can log the property.
- (d) The Watch Commander shall be contacted for cash in excess of \$1,000 for special handling procedures.

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 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- (a) Hazardous materials which may be booked include, but are not limited to, paint, solvents, gasoline, other flammables, insecticides, household products, or any item contaminated with these substances.
- (b) Personnel should secure hazardous materials in the connex box designated for that purpose, and email the Evidence and Property Unit when items are placed there for booking.
- (c) Personnel should place items of hazardous materials in tightly sealed, clearly-labeled containers.
- (d) Members may, with the approval of a supervisor and upon notification of Investigations personnel and the Property and Evidence Unit, temporarily secure suspected clandestine laboratory materials in the hazardous materials connex box. It is strongly recommended that investigating officers/supervisors attempt to have the appropriate agency, DEA, State Fire Marshall, or Vallejo Fire Department take possession of any chemicals or flammable materials prior to booking them into the connex box.

801.3.6 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

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- (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 Officer 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

801.4.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER

Employees shall package all property, except narcotics and dangerous drugs in a suitable container available for its size. Knife boxes should be used to package knives, and syringe tubes should be used to package syringes and needles.

A 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 the designated narcotics locker, accompanied by two copies of the property record. Prior to packaging and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected narcotics. If conducted, the results of this test shall be included in the officer's report.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be packaged in an envelope of appropriate size available in the report room. The officer shall initial the sealed envelope. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property.

A completed property tag shall be attached to the outside of the container. The chain of evidence shall be recorded on the back of this tag.

801.4.3 OTHER PACKAGING GUIDELINES

Personnel should package items as follows:

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- (a) Items containing and/or contaminated with body fluids shall be clearly marked with "biohazard" written on the packaging.
- (b) Small, light items, envelopes, and similar objects should be placed in a Property and Evidence Unit mailbox.
- (c) Items requiring refrigeration should be placed in the refrigerator at the main station or at the Property and Evidence Unit.
- (d) Items too large for lockers shall be submitted in the following manner:
 - 1. Transported to the Property and Evidence Unit and placed in the enclosed locked caged area inside the sally port.
 - 2. Email notification sent to the Property and Evidence Unit.

801.4.4 FIREARMS UNLOADING AND PACKAGING

Personnel shall, at the earliest opportunity, book weapons, and particularly firearms, coming into their possession, absent express authorization from a supervisor. Personnel shall clearly identify and property label or package firearms and weapons in accordance with this order.

Unloading;

- (a) Personnel shall remove ammunition and magazine from firearms, utilizing an unloading barrel, and package them separately.
- (b) Personnel accepting custody of a firearm at any time shall conduct an examination to determine whether such weapon is loaded. In the event that such determination cannot be made, or that the mechanism for unloading cannot be ascertained, personnel shall secure the assistance of a Department Force Options instructor to determine whether the weapon is loaded and to unload it, if appropriate.

Packaging;

- (a) Rifles and Shotguns-Only those rifles and shotguns which are to be processed for latent prints or other evidence should be packaged. Such weapons should be submitted in a rifle box or paper wrapping, accompanied by the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) printout for that weapon. Rifles and shotguns not requiring processing should have a property tag completed and attached to the firearm with string or wire, and should be accompanied by the CLETS printout.
- (b) Handguns-Personnel should, after unloading the firearm, place it in an unsealed handgun envelope on which identifying information has been completed, accompanied by the CLETS printout.
- (c) Ammunition-Cartridges, cartridge cases and magazines from handguns may be placed, packaged separately, in the handgun envelope, unless they are to be processed for evidence. If they are to be processed for evidence or submitted to the Crime Lab, they should be individually sealed in envelopes or other small containers, and packaged separately from any firearm.

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801.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY

The Property Officer 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 on the property control card.

A property number shall be obtained for each item or group of items. This number shall be recorded on the property tag.

Any changes in the location of property held by the Vallejo Police Department shall be noted in RIMS..

801.6 PROPERTY CONTROL

Each time the Property Officer receives property or releases property to another person, he/she shall enter this information into RIMS. Officers desiring property for court shall contact the Property Officer 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 Officer. 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, indicating the date and time on the property control card and the request for laboratory analysis.

The Property Officer releasing the evidence must complete the required information on the property control card and the evidence. The lab forms will be transported with the property to the examining laboratory. Upon delivering the item involved, the officer will record the delivery time on both copies, and indicate the locker in which the item was placed or the employee to whom it was delivered. The original copy of the lab form will remain with the evidence and the copy will be returned to the Records Section for filing with the case.

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 Officer 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.

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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 Investigations 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.

A Property Officer 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 Evidence/Property Unit. 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 Evidence/Property Unit Supervisor should also make reasonable efforts to determine whether the person is the subject of any court order preventing the person from possessing a firearm and, if so, the firearm should not be released to the person while the order is in effect.

The Department is not required to retain any firearm, magazine, or ammunition longer than 180 days after notice has been provided to the owner that such items are available for return. At the expiration of such period, the firearm, magazine, or ammunition may be processed for disposal in accordance with applicable law (Penal Code § 33875).

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801.6.6 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY

Occasionally more than one party may claim an interest in property being held by the Department, and the legal rights of the parties cannot be clearly established. Such property shall not be released until one party has obtained a valid court order or other undisputed right to the involved property.

All parties should be advised that their claims are civil and in extreme situations, legal counsel for the Department may wish to file an interpleader to resolve the disputed claim (Code of Civil Procedure § 386(b)).

801.6.7 CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Investigations 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 Officer shall return the weapon or ammunition to the owner if the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 and Penal Code § 33855 are met, unless the firearm or ammunition is determined to be stolen, evidence in a criminal investigation, or the individual is otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm (Family Code § 6389(g); Penal Code § 33855).

801.6.9 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.

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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).

If a person other than the restrained person claims title to the firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 18120 and the Vallejo 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.

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 Officer 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.)

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- 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. Money representing restitution collected on behalf of victims shall either be deposited into the Restitution Fund or used for purposes of victim services.

801.7.3 RETENTION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The Evidence/Property Unit Supervisor shall ensure that no biological evidence held by the Department is destroyed without adequate notification to the following persons, when applicable:

- (a) The defendant
- (b) The defendant's attorney
- (c) The appropriate prosecutor and Attorney General
- (d) Any sexual assault victim
- (e) The Investigations Bureau 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 Evidence/Property Unit Supervisor, or until the expiration of any imposed sentence that is related to the evidence, whichever time period is greater. Following the retention period, notifications should be made by certified mail and should inform the recipient that the evidence will be destroyed after a date specified in the notice unless a motion seeking an order to retain the sample is filed and served on the Department within 180 days of the date of the notification. A record of all certified mail receipts shall be retained in the appropriate file. Any objection to, or motion regarding, the destruction of the biological evidence should be retained in the appropriate file and a copy forwarded to the Investigations Bureau supervisor.

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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 Investigations Bureau 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 monthly basis, the supervisor of the evidence custodian 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 shall be conducted annually as directed by the Chief of Police.
- (c) An annual audit of evidence held by the Department shall be conducted by a Division 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 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 Vallejo Police Department Records Section. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

802.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

802.3 DETERMINATION OF FACTUAL INNOCENCE

In any case where a person has been arrested by officers of the Vallejo Police Department and no accusatory pleading has been filed, the person arrested may petition the Department to destroy the related arrest records. Petitions should be forwarded to the Administration Supervisor. The Administration Supervisor should promptly contact the prosecuting attorney and request a written opinion as to whether the petitioner is factually innocent of the charges (Penal Code § 851.8). Factual innocence means the accused person did not commit the crime.

Upon receipt of a written opinion from the prosecuting attorney affirming factual innocence, the Administration Supervisor should forward the petition to the Investigations Division Supervisor and the City Attorney for review. After such review and consultation with the City Attorney, the Investigations Division Supervisor and the Administration Supervisor shall decide whether a finding of factual innocence is appropriate.

Upon determination that a finding of factual innocence is appropriate, the Administration Supervisor shall ensure that the arrest record and petition are sealed for later destruction and the required notifications are made to the California DOJ and other law enforcement agencies (Penal Code § 851.8).

The Administration Supervisor should respond to a petition with the Department's decision within 45 days of receipt. Responses should include only the decision of the Department, not an explanation of the analysis leading to the decision.

802.4 ARREST WITHOUT FILING OF ACCUSATORY PLEADING

The 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.

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802.5 FILE ACCESS AND SECURITY

The security of files in the Records Section must be a high priority and shall be maintained as mandated by state or federal law. All case reports including but not limited to initial, supplemental, follow-up, evidence, and any other reports related to a police department case, including field interview (FI) cards, criminal history records, and publicly accessible logs, shall be maintained in the RIMS system, accessible only by authorized members of the of the Department.

RIMS can also maintain a secure file for case reports deemed by the Chief of Police as sensitive or otherwise requiring extraordinary access restrictions.

802.6 ORIGINAL CASE REPORTS

Original case reports shall not be removed from the Records Section and are maintained electronically in the RIMS system... RIMS maintains an audit trail of all case reports reviewed, printed or updated..

All original case reports to be removed from the Records Section shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the file location of the original case report until the original is returned to the Records Section. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.

802.7 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.

Records Maintenance and Release

803.1 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.

803.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.).

803.3 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 bureau responsible for the original record.
- (c) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of department public records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records (Government Code § 7922.525; Government Code § 7922.530).
- (d) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.
- (e) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.
- (f) Ensuring a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law is available (Government Code § 7922.530).
- (g) Determining how the department's website may be used to post public records in accordance with Government Code § 7922.545.
- (h) Ensuring that all department current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials are posted on the department website in accordance with Penal Code § 13650.
- (i) Ensuring that public records posted on the Department website meet the requirements of Government Code § 7922.680 including but not limited to posting in an open format where a record may be retrieved, downloaded, indexed, and searched by a commonly used internet search application.
- (j) Ensuring that a list and description, when applicable, of enterprise systems (as defined by Government Code § 7922.700) is publicly available upon request and posted in a prominent location on the Department's website (Government Code § 7922.710; Government Code § 7922.720).

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803.4 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.

803.4.1 REQUESTS FOR RECORDS

Any member of the public, including the media and elected officials, may access unrestricted records of this department, during regular business hours by submitting a written and signed request that reasonably describes each record sought and paying any associated fees (Government Code § 7922.530).

The processing of requests for any record is subject to the following (Government Code § 7922.530; Government Code § 7922.535):

- (a) The Department is not required to create records that do not exist.
- (b) Victims of an incident or their authorized representative shall not be required to show proof of legal presence in the United States to obtain department records or information. If identification is required, a current driver's license or identification card issued by any state in the United States, a current passport issued by the United States or a foreign government with which the United States has a diplomatic relationship or current Matricula Consular card is acceptable (Government Code § 7923.655).
- (c) Either the requested record or the reason for non-disclosure will be provided promptly, but no later than 10 days from the date of request, unless unusual circumstances preclude doing so. If more time is needed, an extension of up to 14 additional days may be authorized by the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee. If an extension is authorized, the Department shall provide the requester written notice that includes the reason for the extension and the anticipated date of the response.
 - 1. When the request does not reasonably describe the records sought, the Custodian of Records shall assist the requester in making the request focused and effective in a way to identify the records or information that would be responsive to the request including providing assistance for overcoming any practical basis for denying access to the records or information. The Custodian of Records shall also assist in describing the information technology and physical location in which the record exists (Government Code § 7922.600).
 - 2. If the record requested is available on the department website, the requester may be directed to the location on the website where the record is posted. If the requester is unable to access or reproduce the record, a copy of the record shall be promptly provided.
- (d) Upon request, a record shall be provided in an electronic format utilized by the Department. Records shall not be provided only in electronic format unless specifically requested (Government Code § 7922.570; Government Code § 7922.580).
- (e) When a record contains material with release restrictions and material that is not subject to release restrictions, the restricted material shall be redacted and the unrestricted material released.

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1. A copy of the redacted release should be maintained in the case file for proof of what was actually released and as a place to document the reasons for the redactions. If the record is audio or video, a copy of the redacted audio/video release should be maintained in the department-approved media storage system and a notation should be made in the case file to document the release and the reasons for the redacted portions.
- (f) If a record request is denied in whole or part, the requester shall be provided a written response that includes the statutory exemption for withholding the record or facts that the public interest served by nondisclosure outweighs the interest served by disclosure. The written response shall also include the names, titles, or positions of each person responsible for the denial (Government Code § 7922.000; Government Code § 7922.540).

803.4.2 DISCLOSURE OF OTHER INFORMATION

- (a) Death
 1. Personnel shall not release to the public the name of a deceased victim of a crime or other incident until after the next of kin had been notified and clearance obtained from the Coroner's Office.
- (b) Injury
 1. Personnel shall not release the name of a seriously injured person to the public prior to notification of the next of kin.
- (c) Suicide Notes
 1. Personnel shall not release the contents of suicide notes, but may acknowledge their existence as appropriate.
- (d) Multi-Jurisdictional Investigations or Incidents
 1. Personnel shall refer inquiries to the agency having primary jurisdiction.

803.5 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.).

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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 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.

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- (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).
- (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).

803.6 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.

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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.

803.7 RELEASED RECORDS TO BE MARKED

Each page of any 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.

803.8 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 Manager shall ensure that the required notations on local summary criminal history information and police investigative reports are made. Sealed records may be disclosed or used as authorized by Penal Code § 851.92.

803.8.1 SEALED JUVENILE ARREST RECORDS

Upon receiving notice from a probation department to seal juvenile arrest records pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 786.5, the Records Supervisor should ensure that the records are sealed within 60 days of that notice and that the probation department is notified once the records have been sealed (Welfare and Institutions Code § 786.5).

803.9 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

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- 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

803.9.1 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 Vallejo Police Department.
 3. A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been acquired.
 4. The estimated date or date range within which the security breach occurred.
 5. Whether the notification was delayed as a result of a law enforcement investigation.
 6. A general description of the security breach.
 7. The toll-free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies, if the breach exposed a Social Security number or a driver license or California identification card number.
- (b) The notice may also include information about what the Vallejo 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

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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 Vallejo 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.

803.9.2 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.
- (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.

803.10 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.

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803.10.1 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).

803.10.2 NOTICE OF DELAY OF RELEASE

When there is justification to delay disclosure of a recording, the Custodian of Records shall provide written notice to the requester as follows (Government Code § 7923.625):

- (a) During the initial 45 days, the Custodian of Records shall provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation. The notice shall also include the estimated date for the disclosure.
- (a) When delay is continued after the initial 45 days, the Custodian of Records shall promptly provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination that the interest in preventing interference with an active investigation outweighs the public interest in the disclosure, and the estimated date for the disclosure. The Custodian of Records should work with the Chief of Police in reassessing the decision to continue withholding a recording and notify the requester every 30 days.

Recordings withheld shall be disclosed promptly when the specific basis for withholding the recording is resolved.

803.10.3 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).

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803.10.4 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

804.1 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 Vallejo 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.

804.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the Vallejo 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.

804.2 POLICY

Members of the Vallejo 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.

804.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate the use of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring member compliance with this policy and with requirements applicable to protected information, including requirements for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) records and California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).
- (b) Developing, disseminating and maintaining procedures that adopt or comply with the U.S. Department of Justice's current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy.
- (c) Developing, disseminating and maintaining any other procedures necessary to comply with any other requirements for the access, use, dissemination, release and security of protected information.
- (d) Developing procedures to ensure training and certification requirements are met.
- (e) Resolving specific questions that arise regarding authorized recipients of protected information.
- (f) Ensuring security practices and procedures are in place to comply with requirements applicable to protected information.

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804.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Vallejo 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.

804.4.1 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).

804.5 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).

804.5.1 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).

804.5.2 TRANSMISSION GUIDELINES

Protected information, such as restricted Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should not be transmitted via unencrypted radio. When circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of officers, other department members, or the public is at risk, only summary information may be transmitted.

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In cases where the transmission of protected information, such as Personally Identifiable Information, is necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose, and utilization of an encrypted radio channel is infeasible, a MDT or department-issued cellular telephone should be utilized when practicable. If neither are available, unencrypted radio transmissions shall be subject to the following:

- Elements of protected information should be broken up into multiple transmissions, to minimally separate an individual's combined last name and any identifying number associated with the individual, from either first name or first initial.
- Additional information regarding the individual, including date of birth, home address, or physical descriptors, should be relayed in separate transmissions.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

804.6 SECURITY OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

The Chief of Police will select a member of the Department to oversee the security of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Developing and maintaining security practices, procedures and training.
- (b) Ensuring federal and state compliance with the CJIS Security Policy and the requirements of any state or local criminal history records systems.
- (c) Establishing procedures to provide for the preparation, prevention, detection, analysis and containment of security incidents including computer attacks.
- (d) Tracking, documenting and reporting all breach of security incidents to the Chief of Police and appropriate authorities.

804.6.1 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).

804.7 TRAINING

All members authorized to access or release protected information shall complete a training program that complies with any protected information system requirements and identifies authorized access and use of protected information, as well as its proper handling and dissemination.

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804.8 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).

Computers and Digital Evidence

805.1 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.

805.1.1 DEFINITIONS

- (a) **Digital Audio File:** A sound recording captured by a digital audio recorder.
- (b) **Digital Image:** An image stored in a numerical form.
- (c) **Image:** A physical likeness or representation of a person or thing which is drawn, painted, photographed, or otherwise made visible.
- (d) **Image Enhancement:** Any process intended to improve the visual appearance of an image.
- (e) **Original Image/Recording:** An accurate representation of the primary image or recording irrespective of media.
- (f) **Primary Image/Recording:** The first instance in which an image or audio is recorded onto any media as a separate, identifiable object or objects.
- (g) **Evidence.Com:** Software systems accessible at designated workstations and utilized by the Department to store and verify the authenticity of digital images and which provide secure storage of digital images and which provide secure storage of digital audio files.
- (h) **PCDS:** Personal Computing Devices, such as cell phones, PDAs or other hand-held devices connected, or with the ability to connect to, any communication network.
- (i) **PDRD:** Personal Recording Devices, capable of recording digital audio or video files.

805.2 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.

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- (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 and Evidence Unit. 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.
 - 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.

805.2.1 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.

805.2.2 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).

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- (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.

805.3 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 Unit 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.
- (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.

805.4 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) When seizing the devices, also seize the charging units.

805.5 DIGITAL EVIDENCE RECORDED BY OFFICERS

California Evidence Code Section 1553 includes digital media as an admissible form of evidence. The Department preserves and maintains the quality and integrity of digital evidence, including, but not limited to, images recorded by digital cameras and audio recordings made by digital recorders.

The Department makes available portable digital video recording devices (hereinafter referred to as PDRD) to provide audio and video documentary evidence of official Department activities.

Digital files created on-duty, whether on personal or Department equipment, are Department property and may be subject to Public Records Act disclosure. Digital evidentiary files are maintained and released in accordance with guidelines established for other Department records.

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.

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See also *Use of Audio/Video Recorders*, this manual.

805.5.1 COLLECTION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

(a) General

1. Portable digital recording devices may be assigned to members or employees and may be utilized at their discretion, in accordance with this order. Personally-owned devices are prohibited while on-duty without the express consent of the Watch Commander.
2. Digital images and audio recordings which are evidence in a criminal or other official investigation shall be stored and maintained in accordance with this order.
3. On-duty personnel recording Department activity, whether with Department or personally owned equipment, shall provide such recording to a supervisor upon request.
4. On-duty personnel shall not record personal conversations of or between other Department members or employees without that individual's knowledge.

(b) Evidence.Com

1. The Evidence.Com system should be utilized to download and store evidentiary digital still images and digital audio recordings. Access to VeriPic is limited to authorized personnel.
2. If the Evidence.com system is offline or otherwise unavailable, personnel should download evidentiary digital images and digital audio recordings to a CD-Rom, which shall be booked into evidence. A notation should be made on the Property Report that Evidence.com was unavailable.

- (c) 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.

805.5.2 SUBMISSION OF DIGITAL MEDIA

The following are required procedures for the submission of digital media used by cameras or other recording devices:

(a) Digital Still Cameras

1. Image Acquisition
 - (a) Photograph the image.
 - (b) Photograph a photo card, including the case number and photographer's name, when needed.
 - (c) Use photographic scale when needed.
 - (d) Complete an appropriate evidence entry in the RIMS database and enter location as Evidence.com.
2. Image Storage

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- (a) Primary images shall not be saved. Primary images shall be erased after the original image has been archived into the Evidence.Com System.
 - (b) Original images shall be stored and maintained in an unaltered state. This includes maintaining original digital images in their native file format.
 - (c) Only duplicates of original images shall be enhanced or used as working copies.
3. Image Processing
- (a) Image enhancement shall be performed only by authorized personnel, on duplicates of original images.
 - (b) Image enhancement shall be undertaken solely to make an image more viewable.
 - (c) Standard enhancement processes, including, but not limited to, techniques of cropping, dodging, burning, color balancing, and contrast adjustment, may be utilized to achieve an accurate rendering of the event or object.
 - (d) All enhancements made to an original image (duplicate) shall be accurately recorded and documented in a supplemental report. Documentation shall contain sufficient detail to enable a comparably - trained individual to duplicate the initial results.
- (b) Digital Audio Recordings
1. Evidentiary
- (a) All enhancements made to an original (duplicate) recording shall be documented in a supplemental report. Documentation shall contain sufficient detail to enable a comparably-trained individual to duplicate the initial results.
 - (b) The original recording shall be stored and maintained in an unaltered state. Only duplicates of the original recording shall be enhanced or used as working copies.
 - (c) Primary recordings shall not be saved. Primary recordings shall be erased after her original has been archived in the Evidence.Com System.
 - (d) Digital audio recordings which constitute evidence shall be downloaded and stored within the Department's Evidence.Com System and a RIMS Evidence/Property entry completed.
2. Non-Evidentiary
- (a) Non-evidentiary audio files may be:
 - 1. Entered into the Evidence.Com System under an Field Interview (FI) number or a citation number.
 - 2. Downloaded to a CD-Rom and personally retained. The duration of retention is at the individual's discretion.

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3. Where a retained non-evidentiary audio file is later determined to be evidence, it shall at the earliest opportunity be entered into Evidence.Com under corresponding case or citation number and a supplemental report made.
- (c) Digital Video Recordings
1. The Department utilizes the AXON portable digital recording device (PDRD). Only trained personnel shall operate Department PDRD's.
 2. Digital video recordings which constitute evidence shall be downloaded and stored within the Department's AXON system and a RIMS database Evidence/Property entry completed identifying the location as AXON server.
 3. The use, duplication, and/or distribution of AXON files for anything other than booking a physical copy of a video into evidence for use in a criminal court case requires prior authorization from the Operations Bureau Commander.

805.5.3 DOWNLOADING OF DIGITAL FILES

Digital information such as video or audio files recorded on devices using internal memory must be downloaded to storage media. The following procedures are to be followed:

- (a) Files should not be opened or reviewed prior to downloading and storage.
- (b) 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.

805.5.4 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

- (a) Only evidence technicians 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) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the corresponding incident report.

Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

806.1 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.

806.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the Vallejo 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.

806.3 POLICY, PROCEDURE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Chief of Police will:

- (a) Ensure that the Vallejo Police Department establishes procedures for immediate emergency response and evacuation, including the use of electronic and cellular communication and testing of these procedures (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(i); 20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(iii)).
- (b) Enter into written agreements as appropriate with local law enforcement agencies to (Education Code § 67381.1):
 1. Identify roles in the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(ii)).
 - (a) This includes identification of the responsibilities for sexual assault, hate crimes and Part 1 violent crime investigations (e.g., willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault as defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook), and establishing the specific geographical boundaries of each agency's responsibility, including maps as necessary (Education Code § 67381).
 2. Assist in the monitoring and reporting of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations that are recognized by the institution and engaged in by students attending the institution, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(G)).

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3. Ensure coordination of emergency response and evacuation procedures, including procedures to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)).
 4. Notify the Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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).

806.3.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will also (Education Code § 67386):

- (a) Assist the institution with the development of policies and procedures relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student whether it occurred on- or off-campus including:
1. The differences between standards of proof and defenses in criminal investigations and administrative or disciplinary matters.
 2. Victim-centered protocols including privacy protection, responses to reports, interviews, investigations, required notifications, and participation by victim advocates and other supporting individuals.

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- (b) Assist, as appropriate, with trauma-informed training for campus personnel involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases.
- (c) Assist, as appropriate, in the development of the institution's comprehensive prevention and outreach programs addressing sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
- (d) Ensure that any reported Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime described in Penal Code § 422.55 (whether it occurred on- or off-campus), is reported as soon as practicable to any local law enforcement agency with investigation responsibilities pursuant to a written agreement with the Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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

806.4 RECORDS COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Records Supervisor is responsible for maintaining Vallejo Police Department statistics and making reasonable good-faith efforts to obtain statistics from other law enforcement agencies as necessary to allow the institution to comply with its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)). The statistics shall be compiled as follows:

- (a) Statistics concerning the occurrence of the following criminal offenses reported to this department or to local police agencies that occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, and on public property including streets, sidewalks and parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(i); 34 CFR 668.46(c)):
 - 1. Murder
 - 2. Sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible
 - 3. Robbery

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4. Aggravated assault
 5. Burglary
 6. Motor vehicle theft
 7. Manslaughter
 8. Arson
 9. Arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations and weapons possession
 10. Dating violence, domestic violence and stalking
- (b) Statistics concerning the crimes described in the section above, theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction, damage or vandalism of property, and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person where the victim was intentionally selected because of his/her actual or perceived race, sex, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability. These statistics should be collected and reported according to the category of prejudice (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(ii); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).
1. The statistics shall be compiled using the definitions in the FBI's UCR system and modifications made pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(9)). For the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in the Violence Against Women Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 USC § 12291; 34 CFR 668.46(a)). The statistics will be categorized separately as offenses that occur in the following places (20 USC § 1092(f)(12); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(5)):
 - (a) On campus.
 - (b) In or on a non-campus building or property.
 - (c) On public property.
 - (d) In dormitories or other on-campus, residential or student facilities.
- (c) Statistics will be included by the calendar year in which the crime was reported to the Vallejo Police Department (34 CFR 668.46(c)(3)).
- (d) Stalking offenses will include a statistic for each year in which the stalking conduct is reported and will be recorded as occurring either at the first location where the stalking occurred or the location where the victim became aware of the conduct (34 CFR 668.46(c)(6)).
- (e) Statistics will include the three most recent calendar years (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).
- (f) The statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes (20 USC § 1092(f)(7)).

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806.4.1 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 Vallejo 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.

806.4.2 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department for which a written report is prepared.

806.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

It is the responsibility of the Administration 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)).

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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.

Animal Control

807.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for interacting with animals and responding to calls for service that involve animals.

807.2 ANIMAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Animal Control and include:

- (a) Animal-related matters during periods when Animal Control is available.
- (b) Ongoing or persistent animal nuisance complaints. Such complaints may be scheduled, if reasonable, for handling during periods that Animal Control is available for investigation and resolution.
- (c) Follow-up on animal-related calls, such as locating owners of injured animals.

807.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who respond to or assist with animal-related calls for service should evaluate the situation to determine the appropriate actions to control the situation.

Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper training and equipment, responding members generally should not attempt to capture or pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of appropriate assistance.

Members may consider acting before the arrival of such assistance when:

- (a) There is a threat to public safety.
- (b) An animal has bitten someone. Members should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.
- (c) An animal is creating a traffic hazard.
- (d) An animal is seriously injured.
- (e) The owner/handler of an animal has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.
 1. This is only necessary when the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animal.
 2. With the owner's consent, locating appropriate placement may require contacting relatives or neighbors to care for the animal.
 3. If no person can be found or the owner does not or cannot give consent, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

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807.4 DECEASED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of a deceased animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to preliminarily determine if the death of the animal is related to criminal activity.

Deceased animals on public property should be reported to dispatch for garbage service removal. If removed by the responding member the animal should be sealed in a plastic bag, and properly disposed.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

When handling deceased animals, members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

807.5 INJURED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of an injured domesticated animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to contact an owner or responsible handler. If an owner or responsible handler cannot be located, Animal Control should be contacted or the animal should be taken to a veterinarian and notice shall be given to the owner pursuant to the requirements of Penal Code § 597.1.

807.5.1 VETERINARY CARE

The injured animal should be taken to a veterinarian as follows:

- (a) During normal business hours, the animal should be taken to an authorized veterinary care clinic.
- (b) If after normal business hours, the animal should be taken to the authorized Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care Services Clinic.
- (c) An exception to the above exists when the animal is an immediate danger to the community or the owner of the animal is identified and takes responsibility for the injured animal.

Each incident shall be documented and, at minimum, include the name of the reporting party and veterinary hospital and/or person to whom the animal is released.

If Animal Control is not available, the information will be forwarded for follow-up.

807.5.2 INJURED WILDLIFE

Injured wildlife should be referred to the Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Marine Mammal Center as applicable.

807.5.3 RESCUE OF ANIMALS IN VEHICLES

If an animal left unattended in a vehicle appears to be in distress, members may enter the vehicle for the purpose of rescuing the animal. Members should (Penal Code § 597.7(d)):

- (a) Make a reasonable effort to locate the owner before entering the vehicle.
- (b) Take steps to minimize damage to the vehicle.

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- (c) Refrain from searching the vehicle or seizing items except as otherwise permitted by law.
- (d) Leave notice on or in the vehicle identifying the location where the animal has been taken and the name and Department of the member involved in the rescue.
- (e) Make reasonable efforts to contact the owner or secure the vehicle before leaving the scene.
- (f) Take the animal to an animal care facility, a place of safekeeping or, if necessary, a veterinary hospital for treatment.

807.6 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to be responsive to the needs of the community regarding animal-related issues. This includes enforcing local, state and federal laws relating to animals and appropriately resolving or referring animal-related problems, as outlined in this policy.

807.7 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS

Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to Penal Code § 597 et seq. (cruelty to animals, failure to care for animals).

- (a) An investigation should be conducted on all reports of animal cruelty.
- (b) Legal steps should be taken to protect an animal that is in need of immediate care or protection from acts of cruelty.

807.8 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS

Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or animal authorities. Efforts should be made to capture or otherwise have the animal placed under control. Members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

807.9 STRAY DOGS

If a stray dog has a license or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted, if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued, if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the appropriate animal care facility.

Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

807.10 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

In the event responding members cannot fulfill a request for service because an animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, a supervisor should be contacted to determine available resources, including requesting the assistance of animal control services from an allied agency.

807.11 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS

Members should diligently address calls related to nuisance animals (e.g., barking dogs), as such calls may involve significant quality-of-life issues.

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807.12 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal shall only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor.

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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

900.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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.

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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).

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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 RESTRAINT EQUIPMENT

Security Devices; for purposes of this order, include, but are not limited to, handcuffs, shackles, belly-chains, or other devices provided by the department, and used to restrain prisoners for security purposes.

Restraint Devices; for purposes of this order, include, but are not limited to, padded leather restraints, cloth ties, or other devices used to temporarily prevent movement, and which are provided by medical, mental health or detention facilities and used to restrain prisoners primarily for their own or others' safety. Restraint devices are not to be used in the holding facility. In addition, individuals who require the use of restraint devices shall not be held in temporary custody in the holding facility; instead, they shall be direct-booked to the County jail.

- (a) Members shall not use security devices as punishment.
- (b) Members shall not house secured prisoners with unrestrained prisoners.
- (c) Members shall, during each check on a secured prisoner, offer water and access to toilet facilities. Members monitoring secured prisoners using toilet facilities shall be of the same gender as the prisoner.
 1. Designated civilian employees are exempted from the requirement to monitor secured prisoners using toilet facilities.

900.3.5 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.

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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 him/her for obvious signs or indications of suicidal intent. If there is any suspicion that the individual may be suicidal, he/she shall be transported to the County jail or the appropriate mental health facility.

[See attachment: Confidential Medical Receiving and Screening Form 06052014.pdf](#)

The officer should promptly notify the Watch Commander of any conditions that may warrant immediate medical attention or other appropriate action. The Watch Commander shall determine whether the individual will be placed in a cell, immediately released or transported to jail or other facility.

900.4.1 SCREENING AND PLACEMENT

The officer responsible for an individual in custody shall (15 CCR 1050):

- (a) Advise the Watch Commander of any significant risks presented by the individual (e.g., suicide risk, health risk, violence).
- (b) Evaluate the following issues against the stated risks to determine the need for placing the individual in a single cell:
 - 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) Single-cell placement in a cell that is actively monitored on video by a member who is available to immediately intervene.
 - (b) Continuous, direct sight and sound supervision.
- (c) Ensure individuals are separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).
- (d) Ensure restrained individuals are not placed in cells with unrestrained individuals.
- (e) Ensure separation, as appropriate, based on other factors, such as age, criminal sophistication, assaultive/non-assaultive behavior, mental state, disabilities and sexual orientation.

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900.4.2 CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

Consular notification may be mandatory when certain foreign nationals are arrested. The 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.
- (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 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Individuals in custody may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Unless an individual presents a heightened risk, handcuffs should generally be removed when the person is in a cell.

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the Vallejo Police Department unless the person presents a heightened risk, and only in compliance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

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Individuals in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

900.5.1 PREGNANT ADULTS

Women who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

900.5.2 ESCAPE

In the event of an escape by a prisoner, the individual discovering the escape shall immediately inform the Communications Section. Members shall attempt to retake the prisoner, or as appropriate, shall secure the holding facility and provide responding members with a description of the prisoner and direction of travel. Designated civilian employees are exempted from the requirement to retake prisoners.

900.5.3 DISTURBANCES

In the event of a disturbance between prisoners inside the holding facility, individual members should not attempt to quell such disturbance unassisted. Members shall, if possible, lock combatants inside the holding cell or booking area, and shall exit into the corridor, where they shall immediately notify the Communications Section of the nature of the disturbance and request assistance.

900.5.4 HOSTAGES

Incidents in which hostages are taken by prisoners in the holding facility shall be handled in accordance with the Emergency Services Unit policy.

- (a) Members shall not exchange personnel or citizens for hostages, nor exchange, surrender or supply weapons or ammunition to hostage-takers.
- (b) Hostage-takers should not be permitted to escape, with or without hostages.

900.6 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.

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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.

900.7 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 he/she 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 should be constantly monitored by an audio/video system during the entire custody.
- (c) The individual's initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged.
- (d) Safety checks by department members shall occur no less than every sixty minutes.
 1. Safety checks should occur at varying times.
 2. All safety checks shall be logged.
 3. The safety check should involve questioning the individual as to his/her well-being.
 4. Individuals who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.
 5. Requests or concerns of the individual should be logged.

900.8 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY

The Operations Bureau Captain will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death or serious injury of any individual in temporary custody at the Vallejo Police Department. The procedures should include the following:

- (a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate
- (b) Immediate notification of the, Chief of Police and Investigations Division Commander and Professional Standards 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 reviews (15 CCR 1046)

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- (i) Notification to the Attorney General within 10 days of any death in custody including any reasonably known facts concerning the death (Government Code § 12525)

900.8.1 HEALTH CARE

Members shall book prisoners with known current or active medical or mental disabilities, as described in this policy, directly into Solano County Jail. Information regarding a prisoner's known medical, health or mental health problems shall be disclosed to Jail staff upon transfer of the prisoner.

- (a) Any member or employee who becomes aware of a prisoner who is in need of medical care, or who requests medical treatment, shall;
 1. Immediately initiate life-savings care, as necessary and appropriate.
 2. Notify Communications and summon, or transport the prisoner to, medical assistance.
 3. Notify the Watch Commander at the earliest opportunity.
- (b) Where a prisoner in apparent need of medical treatment refuses such treatment, the member shall note the refusal on the Arrest Report. Designated civilian employees shall notify a member to document such refusal.

900.8.2 SUICIDE PREVENTION

Members should closely monitor prisoners for potential suicidal behavior and shall notify the Watch Commander of any remarks made by prisoners regarding suicide or self-destructive behavior.

Indicators of suicidal potential may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) History of mental illness
- (b) Previous suicide attempt(s)
- (c) Comments referencing suicide
- (d) Mentions of finality such as, "They would be better off without me" or "ending it all"
- (e) History of violent or combative behavior, even if the person is calm at present
- (f) Recent significant loss, e.g.; death of a loved one, divorce, loss of employment
- (g) Disposal of personal possessions
- (h) Post-partum depression
- (i) Expressions of hopelessness

900.9 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.

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- (c) It has been confirmed that the correct individual is being released or transported.
- (d) All property, except evidence, contraband, or dangerous weapons, has been returned to, or sent with, the individual.
- (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 Vallejo 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.

900.10 ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR

The 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

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- (n) Any other applicable requirements under 15 CCR 1029

Annual review and evaluation of security measures including internal and external security measures, sanitation, safety, and maintenance (15 CCR 1280).

These supplemental procedures shall be reviewed and updated no less than every two years and shall be available to all members (15 CCR 1029).

900.11 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 Sergeant 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 Vallejo 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.

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901.4 SEARCHES AT POLICE FACILITIES

Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the Vallejo Police Department facilities. If a member is conducting a search on an individual of the opposite sex, a witnessing member must be present during the search.

Custody searches should also be conducted any time an individual in custody enters or re-enters a secure area, or any time it is reasonably believed that a search is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the facility.

901.4.1 PROPERTY

Members shall take reasonable care in handling the property of an individual in custody to avoid discrepancies or losses. Property retained for safekeeping shall be kept in a secure location until the individual is released or transferred.

Some property may not be accepted by a facility or agency that is taking custody of an individual from this department, such as weapons or large items. These items should be retained for safekeeping in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

All property shall be inventoried by objective description (this does not include an estimated value). The individual from whom it was taken shall be required to sign the completed inventory. If the individual's signature cannot be obtained, the inventory shall be witnessed by another department member. The inventory should include the case number, date, time, member's Vallejo Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY

All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The department member sealing it should place the member's initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

901.5 STRIP SEARCHES

No individual in temporary custody at any Vallejo Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The detection of an object during a custody search that may be a weapon or contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a strip search.

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- (b) Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the individual may be concealing a weapon or contraband.
 - 1. A felony arrest charge or being under the influence of a controlled substance should not suffice as reasonable suspicion absent other facts.
- (c) Custody history (e.g., past possession of contraband while in custody, assaults on department members, escape attempts).
- (d) The individual's actions or demeanor.
- (e) Criminal history (i.e., level of experience in a custody setting).

No transgender or intersex individual shall be searched or examined for the sole purpose of determining the individual's genital status. If the individual's genital status is unknown, it may be determined during conversations with the person, by reviewing medical records, or as a result of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner (28 CFR 115.115).

901.5.1 STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES

Strip searches at Vallejo 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.

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9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.
 10. The facts upon which the member based the member's belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.
- (g) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or breasts while that individual is showering, performing bodily functions, or changing clothes, unless the individual would otherwise qualify for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect the individual's privacy and dignity.
- (h) If the individual has been arrested for a misdemeanor or infraction offense, the written authorization from the Watch Commander shall include specific and articulable facts and circumstances upon which the reasonable suspicion determination for the search was made. [See attachment: Written Authorization for Strip Visual Body Cavity Search.pdf](#)
- (i) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative. A record of the time, date, place of the search, the name, and sex of the person conducting the search, and a statement of the results of the search shall also be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative.

901.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES

A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Watch Commander authorization and only in exceptional circumstances, such as when:

- (a) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing a weapon or other dangerous item that cannot be recovered by a more limited search.
- (b) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing controlled substances or evidence that cannot be recovered by a more limited search, and there is no reasonable alternative to ensure the individual cannot destroy or ingest the substance during transportation.

These special-circumstance field strip searches shall only be authorized and conducted under the same restrictions as the strip search procedures in this policy, except that the Watch Commander authorization does not need to be in writing.

901.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH

Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following (Penal Code § 4030):

- (a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of the Watch Commander and only upon a search warrant. A copy of any search warrant and the results of the physical body cavity search shall be included with the related reports and made available, upon request, to the individual or authorized representative (except for those portions of the warrant ordered sealed by a court).

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- (b) Only a physician, nurse practitioner, registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse or Emergency Medical Technician Level II licensed to practice in California may conduct a physical body cavity search.
- (c) Except for the physician or licensed medical personnel conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary department members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.
- (d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.
- (e) All such searches shall be documented, including:
 - 1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
 - 2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
 - 3. The Watch Commander's approval.
 - 4. A copy of the search warrant.
 - 5. The time, date and location of the search.
 - 6. The medical personnel present.
 - 7. The names, sex and roles of any department members present.
 - 8. Any contraband or weapons discovered by the search.
- (f) Copies of the written authorization and search warrant shall be retained and shall be provided to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request. A record of the time, date, place of the search, the name and sex of the person conducting the search and a statement of the results of the search shall also be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative.

901.7 TRAINING

The Training Sergeant shall ensure members have training that includes (28 CFR 115.115):

- (a) Conducting searches of cross-gender individuals.
- (b) Conducting searches of transgender and intersex individuals.
- (c) Conducting searches in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.

901.8 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

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by members of the same gender identity or expression as the individual, unless the individual requests otherwise.

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).

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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 Vallejo Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111; 15 CCR 1029).

902.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Intersex - A person whose sexual or reproductive anatomy or chromosomal pattern does not seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. Intersex medical conditions are sometimes referred to as disorders of sex development (28 CFR 115.5).

Sexual abuse - Any of the following acts, if the detainee does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse (28 CFR 115.6; 15 CCR 1006):

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument
- Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer as follows, with or without consent of the individual in custody:

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire

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- Any attempt, threat, or request by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer to engage in the activities described above
- Any display by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer of the staff member's uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an individual in custody
- Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer

Sexual harassment - Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by an individual in custody that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an individual in custody by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures (28 CFR 115.6; 15 CCR 1006).

Transgender - A person whose gender identity (i.e., internal sense of feeling male or female) is different from the person's assigned sex at birth (28 CFR 115.5).

902.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111). The PREA Coordinator's responsibilities shall include:

- (a) Developing and maintaining procedures to comply with the PREA Rule.
- (b) Ensuring that any contract for the confinement of individuals in custody includes the requirement to adopt and comply with applicable PREA standards and the PREA Rule, including the obligation to provide incident-based and aggregated data, as required in 28 CFR 115.187 (28 CFR 115.112).
- (c) Developing a staffing plan to provide adequate levels of staffing and video monitoring, where applicable, in order to protect those in custody from sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.113; 15 CCR 1029). This includes documenting deviations and the reasons for deviations from the staffing plan, as well as reviewing the staffing plan a minimum of once per year.
- (d) Developing methods for staff to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of individuals in custody (28 CFR 115.151).

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- (e) Developing a written plan to coordinate response among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators, and department leadership to an incident of sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.165).
- (f) Ensuring a protocol is developed for investigating allegations of sexual abuse in the Temporary Holding Facility. The protocol shall include (28 CFR 115.121; 28 CFR 115.122):
 - 1. Evidence collection practices that maximize the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents" or a similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocol.
 - 2. A process to ensure a criminal or administrative investigation is completed on all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.
 - 3. A process to document all referrals to other law enforcement agencies.
 - 4. Access to forensic medical examinations, without financial cost, for all victims of sexual abuse where appropriate. Such examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible. If SAFEs or SANEs cannot be made available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs shall be documented.
 - 5. In accordance with security needs, provisions to give, to the extent available, individuals in custody access to victim advocacy services if the individual is transported for a forensic examination to an outside hospital that offers such services.
- (g) Ensuring that individuals with limited English proficiency and disabilities have an equal opportunity to understand and benefit from efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This includes, as appropriate, access to interpreters and written materials in formats or through methods that provide effective communication to those with disabilities (e.g., limited reading skills, intellectual, hearing, or vision disabilities) (28 CFR 115.116).
 - 1. The agency shall not rely on other individuals in custody for assistance except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an interpreter could compromise the individual's safety, the performance of first-response duties under this policy, or the investigation of an individual's allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, or retaliation.
- (h) Publishing on the department's website:
 - 1. Information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of an individual in custody (28 CFR 115.154).
 - 2. A protocol describing the responsibilities of the Department and any other investigating agency that will be responsible for conducting sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations (28 CFR 115.122).

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- (i) Establishing a process that includes the use of a standardized form and set of definitions to ensure accurate, uniform data is collected for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under this agency's direct control (28 CFR 115.187; 34 USC § 30303; 15 CCR 1041).
 - 1. The data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence, conducted by DOJ, or any subsequent form developed by DOJ and designated for lockups.
 - 2. The data shall be aggregated at least annually.
- (j) Ensuring audits are conducted pursuant to 28 CFR 115.401 through 28 CFR 115.405 for all Temporary Holding Facilities used to house individuals in custody overnight (28 CFR 115.193).
- (k) Ensuring contractors or others who work in the Temporary Holding Facility are informed of the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.132).
- (l) Ensuring that information for uninvolved incarcerated persons, family, community members, and other interested third parties to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment is publicly posted at the facility (15 CCR 1029).

902.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION

Individuals in custody may make reports to any staff member verbally, in writing, privately, or anonymously of any of the following (28 CFR 115.151; 15 CCR 1029):

- Sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Retaliation by other individuals in custody or staff for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment
- Staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to sexual abuse or sexual harassment

Individuals in custody shall be notified of the department zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and of at least one way to report abuse or harassment to a public or private entity that is not part of the Department and that is able to receive and immediately forward a report of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials. This allows the individual to remain anonymous (28 CFR 115.132; 28 CFR 115.151).

902.4.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Department members shall accept reports from individuals in custody and third parties and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151; 15 CCR 1029).

All members shall report immediately to the Watch Commander any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding:

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- (a) An incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurs in the Temporary Holding Facility.
- (b) Retaliation against individuals in custody or the member who reports any such incident.
- (c) Any neglect or violation of responsibilities on the part of any department member that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation (28 CFR 115.161).

No member shall reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than to the extent necessary to make treatment and investigation decisions.

902.4.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Watch Commander shall report to the department's designated investigators all allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, retaliation, neglect, or violations leading to sexual abuse, harassment, or retaliation. This includes third-party and anonymous reports (28 CFR 115.161).

If the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or considered a vulnerable adult, the Watch Commander shall also report the allegation as required under mandatory reporting laws and department policy.

Upon receiving an allegation that an individual in custody was sexually abused while confined at another facility, the Watch Commander shall notify the head of the facility or the appropriate office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred. The notification shall be made as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. The Watch Commander shall document such notification (28 CFR 115.163).

If an alleged victim is transferred from the Temporary Holding Facility to a jail, prison, or medical facility, the Department shall, as permitted by law, inform the receiving facility of the incident and the individual's potential need for medical or social services, unless the individual requests otherwise (28 CFR 115.165).

902.5 INVESTIGATIONS

The Department shall promptly, thoroughly and objectively investigate all allegations, including third-party and anonymous reports, of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Only investigators who have received department-approved special training shall conduct sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.171).

902.5.1 FIRST RESPONDERS

The first officer to respond to a report of sexual abuse or sexual assault shall (28 CFR 115.164):

- (a) Separate the parties.
- (b) Establish a crime scene to preserve and protect any evidence. Identify and secure witnesses until steps can be taken to collect any evidence.
- (c) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.

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- (d) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.

If the first responder is not an officer the responder shall request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence and should then notify a law enforcement staff member (28 CFR 115.164).

902.5.2 INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Investigators shall (28 CFR 115.171):

- (a) Gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and biological evidence and any available electronic monitoring data.
- (b) Interview alleged victims, suspects, and witnesses.
- (c) Review any prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspect.
- (d) Conduct compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.
- (e) Assess the credibility of the alleged victim, suspect, or witness on an individual basis and not by the person's status as a detainee or a member of the Vallejo Police Department.
- (f) Document in written reports a description of physical, testimonial, documentary, and other evidence, the reasoning behind any credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings.
- (g) Refer allegations of conduct that may be criminal to the District Attorney for possible prosecution, including any time there is probable cause to believe an individual in custody sexually abused another individual in custody in the Temporary Holding Facility (28 CFR 115.178).
- (h) Cooperate with outside investigators and remain informed about the progress of any outside investigation.

902.5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Administrative investigations shall include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse. The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of this department shall not be used as a basis for terminating an investigation (28 CFR 115.171).

902.5.4 SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS

No individual in custody who alleges sexual abuse shall be required to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an allegation (28 CFR 115.171(e)).

Victims of sexual abuse shall receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment. Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether

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the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.182).

902.5.5 CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

All completed investigations shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police, or if the allegations may reasonably involve the Chief of Police, to the City Manager. The Chief of Police or the City Manager shall review the investigation and determine whether any allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment have been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence (28 CFR 115.172).

All personnel shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating this policy. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for department members who have engaged in sexual abuse. All discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the member's disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other members with similar histories (28 CFR 115.176).

All terminations for violations of this policy, or resignations by members who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be criminally investigated unless the activity was clearly not criminal and reported to any relevant licensing body (28 CFR 115.176).

Any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse shall be prohibited from contact with individuals in custody and reported to any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.177). The Chief of Police shall take appropriate remedial measures and consider whether to prohibit further contact with individuals in custody by a contractor or volunteer.

902.6 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

All individuals in custody and members who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations shall be protected from retaliation (28 CFR 115.167). If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, appropriate measures shall be taken to protect that individual.

The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for victims or abusers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for individuals in custody or members who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.

The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall identify a staff member to monitor the conduct and treatment of individuals in custody or members who have reported sexual abuse and of those who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse. The staff member shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. In the case of individuals in custody, such monitoring shall also include periodic status checks.

902.7 REVIEWS AND AUDITS

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902.7.1 INCIDENT REVIEWS

An incident review shall be conducted at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. The review should occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team shall include upper-level management officials and seek input from line supervisors and investigators (28 CFR 115.186).

The review shall (28 CFR 115.186):

- (a) Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect or respond to sexual abuse.
- (b) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification, status or perceived status; gang affiliation; or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics at the facility.
- (c) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse.
- (d) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts.
- (e) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.

The review team shall prepare a report of its findings, including any determinations made pursuant to this section and any recommendations for improvement. The report shall be submitted to the Chief of Police and the PREA Coordinator. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall implement the recommendations for improvement or shall document the reasons for not doing so (28 CFR 115.186).

902.7.2 DATA REVIEWS

The facility shall conduct an annual review of collected and aggregated incident-based sexual abuse data. The review should include, as needed, data from incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files and sexual abuse incident reviews (28 CFR 115.187).

The purpose of these reviews is to assess and improve the effectiveness of sexual abuse prevention, detection and response policies, practices and training. An annual report shall be prepared that includes (28 CFR 115.188):

- (a) Identification of any potential problem areas.
- (b) Identification of any corrective actions taken.
- (c) Recommendations for any additional corrective actions.
- (d) A comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years.
- (e) An assessment of the department's progress in addressing sexual abuse.

The report shall be approved by the Chief of Police and made readily available to the public through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Material may be

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redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the Temporary Holding Facility. However, the nature of the redacted material shall be indicated.

All aggregated sexual abuse data from Vallejo Police Department facilities and private facilities with which it contracts shall be made readily available to the public at least annually through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, all personal identifiers shall be removed (28 CFR 115.189).

902.8 RECORDS

The Department shall retain all written reports from administrative and criminal investigations pursuant to this policy for as long as the alleged abuser is held or employed by the Department, plus five years (28 CFR 115.171).

All other data collected pursuant to this policy shall be securely retained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection unless federal, state or local law requires otherwise (28 CFR 115.189).

902.9 TRAINING

All department members and contractors who may have contact with individuals in custody shall receive department-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within this facility. The Training Sergeant shall be responsible for developing and administering this training as appropriate, covering at a minimum (28 CFR 115.131):

- The Department's zero-tolerance policy and the right of individuals in custody to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
- The dynamics of sexual abuse and harassment in confinement settings, including which individuals in custody are most vulnerable.
- The right of individuals in custody and staff members to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
- Detecting and responding to signs of threatened and actual abuse.
- Communicating effectively and professionally with all individuals in custody.
- Compliance with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside authorities.

Investigators assigned to sexual abuse investigations shall also receive training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings. Training should include (28 CFR 115.134):

- Techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims.
- Proper use of *Miranda* and *Garrity* warnings.
- Sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings.

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- Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Training Sergeant shall maintain documentation that employees, volunteers, contractors, and investigators have completed required training and that they understand the training. This understanding shall be documented through individual signature or electronic verification.

All current department members who may have contact with individuals in custody shall be trained within one year of the effective date of the PREA standards. The agency shall provide annual refresher information to all such members to ensure that they understand the current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and procedures.

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 Vallejo Police Department and that are promulgated and maintained by the Vallejo Police Department, Professional Standards Division.

1000.2 EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants for Police Officer positions shall poses the following educational requirements at the time of the application, or be willing to agree to obtain minimum requirements as determined by the Chief of Police or his/her designee at the time of a Conditional Employment offer:

- (a) POST Basic Police Academy Certificate - Academy Graduates
- (b) 60 college units preferred.

1000.3 POLICY

In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Vallejo 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 Professional Standards 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) Establishment of a written recruitment plan.
 - 1. The plan shall include an outline of steps for recruiting candidates who are representative of the community. This should include candidates who live in or are from the community, if appropriate and consistent with applicable laws and memorandums of understanding or collective bargaining agreements.
- (b) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.
- (c) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.

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- (d) 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.
- (e) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen academies, local colleges, universities, and the military.
- (f) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.
- (g) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

The Administration 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 their 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).
- (f) Financial history consistent with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) (15 USC § 1681 et seq.)

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- (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 Vallejo 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 (ICRAA) (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).

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1000.6.3 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.

1000.6.4 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 to the Administration 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 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)).

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Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private, or protected information, the PSD Commander shall not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts (Labor Code § 980).

The PSD 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 PSD Commander should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

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 Vallejo Police Department or is transferred to a different department within the City as provided 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 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.

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1000.7.1 STANDARDS FOR DISPATCHER

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)

1000.7.2 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)
- (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)).

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1000.8 DISQUALIFICATION GUIDELINES

As a general rule, performance indicators and candidate information and records shall be evaluated by considering the candidate as a whole, and taking into consideration the following:

- Age at the time the behavior occurred
- Passage of time
- Patterns of past behavior
- Severity of behavior
- Probable consequences if past behavior is repeated or made public
- Likelihood of recurrence
- Relevance of past behavior to public safety employment
- Aggravating and mitigating factors
- Other relevant considerations

A candidate's qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

1000.9 PROBATIONARY PERIODS

The Professional Standards Division Commander should coordinate with the 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.

Background Investigations

1001.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Pre-employment background investigations are conducted in compliance with Department policy, California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) recommendations and statutory requirements.

Information developed during the course of background investigations is confidential. This includes, but is not limited to, information supplied by or pertaining to: relatives, references or acquaintances; current and previous employers; credit, education, employment, military medical or personnel records; and the results of pre-employment medical, psychological and polygraph reports and drug screening.

Information developed during or contained in an applicant's, members or employee's background investigation shall not be revealed, released or disseminated except in accordance with this Policy, or statutes, or in response to an order of the court. Disclosure of information in violation of this order is subject to disciplinary action.

1001.2 BACKGROUND PROCEDURE

- (a) Preliminary testing for positions within the Police Department shall be administered by the Professional Standards Division, in conjunction with, as appropriate, the City of Vallejo Human Resources Department. Successful applicants shall be ranked in accordance with established procedures.
- (b) The Professional Standards Division shall provide, to those applicants whose ranking is deemed acceptable, a Personal History Statement questionnaire (PHS) and polygraph questionnaire, and such other questionnaires and documents as are required for completion of the background investigation, and may establish a deadline for the submission of such documents.
- (c) Upon review of submitted documents by Professional Standards Division personnel, the applicant may be scheduled for a polygraph examination.
- (d) Pre-employment Polygraph Examination
 1. Applicants for positions in the Vallejo Police Department, including personnel transferring from other City of Vallejo employment, shall undergo a pre-employment polygraph examination, administered by a certified polygraph examiner. The polygraph examiner is responsible for interpreting the results of the examination.
 2. The purpose of the polygraph examination is to ensure the accuracy of information provided by the applicant. Inquiries by the polygraph examiner shall pertain to the applicant's qualifications, the accuracy and comprehensiveness of information contained in the application, PHS and questionnaire(s) and to the applicant's conduct relative to standards, essential job functions and background dimensions, as established by POST, the City of Vallejo and/or the Vallejo Police Department, relative to the position applied for.

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3. Applicants shall not be disqualified solely on the polygraph examiner's assertion of the presence of indicators of deception. However, statements or admissions regarding previously undetected or undisclosed misconduct, made during interviews conducted by the polygraph examiner, or information disclosed which is significantly inconsistent with that previously provided in documents or interviews, will provide a basis for disqualification.
4. Once the Polygraph is complete, a face sheet only, indicating the results of the polygraph, shall be forwarded to the Department.

1001.3 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

Upon successful completion of a polygraph examination, and review of the polygraph results by Professional Standards personnel, the applicant may, with the concurrence of the Chief of Police and such administrative personnel as he or she designates, be assigned to a background investigator. The investigator shall conduct an inquiry in accordance with POST standards and statutory requirements, which includes, at minimum:

- (a) Confirmation of the accuracy and authenticity of documents and information submitted by the applicant. This shall include an initial meeting with the applicant.
- (b) Contact with previous employers, relatives and references supplied by the applicant and verification of the applicant's qualifications, training and education. The background investigator shall develop sufficient secondary and tertiary references to ensure a thorough check of the applicant's character and employment, personal and financial histories.
- (c) The preparation of a written report detailing the results of the background investigation, including supporting documentation, and separately documenting, in an executive summary, confidential information. This report shall be submitted, through the Professional Standards Division Commander, to the Chief of Police.

Upon review by the Chief, if the applicant is found to be suitable, a conditional offer of employment may be extended and Professional Standards personnel shall cause the applicant to be scheduled for medical, drug and psychological evaluations.

- (a) Where the applicant is found not to be suitable, the Professional Standards Division Commander shall notify the applicant in writing. Information regarding the basis for such decision, including reference to pertinent essential job function(s) or POST background dimension(s), shall be provided upon request.

1001.4 PRE-EMPLOYMENT EXAMINATIONS

Pre-employment Medical Examination

- (a) Applicants tendered a conditional offer of employment shall be required to pass a pre-employment medical examination, administered by a licensed physician retained by the City of Vallejo.

Pre-employment Drug Screening

- (a) Applicants tendered a conditional offer of employment shall be required to pass a pre-employment drug screening.

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Pre-employment Psychological Examination

- (a) Applicants tendered a conditional offer of employment shall be required to pass a pre-employment psychological evaluation, conducted by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist retained by the City of Vallejo. The applicant must be found suitable for hire in the position for which he or she has applied.

Final Review:

- (a) The Chief of Police or a designee shall determine, via a review of the medical and psychological evaluations results, whether the applicant has met the standards for appointment.
- (b) Where results of the psychological or medical examination disclose the need for additional background investigation, the Chief of Police shall cause the appropriate investigation to be completed and documented in a manner consistent with this order.

1001.5 APPOINTMENT

Where the applicant is found to be suitable, the Chief of Police shall make the appointment.

Where the applicant is not recommended for appointment, the Professional Standards Division Commander shall prepare a letter notifying the applicant. The applicant shall be referred to the pertinent medical or psychiatric authority for clarification.

1001.6 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION FILES

Background investigation files shall contain the:

- (a) Investigator's written narrative;
- (b) Original waivers and "release and hold harmless" agreements;
- (c) PHS and any supplemental questionnaires;
- (d) Pre-polygraph questionnaire and any supplemental questionnaires;
- (e) Certificates of psychological, medical, drug and polygraph testing;
- (f) Copies of all documents supplied by the applicant;
- (g) Results of fingerprint checks and, if applicable, criminal records,
- (h) Applicant's driving record.

Polygraph, medical and pre-employment psychological reports, and the executive summary prepared by the background investigator, shall not be permanently maintained in the background investigation file, but shall be returned by Professional Standards personnel to the individual who administered the pertinent test, or, in the case of the executive summary, disposed of in accordance with the requirements for public documents.

Disposition of Background Investigation Files:

- (a) Background investigation files on applicants accepted for employment shall be sealed and retained by the Professional Standards Division for the duration of the employment plus the minimum retention period specified for personnel records.

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- (b) Background investigation files on applicants who are not selected for employment, and all executive summaries, shall be maintained and disposed of in accordance with the requirements for public documents.

1001.7 RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO OTHER AGENCIES

The Professional Standards Division may permit access to Department background investigation material by an authorized background investigator from another law enforcement agency, upon our receipt of:

- (a) A written notarized general waiver, from the candidate;
- (b) A written waiver, specifically requesting disclosure of background information, from the investigator.

A waiver requesting access to background information shall acknowledge and agree that any information provided:

- (a) Is confidential, and not subject to disclosure;
- (b) Shall not be reproduced or quoted in any manner;
- (c) Shall be used solely to provide investigative leads, and will be independently verified;
- (d) Shall not be the basis for any decision with respect to the candidate.

Promotional and Transfer Policy

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish required and desirable qualifications for promotion and/or transfer within the ranks of the Vallejo Police Department.

- (a) The Department will provide fair and uniform procedures for making personnel assignments, should ensure that assignments to specialized positions are based on merit and ability and should provide maximum opportunity for personnel to gain experience in a variety of work assignments.
- (b) Intra-Department transfers and assignments to specialized positions are subject to the approval of the Chief of Police.
- (c) The provisions of this order pertain to members of the rank of officer or corporal, and to employees.

1002.1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following conditions will be used in evaluating employees for promotion and transfer:

- (a) Present a professional, neat appearance.
- (b) Maintain a physical condition which aids in their performance.
- (c) Demonstrate 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
 - 6. Initiative
 - 7. Adaptability and flexibility
 - 8. Ability to conform to organizational goals and objectives in a positive manner.

1002.2 SWORN NON-SUPERVISORY SELECTION PROCESS

The following positions are considered transfers and are not considered promotions:

- (a) Crime Reduction Team
- (b) Detective
- (c) Motor Officer
- (d) Evidence/Property Officer
- (e) Community Services Section Officer

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- (f) K-9 Officer/Handler
- (g) School Resource Officer
- (h) Kaiser Safety Officer

1002.2.1 DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS

The following qualifications apply to consideration for transfer:

- (a) Members and employees should generally have completed two years of satisfactory service with the Department, as evidenced by personnel evaluations, before their first specialized assignment
 - 1. Members and employees with less service may apply, with the knowledge that preference will be given to candidates meeting that qualification
- (b) Off probation
- (c) Members should serve satisfactorily in the Patrol Division for a minimum of one year between specialized assignments
- (d) Have shown an expressed interest in the position applied for
- (e) Education, training and demonstrated abilities in related areas; such as, enforcement activities, investigative techniques, report writing, public relations, etc.
- (f) Complete any training required by POST or law
- (g) The Chief of Police may waive the above qualifications, commensurate with Department needs

1002.3 SELECTION PROCESS

The following criteria apply to transfers:

- (a) The relevant Division Commander shall announce specialized assignment openings via email and notify the Professional Standards Division Commander once selections are made.
 - 1. Personnel who wish to be considered for a specialized assignment shall submit an application, via memo or email, through the chain of command to the Division Commander that oversees that specialized assignment. The application should identify;
 - (a) The assignment requested.
 - (b) Qualifications for the assignment.
 - (c) The applicant's reasons for applying for the position.
- (b) The individual applicant's supervisor shall note their concurrence or non-concurrence on the application or as an addendum to the email and forward the application through the chain of command to the affected Division Commander.

Selection:

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- (a) The Professional Standards Division shall maintain a file of Application Requests for any specialized assignments.
- (b) When an opening in a specialized assignment is anticipated, the relevant Division Commander shall cause a panel to convene to interview applicants. The panel shall consist of the Division commander or a designee, the supervisor of the specialized position and/or at least one additional member or employee superior in rank to the person seeking the assignment. Other panel participants may be authorized by the Chief of Police.
 - 1. The panel should meet and prepare a list of questions to be asked of each applicant.
 - 2. Panel participants should review each applicant's personnel file, statistical data and report exemplars before the interview is conducted.
 - 3. Panel participants may deviate from the standardized questions to inquire further into issues developed during the interview which pertain to the applicant's qualifications.
 - 4. Panel participants should list the applicants in rank order, based on interview performance and qualifications, and forward the list through channels to the Chief of Police.
 - 5. Applicants failing to qualify for or removed from a list shall be informed of the reason for such action by the bureau commander of the assignment sought.
- (c) The Division Commander will notify the Bureau Commander concerning the outcome of the final list and the Division Commander should cause the list to be posted or distributed.
- (d) Rank order shall be considered when making a selection, as shall subsequent disciplinary or performance issues and current Department needs.
- (e) A member or employee may waive a specialized assignment and remain on the list for future consideration. A member or employee who accepts a specialized assignment shall be removed from any other selection list on which he/she may appear.
- (f) Qualified individuals who have applied for an assignment shall be given preference during the selection process.

The policy and procedures for all positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations or for training.

1002.3.1 SPECIALIZED ASSIGNMENTS AND COLLATERAL ACTIVITIES

- (a) Number, Timing and Duration of Specialized Assignments
 - 1. The number of personnel assigned to specialized units of collateral activities shall be determined by the Chief of Police, as recommended by the Division Commander.
 - 2. Positions in specialized assignments shall be made available in accordance with prevailing labor agreements.

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3. The retention of individuals in a specialized assignment shall be based on Department needs, performance and training costs.
 4. Transfers to and from specialized assignments will normally be made in January of each year. Other arrangements may be made according to Department needs, or at the discretion of the Chief of Police.
 5. Members who are scheduled to rotate to the Patrol Division in January of any given year will participate in the Patrol Division shift selection process for that year.
 6. A member serving satisfactorily as a K-9 handler will normally remain in that assignment until his or her canine is retired from service.
- (b) Assignment to Collateral Activities
1. The following are considered collateral activities, rather than specialized assignments:
 - (a) Emergency Services Unit (ESU)
 - (b) Bicycle Patrol
 - (c) Peer Support Team
 - (d) Honor Guard
 - (e) Recruitment Team
 - (f) Force Instructors
 2. Personnel participate in collateral activity at the discretion of their direct supervisor, the team supervisor and the Chief of Police..
 3. Personnel interested in a collateral activity may submit an application via email or memo, through the chain of command, to the relevant activity leader. A list of individuals who have submitted applications will be maintained by the activity leaders. The lists will be updated annually and interviews conducted as necessary to fill positions as they occur.
 4. Personnel applying for the Peer Support Team and/or for the Emergency Services Unit (ESU), including Hostage Negotiator, Tactical Dispatcher, Sniper and Mobile Field Force, are required to pass a psychological examination as part of the selection process.

1002.4 PROMOTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for promotional opportunities are on file with the Vallejo Department of Human Resources.

1002.5 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

Evaluation of Employees

1003.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- (a) The Department assists personnel in achieving Department goals and objectives through an equitable system of performance and evaluation. Wherein personnel are informed of expected levels of performance, provided with relevant training and permitted reasonable opportunity to meet expectations.
- (b) The Department encourages acceptable and exceptional performance through verbal acknowledgement, employee Evaluation Comment forms, commendations, awards and positive performance evaluations.
- (c) The Department identifies, documents and corrects unacceptable behavior through supervisory counseling, remedial and corrective training, the City of Vallejo progressive disciplinary process, Employee Evaluation Comment forms, Performance Improvement Plans, and negative performance evaluations.

1003.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

1003.2.1 DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this order, the following definitions shall pertain

- **Behavior** - conduct with reference to Federal, State and local laws, Department rules, regulations and general orders, the requirements of an assignment, performance standards and direction from competent authority. Behavior is rated by evaluating the quality and quantity of performance in these areas.
- **Unacceptable Behavior** - *a performance problem or misconduct.*
- **Performance Problem** - failure of a member or employee to perform in an acceptable manner or to an acceptable level, with reference to laws, administrative or Departmental orders, the requirements of an assignment, performance standards, and/or direction from competent authority. Uncorrected performance problems may become *misconduct*.
- **Misconduct** - a deliberate act or omission by a member or employee, constituting a breach of behavioral standards as defined by laws, administrative or Departmental

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orders, the requirements of an assignment, performance standards, and/or direction from competent authority.

- **Performance Standards** - a set of standardized, equitable goals or task descriptions which define what is expected of a member or employee.

The following are instruments utilized by the Department in the documentation of evaluation of performance:

- **Performance Evaluations** - instruments which identify the acceptability of a member or employee's performance as compared to the performance standard, document the dimensions of those contributions and provide information regarding performance.
- **Supervisor Notes and Log Entries** - forms used to document minor acts of positive or negative performance.
- **Corrective Training Memoranda** - instruments which document specific corrective and training sessions.
- **Performance Improvement Plan (PIP)** - a document which identifies specific performance problems and provides guidelines and a time frame for their resolution.

1003.3 EVALUATION PROCESS

Evaluation reports will cover a specific period of time, usually annually and due in January, 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 the supervisory appointment.

Each supervisor should discuss the tasks of the position, standards of performance expected and the evaluation criteria with each employee at the beginning of the rating period. Supervisors should document this discussion in the prescribed manner.

Assessment of an employee's job performance is an ongoing process. Continued coaching and feedback provides supervisors and employees with opportunities to correct performance issues as they arise.

Supervisors shall take immediate action upon observing unacceptable behavior.

- (a) In cases of misconduct, supervisors shall immediately correct the errant act or omission, utilizing uniform standards of conduct for all personnel and implementing the progressive disciplinary process as required.
- (b) In cases of performance problems, the supervisor shall rehabilitate the member or employee and ensure acceptable future performance through Performance Improvement Plans and remedial or corrective training as needed.

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Evaluation of Employees

Non-probationary employees demonstrating substandard performance shall be notified in writing of such performance as soon as possible in order to have an opportunity to remediate the issues. Such notification should occur at the earliest opportunity, with the goal being a minimum of 90 days written notice prior to the end of the evaluation period.

The documentation process for evaluations for Vallejo Police Department non-sworn and sworn employees, up to and including the rank of Sergeant will include the following:

Pre-Evaluation Form:

- (a) Supervisors should send a Pre-Evaluation form to the employee to be evaluated, or have the employee download the form, available on the Vallejo PD Intranet, at least two weeks prior to the end of the annual evaluation period, usually due in January.
- (b) The employee will complete the form, listing individual accomplishments, achievements, and projects that should be noted by the supervisor in the evaluation.
- (c) In addition, employees should list any schools, classes, or seminars they applied or attended during the rating period;
- (d) Any City Department or community events, committees, or other volunteer service contributed during the rating period;
- (e) And any other additional or important information that the employee feels should be considered.
- (f) The employee and supervisor should discuss the contents of the form as appropriate, and both should sign the form.
- (g) The Pre-Evaluation form is returned to the supervisor, who will attach it to the final evaluation at the end of the rating period.

Employee Goal Plan Form:

The supervisor should send the employee to be evaluated the Employee Goal Plan form, or have the employee download the form available on the Vallejo PD Intranet, at least two weeks prior to the annual evaluation period, usually due in January.

- (a) The supervisor should meet with the employee to discuss how he/she should complete the form.
- (b) With the input and assistance of the supervisor, the employee should complete the form, stating their career goals, both short and long term;
- (c) What desired training courses or other career development opportunities they might need to accomplish their goals;
- (d) Desired expertise they wish to develop;
- (e) What their action plan is to accomplish their long and short term goals;
- (f) And, what assistance the Department can provide, if possible, to assist them in goal achievement.

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- (g) The Employee Goal Plan is returned to the supervisor, and after both the employee and supervisor sign the form, it will be attached to the final evaluation at the end of the rating period.

Evaluation Review:

- (a) The Evaluator shall complete evaluation forms, rating their member/employees. The evaluation form can be found on the Vallejo PD Intranet, and is an interactive form which can be completed and saved to the evaluator's computer/storage media.
 - 1. Once the evaluation is completed and prior to meeting with the member/employee, the evaluator shall route the evaluation via email to their respective supervisors for review and for possible comment. The reviewing Supervisor may comment by adding to the evaluation narrative, or by addenda.
 - 2. Once reviewed the Supervisor will print and route the completed evaluation up the chain of command.
- (b) The Bureau Commander or a designee shall review the evaluation and any addenda, determine the appropriate ratings and sign the evaluation. Ratings may be changed only by the Bureau Commander or Chief of Police.
- (c) The Bureau Commander or designee shall cause the signed evaluation to be returned to the originating supervisor, who shall meet and discuss it with the member or employee (Evaluation Interview).
- (d) Once the employee signs the evaluation, it should be routed to the Chief of Police for his/her signature, and once signed shall be distributed in accordance with section 1003.7 of this policy.

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

- (a) A member or employee may sign and accept an evaluation upon receipt, or, within thirty (30) days, submit a written rebuttal to the evaluator.
- (b) The evaluator shall route a rebuttal to the appropriate Bureau Commander via the chain of command for review and signatures.
- (c) The Bureau Commander shall forward the rebuttal to the Professional Standards Division, where it shall be attached to the evaluation and retained in the member or employee's personnel file.

1003.4 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 monthly for all full-time non-sworn personnel during the probationary period.

Sworn Lateral-entry hire employees with a POST Basic Certificate are on probation for 12 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. Probationary officers on FTO are evaluated daily, weekly and monthly during the probationary period. Once off FTO, probationary officers are evaluated monthly.

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All other sworn personnel are on probation for 18 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. Probationary officers are evaluated daily, weekly and monthly during the probationary period. Once off FTO, probationary officers are evaluated monthly.

Supervisors shall evaluate trainees and probationary subordinates in compliance with existing training program guidelines.

1003.5 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, due by January, and covering January through December, and by the employee's immediate supervisor.

Transfer - If an employee is transferred from one assignment to another in the middle of an evaluation period and less than six months have transpired since the transfer, then an evaluation shall be completed by the current supervisor with input from the previous supervisor.

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.

1003.5.1 RATINGS

When completing the Employee Performance Evaluation, the rater will place a check mark in the column that best describes the employee's performance in the given *Performance Categories*. The definition of each rating category is as follows:

Below Expectations - Is a level of performance less than that expected of a fully competent employee and less than standards required of the position. A below expectations rating must be thoroughly discussed with the employee.

- (a) Below expectations ranking in any given performance dimension will be described in the comments portion of the evaluation form, outlining the performance behavior that or omission that was the underlying cause for the rating.

Meets Expectations - Is the performance expected of a fully competent employee. It reflects satisfactory performance that meets the standards required of the position.

Exceeds Expectations - Represents performance that is better or well beyond that required for the position and/or expected of a fully competent employee.

1003.5.2 PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN (PIP)

- (a) PIP's generally identify specific performance problems and provide guidelines and a reasonable time frame within which correction is required.
- (b) A supervisor may initiate a PIP at any time, forwarding it through the chain of command for review.

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- (c) Personnel shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of a PIP.
- (d) Except as authorized by the pertinent Bureau Commander or Chief of Police, personnel shall resolve PIP's by no later than the end of the next scheduled evaluation period. Failure to participate in or to successfully complete a PIP may be cause for disciplinary action. Supervisors shall document PIP's in performance evaluations and shall use PIP's in support of performance evaluation report ratings.

1003.5.3 SUPERVISOR NOTES AND LOG ENTRIES

- (a) Supervisor Notes and Log Entries document incidents of performance less significant than those demanding formal commendation or discipline.
- (b) Supervisor Notes and Log Entries may be initiated by any member or employee, communicated to the supervisor of the employee, via chain of command.
- (c) Supervisor Notes and Log Entries shall contain, at minimum, the member or employee's name and badge number, the date, a description of the incident, and shall be signed by the originator and the member or employee.
 - 1. If the employee refuses to sign the form, it shall be documented on the form by the supervisor.
 - 2. The employee will be given a copy of the form, in either case.
- (d) Supervisors shall not use adverse Supervisor Notes and Log Entries as the sole basis for negative ratings in a performance category.
- (e) Supervisor Notes and Log Entries should not take the place of a written commendation, if warranted, based on the performance of the employee in a given instance.
 - 1. Supervisors should forward exceptional performance in a given instance, in the form of a memorandum, to the Bureau Commander via chain of command for consideration of a commendation.
- (f) Supervisor Notes and Log Entries should not take the place of a Corrective Training Memoranda, if warranted, for corrective action or training based on the performance of the employee in a given instance.
- (g) Supervisor Notes and Log Entries should be kept in the supervisor's interim file for inclusion in the employee's performance evaluation. A copy, after being signed by the issuing supervisor and the employee, shall be retained in the employee's Division File and retained in accordance with the *Peace Officer Personnel Files Policy*.

1003.5.4 CORRECTIVE TRAINING MEMORANDA

- (a) A supervisor conducting a corrective training session shall complete a written Corrective Training Memorandum which includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Issue(s) identified,
 - 2. Performance expectations,
 - 3. Instructions for improvement,

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4. Response of the member or employee,
 5. Assistance or training offered,
 6. Resolution or agreement reached with the employee.
- (b) Corrective Training Memoranda shall be signed by the counseled individual. Refusals shall be documented on the memorandum by the supervisor.
- (c) A copy will be provided to the employee.
- (d) Supervisors shall forward the Corrective Training Memoranda to the employee's Division File. The Corrective Training Memoranda shall be retained in the Division File in accordance with the *Peace Officer Personnel Files Policy*.
- (e) Supervisors shall use the Corrective Training Memoranda in support of Performance Evaluation Report ratings.

1003.6 EVALUATION INTERVIEW

When the supervisor has completed the evaluation, and has received it back from the Bureau Commander as signed and approved, 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. 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 and attach them to the performance evaluation report.

1003.7 EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION

The original performance evaluation shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file in the Professional Standards Office for the tenure of the employee's employment. A copy will be given to the employee and a copy will be forwarded to the employee's Division File.

Grievance Procedure

1004.1 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.

1004.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED

A grievance is any difference of opinion concerning terms or conditions of employment or the dispute involving the interpretation or application of any of the following documents by the person(s) affected:

- The employee bargaining agreement (Memorandum of Understanding)
- This Policy Manual
- City rules and regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions

Grievances may be brought by an individual affected employee or by a group representative.

Specifically outside the category of grievance are complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy. Also outside the category of grievances are personnel complaints regarding any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy, federal, state, or local law as set forth in the Personnel Complaint Policy.

1004.2 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 bureau or bureau.
- (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:
 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?).

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- (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.

1004.3 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.

1004.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to Administration for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. A second copy of the written grievance will be maintained by the City Manager's office to monitor the grievance process.

1004.5 GRIEVANCE AUDITS

The Training Sergeant shall perform an annual audit of all grievances filed the previous calendar year to evaluate whether or not any policy/procedure changes or training may be appropriate to avoid future filings of grievances. The Training Sergeant shall record these findings in a confidential and generic memorandum to the Chief of Police without including any identifying information from any individual grievance. If the audit identifies any recommended changes or content that may warrant a critical revision to this policy manual, the Training Sergeant should promptly notify the Chief of Police.

Anti-Retaliation

1005.1 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.

1005.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

1005.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because he/she has engaged in protected activity.

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1005.3.1 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)).

1005.4 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 Human Resources Director.

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.

1005.5 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.

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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.

1005.6 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.

1005.7 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.

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1005.7.1 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).

1005.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE

The Records Supervisor shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1005.9 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

1006.1 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 Vallejo 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.

1006.2 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.

1006.3 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.

1006.4 REPORTING

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall immediately notify their supervisor (retired officers should immediately notify the Watch Commander or the Chief of Police) of any arrest, charge, or conviction in any state or foreign country, regardless of whether or not the matter is dropped, rejected, is currently pending or is on appeal, and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

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All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall further promptly notify their supervisor (retired officers should immediately notify the Watch Commander or the Chief of Police) 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 notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline.

Retired officers may have their identification cards rescinded or modified, as may be appropriate (see the Retiree Concealed Firearms Policy).

1006.4.1 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Administration Division Commander shall submit within 10 days of final disposition a notice to POST of a conviction or Government Code § 1029 reason that disqualifies any current peace officer employed by this department or any former peace officer if this department was responsible for the investigation (11 CCR 1003).

1006.5 POLICY

The Vallejo 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

1007.1 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).

1007.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to provide a drug and alcohol free workplace for all members.

1007.3 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).

Possession of marijuana or being under the influence of marijuana is a violation of federal law. Members are prohibited from possession or use of marijuana on or off duty.

1007.3.1 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.

1007.4 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.

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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).

1007.5 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.

1007.6 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.

1007.7 SCREENING TESTS

A supervisor may require an employee to submit to a screening under any of 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 the employee's ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.
- (b) The employee discharges a firearm in the performance of the employee's duties (excluding training or authorized euthanizing of an animal).
- (c) The employee discharges a firearm issued by the Department while off-duty, resulting in injury, death, or substantial property damage.
- (d) The employee drives a motor vehicle in the performance of the employee's duties and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury, death, or substantial damage to property.

1007.7.1 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.

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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.

1007.7.2 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.

1007.7.3 TESTING PROCEDURE

When drug use may be involved, the department may order the officer to take a urine test or blood test.

- (a) The urine drug test includes a first screen immunoassay (SYVA-EMIT) test confirmed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GCMS).
- (b) When an employee is requested to submit a urine sample for chemical analysis, the process shall be conducted in the presence of a person of the same sex as the employee submitting the sample. The supervisor will follow appropriate procedures to maintain the proper chain of custody for the sample.

When alcohol may be involved, the Department may order the employee to take a blood, breath or urine test (conducted in the presence of the same sex as the employee submitting the sample). After completing the test selected by the Department, the employee may request that a second test of his/her choice be administered immediately by the Department at the Department's expense.

1007.8 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).

1007.9 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 employees administrative file, separately from the employee's other personnel files.

Sick Leave

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidance regarding the use and processing of sick leave. The accrual and terms of use of sick leave for eligible employees are detailed in the City personnel manual or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

This policy is not intended to cover all types of sick or other leaves. For example, employees may be entitled to additional paid or unpaid leave for certain family and medical reasons as provided for in the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) (29 USC § 2601 et seq.), the California Family Rights Act, leave for victims of crime or abuse, or for organ or bone marrow donor procedures (29 CFR 825; Government Code § 12945.2; Labor Code § 230.1; Labor Code § 1510).

1008.2 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Sick leave may be used for absences caused by illness, injury, diagnosis, care or treatment for existing health conditions, temporary disability (including pregnancy/maternity), or for medical, dental or vision exams or medical treatment of the employee or the employee's immediate family when it is not possible to schedule such appointments during non-working hours.

Sick leave is not considered vacation, and abuse of sick leave may result in discipline and/or denial of sick-leave benefits. Employees on sick leave shall not engage in other employment or self-employment, or participate in any sport, hobby, recreational or other activity which may impede recovery from the injury or illness.

1008.2.1 NOTIFICATION

Employees are encouraged to notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as they are aware that they will not be able to report to work. At a minimum, employees shall make such notification no less than one hour before the start of their scheduled shift. If an employee is unable to contact the supervisor in the case of an emergency, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor (Labor Code § 246).

When the necessity for leave is foreseeable, such as an expected birth or planned medical treatment, the employee shall, whenever possible, provide the Department with no less than 30-days notice of the intent to take leave (Labor Code § 246).

1008.3 EXTENDED ILLNESS

Employees on extended absences shall, if possible, contact their unit supervisor at three-day intervals to provide an update on their absence and expected date of return. Employees absent from duty due to personal illness in excess of three consecutive days may be required to furnish a statement from their health care provider supporting the use of sick leave and/or the ability to return to work.

Nothing in this section precludes a supervisor, with cause, from requiring a physician's statement if three or fewer sick days are taken.

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1008.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Supervisors should monitor sick leave usage and regularly review the attendance of employees under their command to ensure that the use of sick leave is consistent with this policy. Supervisors should address sick-leave use in the employee's performance evaluation when it has negatively affected the employee's performance or ability to complete assigned duties, and when unusual amounts of sick leave by the employee has had a negative impact on department operations. When appropriate, supervisors should counsel employees regarding the excessive use of sick leave and should consider referring the employee to the Employee Assistance Program.

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.

1008.5 REQUIRED NOTICES

The Human Resources Director 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.

Communicable Diseases

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1009.1.1 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 Vallejo Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1009.2 CONTRACTED VENDOR(S)

Employees should notify a supervisor and/or the Watch Commander if a hazardous material or biohazard involves a Vallejo PD vehicle or the VPD main building or other locations.

If it is a VPD vehicle it shall be placed out of service and marked as a hazard/biohazard. If it is an area inside the building or other locations it shall be sequestered and marked.

In either case a vendor shall be called to decontaminate the scene. The City of Vallejo and the Department currently contract with Advanced Crime Scene Restoration at (510) 243-1305.

1009.3 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

1009.4 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.

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- (d) Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them (15 CCR 1051; 15 CCR 1207).
- (e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:
 - 1. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).
 - 2. Bloodborne pathogen mandates including (8 CCR 5193):
 - (a) Sharps injury log.
 - (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).

1009.5 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.

1009.6 TRAINING

All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (8 CCR 5193):

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- (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 Use

1010.1 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 Vallejo 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.

1010.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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).

1010.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

Smoking and tobacco use by members is prohibited anytime members are in public view representing the Vallejo 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.

1010.4 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.).

1010.4.1 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

1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Vallejo 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.

1011.1.1 SUBJECT PERSONNEL

Personnel named as subjects of citizen complaints shall not contact the complainant regarding such complaint, except as directed by competent authority. Personnel are strictly prohibited from any act of retaliation in response to any citizen complaint. A violation of this section is subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

1011.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

1011.3 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.

1011.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

- (a) **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.
- (b) **Inquiry Resolution** - A matter that if true, would not violate department policy or federal, state or local law.

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1011.3.2 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) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1011.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the department and be accessible through the department website.

[See attachment: Citizen Complaint Form.pdf](#)

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1011.4.1 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).

1011.4.2 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).

1011.4.3 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).

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1011.5 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.

Formal 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.

1011.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1011.6.1 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 investigating a formal complaint 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 appropriate 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, no documentation is necessary.
- (d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the appropriate commander and the Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.

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- (e) Promptly contacting the appropriate Division 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 appropriate Division 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.

1011.6.2 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 Vallejo 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

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the member has been given a *Lybarger* advisement. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the member may have on any related criminal investigation and should take reasonable steps to avoid creating any foreseeable conflicts between the two related 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).

1011.6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

- (a) **Summary** - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.
- (b) **Witness Statements**
- (c) **Officer Statements**
- (d) **Additional Information** - Actions taken or information received outside of the statements or attached documents.
- (e) **Conclusions** - Opinion(s) of the author are offered based on experience and the information contained in the report.
- (f) **Findings** - List each potential policy violation and a corresponding finding.

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- (g) **Attachments** - List sources of information attached to the report (e.g., criminal reports, written complaint, dispatch records)
- (h) **In File** - A list of all sources of information to be maintained in the file (e.g., recordings, photos, I.A. related forms)

1011.6.4 DISPOSITIONS

Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

- (a) **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).
- (b) **Exonerated** - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.
- (c) **Not sustained** - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.
- (d) **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.

1011.6.5 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.

1011.6.6 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.

1011.7 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 checked any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

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Lockers and storage spaces may only be administratively searched in the member's presence, with the member's consent, with a valid search warrant or where the member has been given reasonable notice that the search will take place (Government Code § 3309).

1011.7.1 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

1011.8 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.

1011.8.1 DISPOSITION OF REPORTS

Sustained or unappealed written reprimands shall be removed from the member or employee's personnel file two years from the date of issue, unless such written reprimand becomes part of a progressive disciplinary action undertaken within the two year period. In such a case, it will remain in the file for five years from the date of resolution of the progressive disciplinary action.

- (a) Written reprimands issued for disciplinary actions resulting from a sustained citizen's complaint shall be maintained in the personnel file at least five years (Penal Code 832.5).

Sustained or unappealed disciplinary actions other than written reprimands, including but not limited to suspensions, demotions, and punitive transfers, shall be removed from the file five years from the date of issue, or in the case of a sustained (or modified) appeal of such action by the Civil Service Commission, five years from the date of the decision by the Civil Service Commission, unless such disciplinary action becomes part of a progressive disciplinary action undertaken within the five year period. In such cases, the action will remain in the file for five years from the date of resolution of the progressive disciplinary action.

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1011.9 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Chief of Police may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be advised of his/her constitutional rights (Government Code § 3303(h)). The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The Vallejo 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.

1011.10 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 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.

1011.10.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Division Commander of the involved member 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.

1011.10.2 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-

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disciplinary procedural due process hearing (Skelly) by providing written notice of the charges, proposed action and reasons for the proposed action. Written notice shall be provided within one year from the date of discovery of the misconduct (Government Code § 3304(d)). The Chief of Police shall also provide the member with:

- (a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police in recommending the proposed discipline.
- (b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police within five days of receiving the notice.
 1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Chief of Police may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.
 2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation may be recorded by the Department. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Chief of Police shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended 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.

1011.10.3 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)).

1011.10.4 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)).

1011.11 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.

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- (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.

1011.12 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).

1011.13 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).

1011.14 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.

1011.15 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 Files Policy.

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1011.16 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:
 - 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 Vallejo 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.

1011.16.1 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

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- (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.

1011.16.2 ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS TO POST FOR SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

Additional notification shall be made to POST (11 CCR 1207):

- (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.

1011.17 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION PROCEDURES

See attachment: [PSD City Claims Review Process 041824.pdf](#)

See attachment: [PSD Procedural Guidelines 041824.pdf](#)

See attachment: [PSD Investigative Checklist 041824.pdf](#)

See attachment: [VPD No Conflict Attestation Final.PDF](#)

Seat Belts

1012.1 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).

1012.1.1 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.

1012.2 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.

1012.3 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.

1012.4 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. Seat belt extenders that are made by the vehicle manufacturer and meet the Federal Vehicle Safety Standards may be used.

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.

1012.5 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).

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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).

1012.6 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.

1012.7 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.

1012.8 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

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1013.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

1013.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR

The Professional Standards Commander shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Vallejo Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

- (a) A minimum NIJ standard threat level II, with bullet resistant panels in the front and rear of the vest will be provided in accordance with the VPOA Labor Agreement.

The The Professional Standards Commander 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. (5 years)

1013.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

- (a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.
- (b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.
- (c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.
- (d) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.
- (e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plainclothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

1013.3.2 INSPECTIONS OF BODY ARMOR - EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITIES

Employees should ensure that body armor is worn and maintained in accordance with this policy through routine observation and periodic documented inspections. Annual inspections of body

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armor should be conducted by an authorized designee for fit, cleanliness, and signs of damage, abuse and wear.

1013.3.3 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. (5 YEARS)

Bullet resistant vests will be considered Department property upon leaving employment with the Department and must be returned to the Department. If an officer wishes to purchase the vest, a prorated cost will be determined.

1013.4 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

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

1014.2 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).

1014.3 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).

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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.

1014.4 BUREAU FILE

Bureau files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Bureau 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.

1014.5 TRAINING FILE

An individual training file shall be maintained by the Training Sergeant for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation; and education and firearms qualifications. Training records may also be created and stored remotely, either manually or automatically (e.g., Daily Training Bulletin (DTB) records).

- (a) The involved member is responsible for providing the Training Sergeant or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
- (b) The Training Sergeant or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member's training file.

1014.6 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

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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).

1014.7 ADMINISTRATIVE 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) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries and related documents.
- (b) 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.

1014.8 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 representing contracted Attorney as approved by the City Attorneys Office in connection with official business.

1014.8.1 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE

Any member receiving a request for a personnel record shall promptly notify the Custodian of Records or other person charged with the maintenance of such records.

Upon receipt of any such request, the responsible person shall notify the affected member as soon as practicable that such a request has been made (Evidence Code § 1043).

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, consistent with applicable law. In many cases, this may require assistance of available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to a member's personnel records shall be logged in the corresponding file.

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1014.8.2 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).

1014.8.3 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).

1014.8.4 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 though a public records request (Penal Code § 13683).

Records disclosed may be redacted as provided in Penal Code § 13683.

1014.9 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.

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- (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.

1014.10 RETENTION AND PURGING

Unless provided otherwise in this policy, personnel records shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

- (a) During the preparation of each member's performance evaluation, all personnel complaints and disciplinary actions should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training and career development. Each supervisor responsible for completing the member's performance evaluation should determine whether any prior sustained disciplinary file should be retained beyond the required period for reasons other than pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings.
- (b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the required period, approval for such retention should be obtained through the chain of command from the Chief of Police.
- (c) If, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, a personnel complaint or disciplinary action maintained beyond the required retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed in accordance with the established records retention schedule. (5 Years)

Commendations and Awards

1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Vallejo Police Department and individuals from the community.

1015.2 WHO MAY MAKE COMMENDATIONS

A written commendation may be made by any supervisor regarding any other employee of the Department, provided the reporting person is superior in rank or is the person-in-charge of the individual being commended. Additionally, investigating officers may commend uniformed officers for exceptional assistance in investigative functions, with approval from the investigator's supervisor. Any employee may recommend a commendation to the supervisor of the employee subject to commendation.

Completed commendations shall be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander for review. The Division Commander shall sign and forward the commendation to the Chief of Police for review. The Chief of Police will sign and return the commendation to the employee for his/her signature. The commendation will then be returned to the Chief's Executive Assistant for entry into the employee's personnel file.

If the Chief of Police determines that the commendable action is such that either in addition to, or instead of issuing a commendation, he/she may forward the commendation to the Commendations Board for review and consideration of awarding of the appropriate Distinguished Service Medal as outlined in the following sections.

1015.3 COMMENDATIONS

Commendations for members of the Vallejo Police 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 or investigation
- 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 on an Awards Nomination form. The form 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
- (b) For individuals from the community - name, address, and telephone number

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1. A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with the report number, as appropriate
- (c) Documentation should be routed to the Bureau Commander through either the member's chain of command or via email to Awards@cityofvallejo.net

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 sufficient to identify the member - name, assignment, date, time, and location of the meritorious or commendable act
- (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act
- (c) Identifying information of the person submitting the commendation

Documentation should be routed to the Bureau Commander through either the member's chain of command or via email to Awards@cityofvallejo.net

1015.4.3 NOMINATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The Operations Bureau Commander shall manage the nominations for commendation and awards process. No limit shall be placed on the number of medals, certificates, or letters that an individual may be awarded.

PROCESS:

- (a) Upon receipt of a nomination the Operations Bureau Commander (Captain) will evaluate the nomination for content and completeness.
- (b) If necessary the Captain may gather or request additional information through written documentation, digital evidence, or interviews.
- (c) The Captain will determine the level of the nomination requested.
- (d) Nominations for letters of commendation will be handled by the appropriate Bureau Commander.
- (e) Letters and Commendations will be routed through the Office of the Chief of Police for approval.
- (f) The Bureau Commander may raise the nomination to a Commander's Certificate of Commendation.
- (g) The Chief of Police or Deputy Chief of Police may raise the nomination to a Chief's Certificate of Commendation.
- (h) Commendations should be presented to the employee contemporaneously with the date of the event.
- (i) Nominations for awards or exemplary employees will be routed to the Commendations Review Board for consideration.

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- (j) These nominations may also be considered for immediate recognition through a Commander's or Chief's Certificate of Commendation.
- (k) The Captain will have a copy of the Letter or Certificate Commendation placed in the employee's personnel file.
- (l) The Captain will notify the person who made the nomination if the commendation is denied.
- (m) Any commendations that are denied can be appealed to the Chief of Police, who has the final determination.

COMMENDATIONS REVIEW BOARD:

- (a) The Operation Bureau Commander will chair the Commendations Review Board
- (b) The Commendations Review Board shall meet as necessary and no less than annually.
- (c) The Board will consist of the Operations Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Sergeant appointed by the Chief of Police, two VPOA appointed members, and two employees agreed upon by both the Captain and VPOA Board.
- (d) One of the board members shall be a civilian employee.
- (e) The board will consider all nominations for awards.
- (f) Generally only one award per employee should be given for an incident.
- (g) Exception should be granted for those also meeting the criteria for a Purple Heart Medal
- (h) Any other exception will need a unanimous vote by the board and approval by the Chief of Police.
- (i) Board members may not vote on any nomination they made.
- (j) Decisions will be made through a simple vote of the board members.
- (k) The Chair shall only vote in the event of a tie.
- (l) Nominations for exemplary employees and volunteers shall be reviewed by the board for the following:
 - (m) Sufficient and factual documentation for the nomination.
 - (n) Other factual considerations that may negate the nomination.
 - (o) All discussions and decisions by the Commendations Review Board shall be kept private
 - (p) The Chair shall notify the person making a notification if the nomination was denied or granted a lower award/commendation who may appeal the decision to the Chief of Police.
 - (q) The Chair of the Board will present the outcome for all awards and exemplary employees/ volunteers to the Chief of Police for final approval.

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- (r) Once approved, The Chair will forward the nominations for exemplary employees/volunteers to the VPOA President to be routed to the Department for voting.

AWARD AND EXEMPLARY EMPLOYEE PRESENTATION:

Historically, awards and exemplary employee awards are presented at the Vallejo Police Department's Annual Awards Banquet. The Chief of Police can decide to present awards in any manner and at any time after the incident but generally no later than June 1st of the following year.

1015.5 AWARDS AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DESCRIPTIONS

The following are titles and descriptions of awards. Awards shall be worn in accordance to the VPD Policy 1024 Uniform Regulations.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY:

- *Medal of Valor* (blue/white) - Awarded to employees who, while serving in an official capacity, distinguish themselves conspicuously by heroic action above and beyond the call duty. Including actions that placed the officer in the immediate and strong possibility of serious injury or death. The member was aware of the risk. The objective was of sufficient importance to justify the risk and the member did not use poor judgment or procedures which created the necessity for his/her acts.
- *Medal of Courage* (green/white) - Awarded to employees for meritorious conduct which reflects outstanding bravery at great personal risk.

AWARDS FOR SERVICE:

- *Life-Saving Medal* (yellow/white/yellow) - Awarded to employees who save the life of another in immediate risk of death.
- *Officers Azuar & Capoot, Community Engagement Medal* (white/red/blue/red/white) - Awarded to employees who continually distinguish themselves through community engagement above and beyond what is expected. This award should keep with the high standards and memory of the Ofc. Azuar and Ofc. Capoot's continual commitment to our community and far beyond those considered satisfactory for a Medal of Merit.
- *Medal of Merit* (red/white) - Awarded to employees for meritorious achievement or contribution to the community, the Department or law enforcement.
- *Purple Heart Medal* (purple) - Awarded to employees who sustain serious injury in the performance of their duties. For the purposes of this order, serious injury is defined as an injury which requires hospitalization, not resulting from negligence or misconduct.
- *Good Conduct Medal* (gold) - Awarded to employees who have received three consecutive annual evaluations with overall ratings of "exceeds expectations" and no rating of "below expectations" in any category.
- *25400 PC Commendation* (varying) - In a 12 month Period: make three proactive arrests for gun offenses; or recover guns from six (6) calls for service with arrests; or Identify a gun trafficker/manufacturer which results in two (2) or more arrests and seizure of ten (10) or more firearms

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- *Distinguished Unit Citation* (green/white/blue/white/green) - Awarded to employees who as a part of a group, or organizational unit distinguished themselves together with heroic actions as compared to other similar working groups. Definitions of Medal of Valor and Medal of Courage should be used when determining.
- *Meritorious Unit Citation* (red/white/red/white/red) - Awarded to employees who as part of a group or organization unit distinguished themselves as a team for either sustained, long-term, noteworthy or a single significant noteworthy achievement of contribution to the community, the Department or law enforcement community.

CIVILIAN AWARDS:

- *Certificate of Valor* (civilian award) - Awarded to citizens for acts of heroism, performed at great personal risk, which contribute to public safety, the Department or law enforcement.
- *Certificate of Merit* (civilian award) - Awarded to citizens for a major accomplishment, or an exceptional act under emergency conditions, which substantially contributes to public safety, the Department or law enforcement.
- *Certificate of Commendation* (civilian award) - Awarded to citizens for the accomplishment of outstanding service on behalf of the Department.

COMMENDATIONS:

- *Letter of Commendation* - Standard commendation made by any employee throughout the year to recognize exemplary individual or group actions for service or courageous actions.
- *Captain's Commendation Certificate* - Determined by the Bureau Commander to raise requests for letters of commendation to a higher level to recognize actions or service that are above the standard Letter of Commendation
- *Chief's Commendation Certificate* - Determined by the Chief of Police or Deputy Chief of Police for actions of service or courage far above the standard Letter of Commendation level.

1015.6 SPECIAL COMMENDATIONS

The Chief of Police may direct the production and presentation of commendation ribbons for significant events that members of the department perform significant duties. The following are examples of the types of events: natural disasters; significant long-lasting enforcement events (civil unrest), political events (Presidential or dignitary visits); or any other event that shows significant service by the Department for the community.

1015.7 OUTSIDE AGENCY AWARDS

The Department values the recognition of its current employees by outside agencies or organizations. The below list is not all-inclusive and other awards can be pursued or considered by the Chief of Police.

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Employees who received awards from other law enforcement agencies may petition to receive a matching commendation bar or request to wear their original award. Requests should be made to the Operations Bureau Commander.

OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCY AWARDS:

- 10851 CVC Award (CHP) - Criteria- Awarded to officers who, in a 12-month period, achieve any of the following criteria: Make six (6) separate auto theft recoveries cleared by arrest; or recover twelve (12) stolen vehicles, of which three (3) must be cleared by arrest; or Develop information resulting in the identification of a vehicle theft ring, the subsequent arrest of two or more suspects, and recovery of at least ten (10) vehicles.
- 23152 CVC Award (CHP) - Any officer who makes more than 25 DUI arrests

1015.8 ANNUAL EXEMPLARY EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR AWARDS

With the exception of the Lifetime Achievement Award, all candidates below may only be nominated for conduct, performance and/or any other noteworthy attribute(s) that occurred within the calendar year for the year of nomination. The nomination must indicate superior performance above that which is considered normal or routine in his/her job classification. Awardees are provided a commendation bar for these achievements

- Officer of the Year (blue/gold/blue) - Any Police Officer or Corporal may be nominated for this award.
- Reserve Officer of the Year (blue/white/blue) - Any Reserve Officer may be nominated for this award
- Supervisor of the Year (blue/white/gold/white/blue) - Sworn and non-sworn supervisors who oversee any working group, section, team, unit, division, or bureau may be nominated. This award is open to sworn ranks of Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain as well as non-sworn supervisors or managers.
- Dispatcher of the Year (blue/red) - Any Communications Operator 1/2 or Communications Supervisor may be nominated for this award.
- Civilian of the Year (gold/blue/gold) - Any non-sworn employee of the Department may be nominated for this award.
- Cadet of the Year (blue) - Any police cadet or police trainee who was a prior cadet in this Department in the year of nomination may be nominated for this award.
- Volunteer of the Year (gold/blue) - Any unpaid volunteers who donate their time and services to assist the Department may be nominated for this award.
- Lifetime Achievement Award (blue/gold/blue/gold/blue/gold/blue/gold/blue) - All employees who have served the Department for over 25 years and have demonstrated a continual dedication to duty, the Department, and the City and have for the duration of their tenure provided exceptional service may be nominated for this award. An employee can only receive this award one time in their tenure.

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.

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.

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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 Administrative 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 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:

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- 16 hours in one day (24 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 applicable Memorandum of Understanding and the City of Vallejo Civil Service Commission, Rule 18.

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 and dispatchers 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.

The time spent for the meal period shall not exceed the authorized time allowed.

1017.1.2 15 MINUTE BREAKS

Each employee is entitled to a 15 minute break, near the midpoint, for each four-hour work period. Only one 15 minute break shall be taken during each four hours of duty. Breaks will be taken in accordance with the MOU.

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.

When field officers take their breaks away from their vehicles, they shall do so only with the knowledge and clearance of the Communications Center.

Lactation Break Policy

1018.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide reasonable accommodations to members desiring to express breast milk for the member's infant child (Labor Code § 1034).

1018.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to provide, in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, reasonable break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any member desiring to express breast milk for the member's nursing infant child (29 USC § 218d; Labor Code § 1030).

1018.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME

A rest period should be permitted each time the member has the need to express breast milk (29 USC § 218d; 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. Such 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 Communications Center 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 close proximity to the member's work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view and free from intrusion from co-workers and the public (29 USC § 218d; 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.

Authorized lactation breaks for members assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

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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 ends her shift.

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 Record Procedures

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Payroll records are submitted to the Financial Management Division on a bi-weekly basis for the payment of wages.

1019.1.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETION OF PAYROLL RECORDS

Employees are responsible for the accurate and timely submission of payroll records for the payment of wages.

1019.1.2 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Holidays or other events that cause a disruption to the above schedule will cause payroll records to necessarily be submitted early. In such cases employees will receive notification of the earlier submittal requirements.

1019.2 POLICY

The Vallejo Police Department maintains timely and accurate payroll records.

1019.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are responsible for the accurate completion and timely submission of their payroll records for the payment of wages.

Supervisors are responsible for approving the payroll records for those under their commands.

1019.4 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Members who are eligible for the payment of wages are paid on a scheduled, periodic basis, generally on the same day or date each period, with certain exceptions, such as holidays. Payroll records shall be completed and submitted to Administration as established by the City payroll procedures.

1019.5 RECORDS

The Financial Management Section 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).

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. The subsequent shift schedule can be adjusted to compensate for the time worked rather than by submitting requests for overtime payments.

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment.

1020.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Employees shall submit all overtime compensation requests to their immediate supervisors on a Duty Status/Overtime Report form as soon as practicable for verification and forwarding to the Professional Standards Division.

Employees shall not hold any Duty Status/Overtime Reports beyond the pay period in which that overtime is worked. Any employee purposely holding Duty Status Reports to accumulate additional hours for a specific pay period may be subject to discipline.

1020.2.1 EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY

Employees shall complete the requests immediately after working the overtime in Iselink (Intime System)and turn them in to their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander.

1020.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED

Call Back: Employees called back to duty during off-duty hours shall be compensated at the rate of time and one-half for all hours of such call back with a minimum of three (3) hours compensations. This minimum shall not apply when an employee is called back to duty within one (1) hour of a scheduled work shift. In such case, the employee shall receive on (1) hour pay at the rate of time and one-half.

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 the Chief of Police prior to engaging in any outside employment. Approval of outside employment shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Police 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.

1021.2 OBTAINING APPROVAL

No member of this department may engage in any outside employment without first obtaining prior written approval of the Chief of Police. 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 an Outside Employment Application which shall be submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The application will then be forwarded through channels to the Chief of Police for consideration. [See attachment: Outside Employment Application 06052014.pdf](#)

If approved, the employee will be provided with a copy of the approved permit. Unless otherwise indicated in writing on the approved permit, a permit will be valid through the end of the calendar year in which the permit is approved. Any employee seeking to renew a permit shall submit a new Outside Employment Application in a timely manner.

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 grievance per the procedures outlined in the VPD MOU.

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:

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- (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 permit(s). 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 permit may be included as a term or condition of sustained discipline
- (c) If, at any time during the term of a valid outside employment permit, an employee's conduct or outside employment conflicts with the provisions of department policy, the permit 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 permit 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 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.

1021.3.2 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

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or other assignments in a uniformed or other capacity which might reasonably disclose the officer's law enforcement status.

1021.4 DEPARTMENT RESOURCES

Employees are prohibited from using any department equipment or resources in the course of or for the benefit of any outside employment. This shall include the prohibition of access to official records or databases of this department or other agencies through the use of the employee's position with this department.

1021.4.1 REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RECORDS

Employees approved for outside employment expressly agree that their personal financial records may be requested and reviewed/audited for potential conflict of interest (Government Code § 3308; Government Code § 1126). Prior to providing written approval for an outside employment position, the Department may request that an employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit in order to determine whether a conflict of interest exists. Failure of the employee to provide the requested personal financial records could result in denial of the off-duty work permit. If, after approving a request for an outside employment position, the Department becomes concerned that a conflict of interest exists based on a financial reason, the Department may request that the employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit. If the employee elects not to provide the requested records, his/her off-duty work permit may be revoked pursuant to the Revocation/Suspension of Outside Employment Permits section of this policy.

1021.5 CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

If an employee terminates his or her outside employment during the period of a valid permit, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police through channels. Any subsequent request for renewal or continued outside employment must thereafter be processed and approved through normal procedures set forth in this policy.

Employees shall also promptly submit in writing to the Chief of Police any material changes in outside employment including any change in the number of hours, type of duties, or demands of any approved outside employment. Employees who are uncertain whether a change in outside employment is material are advised to report the change.

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 Vallejo 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.

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 City's risk management entity,(VPD WorkComp Group) via city email and the Professional Standards 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.

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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 SETTLEMENT OF INJURY CLAIMS

Occasionally, an employee's work-related injury results from the negligent or wrongful acts of another, for which the employee, the City, and/or other insurers are entitled to recover civilly. To ensure that the City's interests are protected and that the employee has the benefit of the City's experience in these matters, the following procedure is to be followed:

1022.4.1 RETURN TO WORK

When an injured employee returns to work, he/she is required to complete a Worker's Compensation Notice of Return to Work Form, which shall include any modifications of duty as prescribed by the attending physician as attachments. The completed form and all attachments must then be turned into Professional Standards for routing to Risk Management.

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 OR FACIAL HAIR

Sworn or Uniformed Members: A goatee or full beard for sworn and uniformed personnel may be worn. Both the goatee and beard must be worn with and shall be connected to a mustache.

Facial hair must be kept tidy and may not be long enough to create an officer safety hazard. Facial hair must be of natural color tone and be neatly trimmed with no exotic patterns or designs. No part of the beard should be notably longer than other portions. Facial hair shall be neatly blended with no abrupt changes in length. Facial hair should follow the natural jaw and neck line.

In general, facial hair shall be maintained to present an overall professional appearance and enhance your professional demeanor.

1023.2.3 SIDEBURNS

Sideburns shall not be wider than 1 1/2 inches wide at the bottom, may not extend lower than the bottom of the ear and must end in a clean-shaven horizontal line.

1023.2.4 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

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1023.2.5 JEWELRY AND ACCESSORIES

No jewelry or personal ornaments shall be worn by officers on any part of the uniform or equipment, except those authorized within this manual. Jewelry, if worn around the neck, shall not be visible above the shirt collar.

Women may wear inconspicuous earrings. Men shall not wear earrings while on duty. Only one ring may be worn on each hand of the sworn employee while on-duty.

Women shall not wear decorations in the hair, but inconspicuous hair clips or hairpins are permitted. Cosmetics and nail polish shall be conservative and subdued.

Personnel are prohibited from displaying objects, articles, jewelry, or ornamentation attached or affixed to or through the skin, mucous membranes or teeth, absent specific permission from the pertinent Bureau or Division Commander.

1023.3 TATTOOS

At no time while on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity, shall any offensive tattoo or body art be visible. Examples of offensive tattoos would include, but not be limited to, those which depict racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang related, or obscene language.

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.

Determination regarding the acceptability of body piercings, alterations, or tattoos rest solely with the Chief of Police.

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 Vallejo 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 policies:

Department Owned and Personal Property

Body Armor

Personal Appearance Standards

Department Badges

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 Uniform and Equipment Specifications - [See attachment: Uniform Specifications Attachment.pdf](#)

The Vallejo Police Department will provide a uniform allowance for all members and employees in uniform, agreed upon in the respective employee group's collective bargaining agreement.

1024.1.1 MODIFICATION OR ADDITIONS TO UNIFORM POLICY

Personnel may request the modification or addition of uniform or equipment items by submitting a written justification through the chain of command to the Chief of Police. No new or modified article shall be worn except upon a revision of this General Order or the issuance of written instructions.

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 professionally 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 (Penal Code § 13655).
- (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.

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- (f) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.
- (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) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any Department uniform.
- (k) 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, class ring, or other ring of tasteful design. A maximum of one ring/set may be worn on each hand
 - 3. 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

1024.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform:

Cap with shield, uniform jacket with shoulder patch, trousers, belt, long sleeve shirt with shoulder patch, tie with tie bar, badge, nameplate, any indicia of rank, white gloves (when directed), shoes, socks, protective vest, and basic equipment.

For ceremonial occasions, including, but not limited to, inspections, ceremonies, official events, funerals, and appropriate formal activities, sworn members shall wear the uniform cap with shield, and equipment may be limited to gun belt, holster, loaded handgun, magazine cases, loaded magazines, handcuff case and handcuffs and four keepers. *The protective vest is optional.*

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The magazine case shall be worn vertically on the front of the belt opposite the holster. The handcuff case shall be worn centered over the back pocket opposite the holster. Two keepers shall be placed along the outside seam of the trousers, and two keepers shall be placed along the back, evenly spaced between the outside seams of the trousers. Motorcycle and mounted officers will make the necessary substitutions.

1024.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.

The Class B uniform will consist of the same garments and equipment as the Class A uniform with the following exceptions:

- (a) The long or short sleeve shirt may be worn with the collar open. No tie is required
- (b) A white, navy blue or black crew neck t-shirt must be worn with the uniform
- (c) All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the last button at the neck
- (d) Shoes for the Class B uniform may be as described in the Class A uniform
- (e) Approved all black unpolished shoes may be worn
- (f) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted

1024.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM

Class C Uniform: The Class C "utility" uniform may be worn while performing patrol and related field functions. The optional shorts may be worn during the months of May through October.

The Class C uniform shall not be worn for court appearances.

The Class C uniform consists of the utility cap with embroidered Department insignia; a utility shirt with Department patches, cloth rank insignia and embroidered star and name; utility trousers or shorts, socks, utility uniform boots, protective vest, and basic equipment. The Class C uniform shall be tailored to present a professional fit and image, laundered and pressed with a military crease.

The Class C uniform may be modified in the following manner:

- (a) The sleeves of the utility shirt may be cut and hemmed to the length of the standard uniform short sleeve shirt.
- (b) The utility trousers may be converted to "walking shorts" by cutting and hemming the legs at knee length.
- (c) When utility shorts are worn, low or three-quarter height black running shoes, with plain white calf-length athletic socks, will be substituted for uniform shoes or uniform boots.
- (d) Special Weapons and Tactics team members may substitute subdued patches, insignia and identifiers on the utility shirt and utility cap.

1024.3.4 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units such as Canine Team, SWAT, Bicycle Patrol, Motor Officers and other specialized assignments.

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1024.3.5 FOUL WEATHER GEAR

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1024.3.6 STAFF UTILITY UNIFORM

Personnel must be specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander to wear a staff utility uniform.

The staff utility uniform consists of long or short-sleeve pullover shirt with embroidered name and Department insignia, trousers, socks, shoes and belt, optional staff utility jacket with embroidered or dye-processed Department insignia, optional utility cap with embroidered or sewn-on Department insignia.

1024.3.7 RESERVE UNIFORMS

- (a) Trousers - Same as sworn member.
- (b) Shorts - Same as sworn member.
- (c) Belt - Same as sworn members, with silver buckle.
- (d) Uniform Shirt - Same as sworn member.
- (e) Shoulder Insignia - Same as sworn member.
- (f) Badge - Same as sworn member, in silver. Numbers on reserve officer badges shall be four digits, with number 16 as the first two digits. Honorably retired officers are eligible to maintain their original badge number.
- (g) Nameplate - Same as sworn member, in silver.
- (h) Tie and Tie Bar - Same as sworn member, in silver.
- (i) Socks - Same as sworn member.
- (j) Footwear - Same as sworn member.
- (k) Rain Apparel (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (l) Utility Cap (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (m) Service Stripes (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (n) Utility Uniform - Same as sworn member.
- (o) Staff Utility Uniform

Reserve personnel must be specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander to wear a staff utility uniform. The staff utility uniform is the same as sworn members.

1024.3.8 BUSINESS ATTIRE - SWORN MEMBERS

Sworn members shall wear business attire that is neat, clean, conservative, gives a professional appearance and which is suitable for law enforcement tasks.

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- (a) Men shall wear business suits or conservatively-tailored sport coats and slacks. Dress shirts and ties shall be worn when appearing in court or attending public meetings, but ties may be removed in other settings in which open-collared shirts would appear to be appropriate and a polo-style shirt may be substituted for an open-collared dress shirt, at the member's option.
- (b) Women shall wear suits, dresses, skirts or slacks that are suitable for professional business wear, conservative in style, length and fit and which permit execution of law enforcement tasks. Accessories shall be of conservative style and color.
- (c) Both men and women shall wear shoes that are conservative in style, color and heel height, and which do not hinder the execution of law enforcement tasks. Tennis or gym style shoes or cowboy boots of any style shall not be worn. Women's shoes shall have a back strap or full back, with a maximum heel height of 3 inches.
- (d) Jewelry shall be minimal and conservative. Women shall not wear decorations in the hair, but inconspicuous hair clips or hairpins are permitted. Cosmetics and nail polish shall be conservative and subdued.
- (e) Sworn members in plainclothes assignments may wear the staff utility shirt in any solid color with coordinating pants. Sleeve and collar trim is permitted.
- (f) Sworn members in plainclothes assignments shall carry a loaded, Department-approved handgun, extra ammunition, handcuffs, badge, Department identification and, as needed, a protective vest.
- (g) Women may wear inconspicuous earrings. Men may not wear earrings while on duty.
- (h) Nails shall be maintained at a length which does not interfere with the performance of duty.

Bureau or unit commanders may authorize or require sworn members to wear clothing or carry equipment which does not meet the foregoing standards when such alternative attire or equipment is needed to accomplish a specific police purpose.

1024.3.9 UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT STANDARDS - EMPLOYEE

Employees in the following assignments shall wear an approved uniform while on duty unless otherwise instructed by the Chief of Police or the pertinent Bureau Commander.

- (a) Police Assistants
- (b) Communications personnel
- (c) Records personnel
- (d) Police Clerks
- (e) Police Cadets
- (f) Police Chaplains and Explorers
- (g) Volunteers

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1024.3.10 POLICE ASSISTANTS

- (a) Trousers - Same as sworn member. Employees may wear Flying Cross 32221 (100% polyester).
- (b) Shorts - Same as sworn member.
- (c) Belt - Same as sworn member, with silver buckle.
- (d) Uniform Shirt
 - 1. The shirt shall be "French Blue", 65% polyester / 35% rayon, with long sleeve, Flying Cross style #45W6626 or short sleeve Flying Cross style #95R6626. If a badge is worn, the shirt shall have a badge tab attached to the left breast area above the pocket.
 - 2. If an undershirt is visible at the collar of the uniform shirt, it shall be a white crew neck T-shirt or the optional turtleneck sweater. The sleeves of the undershirt shall not be visible below the sleeves of the uniform shirt. No other undergarments shall be visible.
 - 3. Police assistants not assigned to field duties may, upon approval of the Bureau Commander, have the shirt hemmed to hip-length, without tails, to be worn over the belt line. A belt shall be worn.
- (e) Skirt
 - 1. The skirt (for station assignment only) shall be LAPD blue, 100% Dacron polyester elastic weave, 13 to 13-1/2 ounces. A wool blend or 100% wool serge shall be worn with Class A jacket. The skirt shall be zipped on the side or back. It shall be a modified A-line, 4 gore or 6 gore skirt. Length may vary from the top of the kneecap to no longer than two inches below the knee, according to personal preference.
 - 2. A culottes-type skirt with material and specifications the same as above.
- (f) Shoulder Insignia - Same as sworn member.
- (g) Badge - The badge shall be a silver non-engraved Jones Design #638E
 - 1. In lieu of the metal badge, police assistants may wear an approved embroidered silver-colored star on a utility shirt.
- (h) Nameplate - Same as sworn member, in silver. The nameplate shall be worn by all uniformed police assistants. An embroidered name may be worn in lieu of the nameplate on the utility shirt and jacket.
- (i) Tie and Tie Bar - Same as sworn member, tie bar in silver.
- (j) Socks - Same as sworn member. In addition, female employees shall have the option of wearing sheer, flesh-colored hosiery.
- (k) Footwear - For police assistants assigned to the field - Same as sworn member.
 - 1. For police assistants assigned to the station or an office - Black leather or leather-like material with plain closed toe, conservative in style. Heel height a maximum of 2 inches. Tennis or gym style shoes, sandals, open-back shoes or

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- cowboy boots of any style shall not be worn. Boot-type or ankle-height shoes may be worn only with trousers.
2. When utility shorts are worn, low or three-quarter height black running shoes, with plain white calf-length athletic socks, shall be substituted for uniform shoes or uniform boots.
- (l) Sweater (optional) - A collarless sweater, either a sleeveless pullover or a long-sleeved cardigan type, which matches the uniform trousers, may be worn by uniformed employees not assigned to field duties. The Departmental patches shall be attached to each sleeve in the same position as on the uniform shirt. A dark blue turtleneck sweater, which fits snugly around the neck, may be worn under the long-sleeved uniform shirt.
- (m) Rain Apparel (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (n) Utility Cap (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (o) Service Stripes (optional) - Service stripes, one (1) stripe for every five (5) years service with the Vallejo Police Department or any California municipal police department, sheriff's department, or the California Highway Patrol, are authorized for police assistants who wear long sleeve uniform shirts.
- (p) Utility Uniform - Police assistants must receive specific authorization from the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander before wearing the field utility uniform and boots or shorts approved for sworn members. The utility uniform shall be pressed with a military crease.
1. The utility uniform may be worn by police assistants assigned to field duties. Police assistants may wear the optional shorts during the months of May through October.
 2. Police assistants shall substitute the "French Blue" uniform shirt with the embroidered star and name for black long or black short sleeved polo shirt prescribed for sworn employees.
 3. The utility jacket is the only outer garment that may be worn when assigned to field duties. The embroidered name and badge shall be worn in the same manner as prescribed for the utility shirt.
- (q) Staff Utility Uniform - Uniformed police assistants must be specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander to wear a staff utility uniform. The staff utility uniform is the same as sworn.
- (r) Equipment Belt - Police assistants assigned to field duties shall wear the standard belt approved for members, with appropriate equipment. Buckles and snaps shall be silver. Police assistants who have completed an approved training course may carry the Department-issue aerosol OC canister and OC holster on the equipment belt.

1024.3.11 COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL

- (a) Trousers - Same as Police Assistant.
- (b) Shorts - Same as Police Assistant.

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- (c) Belt - Same as Police Assistant, with silver buckle.
- (d) Uniform Shirt - Same as Police Assistant.
- (e) Skirt - Same as Police Assistant.
- (f) Shoulder Insignia - Same as sworn member.
- (g) Badge - Same as Police Assistant.
- (h) Nameplate - Same as Police Assistant.
- (i) Tie and Tie Bar - Same as sworn members, tie bar in silver.
- (j) Socks - Same as Police Assistant.
- (k) Footwear - Same as Police Assistant.
- (l) Sweater - Same as Police Assistant.
- (m) Rain Apparel (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (n) Utility Cap (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (o) Service Stripes (optional) - Same as Police Assistant.
- (p) Utility Uniform - Same as Police Assistant.
- (q) Staff Utility Uniform - Same as Police Assistant.
- (r) Tactical Dispatch - 5.11 Taclite Pro Pants - LAPD Blue.
- (s) Class A Jacket - Same as sworn member.
- (t) White gloves (worn with Class A Jacket) - same as sworn member.

Communications Center personnel may wear a black long-sleeved sweatshirt of good quality cotton/synthetic blend with the Staff Utility Uniform. An embroidered multi-color miniature version of the Department shoulder insignia is applied to the left breast area. The wearer's first name or initial and last name are embroidered on the right breast area. The employee's division may be embroidered above, or if necessary, continued below the insignia. The sweatshirt may only be worn with the Staff Utility uniform.

1024.3.12 RECORDS PERSONNEL

- (a) Trousers - Same as sworn member or Dickie Work Pants (black or Blue), Docker's, 5.11 Taclite Pro Pants - LAPD Blue.
- (b) Shorts - Same as sworn member.
- (c) Belt - Same as sworn members, with silver buckle.
- (d) Uniform Shirt - Same as Police Assistant or authorized polo shirt.
- (e) Skirt - Same as Police Assistant.
- (f) Shoulder Insignia - Same as sworn member.
- (g) Badge - Same as Police Assistant.
- (h) Nameplate - Same as Police Assistant.

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- (i) Tie and Tie Bar - Same as sworn members, tie bar in silver.
- (j) Socks - Same as Police Assistant.
- (k) Footwear - Same as Police Assistant.
- (l) Sweater - Same as Police Assistant.
- (m) Rain Apparel (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (n) Utility Cap (optional) - Same as sworn member.
- (o) Service Stripes (optional) - Same as Police Assistant.
- (p) Staff Utility Uniform - Same as Police Assistant.

Records personnel working out of view of the public may wear a black long sleeved sweatshirt of good quality cotton/synthetic blend with the Staff Utility Uniform. An embroidered multi-color miniature version of the Department shoulder insignia is applied to the left breast area. The wearer's first name or initial and last name are embroidered on the right breast area. The employee's division may be embroidered above, or if necessary, continued below the insignia. The sweatshirt may only be worn with the Staff Utility uniform.

- (a) Utility Uniform - Same as Police Assistant, upon authorization

1024.3.13 POLICE CADETS

- (a) Cap - Same as sworn members.
- (b) Cap Shield - The cap shield is Jones Design #668, silver-plated and hand-tooled with a three-dimensional high-crown star. The lower panel contains the word "CADET" in raised letters.
- (c) Trousers - Same as sworn members.
- (d) Shorts - Same as sworn members.
- (e) Belt - Same as sworn members, with silver buckle.
- (f) Uniform Shirt - The shirt shall be "French Blue", 65% polyester / 35% rayon, with long sleeve, Fyling Cross style #45W6626 or short sleeve Flying Cross style #95R6626. If a badge is worn, the shirt shall have a badge tab attached to the left breast area above the pocket.
 - 1. If an undershirt is visible at the collar of the uniform shirt, it shall be a white crew neck T-shirt or the optional turtleneck sweater. The sleeves of the undershirt shall not be visible below the sleeves of the uniform shirt.
- (g) Gloves - Same as sworn members.
- (h) Shoulder Insignia - Same as sworn members.
- (i) Badge - The badge shall be a silver non-engraved Jones Design #638E.
 - 1. In lieu of the metal badge, cadets may wear an approved embroidered silver-colored star on a utility shirt.

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- (j) Nameplate - Same as sworn members, in silver. A nameplate shall be worn by all cadets. An embroidered name may be worn in lieu of the nameplate on the utility shirt and jacket.
- (k) Tie and Tie Bar - Same as sworn members, in silver.
- (l) Socks - Same as sworn members. In addition, female employees shall have the option of wearing sheer, flesh-colored hosiery.
- (m) Footwear - Same as sworn members.
- (n) Sweater (optional) - Same as Police Assistants.
- (o) Rain Apparel (optional) - Same as sworn members.
- (p) Utility Cap (optional) - Same as sworn members.
- (q) Utility Uniform - Cadets must receive specific authorization from the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander before wearing the field utility uniform, boots or shorts approved for sworn members. The utility uniform shall be pressed with a military crease.
 - 1. The utility uniform may be worn by cadets assigned to field duties. Cadets may wear the optional shorts during the months of May through October. Cadets shall substitute the "French blue" uniform shirt with the embroidered star and name for the black long- or black short-sleeved polo shirt prescribed for sworn employees.
 - 2. The utility jacket shall be the only outer garment worn when assigned to field duties. The embroidered name and badge shall be worn in the same manner as prescribed for the utility shirt.
- (r) Staff Utility Uniform - Cadets must be specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander to wear a staff utility uniform. The staff utility uniform is the same as sworn.
- (s) Equipment Belt - Same as Police Assistants.
- (t) Insignia - Squad Leaders shall wear a single stripe chevron.
 - 1. Cadets who have attained the TRT physical fitness level may wear a Department-issue blue and red enamel bar, 1/16" above the nameplate on the uniform jacket or shirt.
- (u) Cadets assigned to the station or an office shall wear a uniform or shall conform to sworn member business attire standards.

1024.3.14 CHAPLAINS AND EXPLORERS

- (a) Chaplains
 - 1. Shirt - White 65% polyester /35% rayon long sleeve Flying Cross style #45W6600 or short sleeve Flying Cross style #95R6600. Chaplains shall wear an approved "rocker" displaying the word CHAPLAIN above the Departmental shoulder insignia. Chaplains may wear a 3/4" cross insignia on each shirt collar centered 1" from and parallel to the front edge of the collar. Chaplains also may wear the Staff Utility Shirt.

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2. Jacket - Chaplains may wear an appropriately modified "raid jacket" with the word "Chaplain" clearly visible on the front and back.
 3. Other items - Same as Police Assistants.
- (b) Explorers - Same as Cadets, except:
1. Shirt - An academy blue shirt of similar design and quality shall be substituted for the Cadet shirt.

1024.3.15 VOLUNTEERS

- (a) Shirt - A department approved polo shirt, short or long-sleeve pullover, of good quality cotton/synthetic blend, with sport collar and 3-button front. An embroidered multi-color miniature version of the Department shoulder is applied to the left breast area. The word "Volunteer" shall be embroidered above the insignia, with the wearer's first initial and last name embroidered on the right breast area.
- (b) Uniform - Volunteers have the option of wearing a complete uniform. Volunteers who elect this option shall wear a white 65% polyester / 35% rayon long sleeve Flying Cross style #45W6600 or short sleeve Flying Cross style #95R6600, with an approved embroidered "rocker" displaying the word "Volunteer" above the Department shoulder insignia, worn with the employee trousers and footwear. Volunteers also may wear the Staff Utility Shirt.
- (c) Badge - Citizens on Patrol shall wear an authorized badge.
- (d) Equipment Belt - Citizens on Patrol - Same as sworn members, with silver buckle and snaps. Only authorized equipment, as determined by the Chief of Police or Bureau Commander, may be worn on the belt.

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 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 and last name. If an employee's first and last names are too long to fit on the nameplate, then the initial of the first name will accompany the last name. If the employee desires other than the legal first name, the employee must receive approval from the Chief of Police. 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.

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- (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 this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.
- (c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out of region fallen officer.
- (d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15th) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.
- (e) As directed by the Chief of Police.

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, shirts, 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

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- (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 Vallejo Police Department or the morale of the employees.

1024.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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.

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 Vallejo 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.

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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 Vallejo Police Department and will be revoked in the event of misuse or abuse (Penal Code § 538d).

1024.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

Vallejo 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.

Vallejo 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.

1024.9 MEDALS, RIBBONS, AND AWARDS

Medals are worn only with a Class A uniform. Only one of each type of award is worn. Stars, installed on a ribbon bar or medal, are used to designate additional awards. Stars on the medal shall be centered and vertically spaced evenly between the top and bottom of the medal ribbon. See the Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual for further information.

Departmental Awards: Uniformed personnel may wear enamel ribbon bars, representing medals issued by the Department. Personnel who have more than one award shall wear them centered side by side. On occasions specified by the Chief of Police, personnel may wear the actual medals.

Reciprocal Awards: Personnel who have previously served in other California police agencies, as defined by Penal Code § 830.1 and 830.2, and who there received awards equivalent to the Vallejo Police Department's Medal of Valor, Medal of Courage, Purple Heart Medal, Life-Saving Medal, or Medal of Merit may submit written documentation from that agency to the Professional Standards Division. Upon approval, such members or employees are authorized to display the equivalent Vallejo Police Department award.

Police Cadets

1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Cadets 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.

1025.2 EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Cadets are required to be currently enrolled in an accredited college or university and taking a minimum of 12 semester / 18 quarter units toward earning an Associate of Arts, or higher degree, in Criminal Justice or a related field while maintaining a minimum 2.0 ("C" grade).

1025.3 CADET PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Professional Standards Administrative Corporal currently is the assigned Cadet Program Coordinator; however, the Coordinator position may be reassigned to a different supervisor as needs of the department dictate, and at the direction of the Chief of Police or his/her designee. The Cadet Program Coordinator will be responsible for tracking the educational and job performance of cadets as well as making their individual assignments throughout the Department. He/she will also monitor the training provided for all cadets and review all decisions affecting job assignments, status for compensation, school attendance and performance evaluations.

Individual Cadets shall be supervised by the supervisor in their assigned unit or position, for day to day direction and evaluation. Any adverse performance/behavior by a Cadet observed by his or her unit/position supervisor should be reported to the Cadet Program Coordinator.

1025.3.1 PROGRAM ADVISORS

The Program Coordinator may select individual officers to serve as advisors for the Cadet Program, when necessary and practical based on staffing and needs of the department. These officers will serve as mentors for each cadet. Cadets will bring special requests, concerns, and suggestions to their program advisor for advice or direction before contacting the Program Coordinator. As staffing allows, one advisor may be designated as the Coordinator's assistant to lead scheduled meetings and training sessions involving the cadets. Multiple cadets may be assigned to each program advisor. Program 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 Coordinator.

1025.4 ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

Newly hired cadets 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 Cadet Training Manual. Training sessions will be scheduled as needed to train cadets for as many assignments as possible. In addition to job-specific training, information will be offered to prepare cadets 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.

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These meetings will also offer an opportunity to receive continuous feedback regarding progress of the program.

1025.5 CADET UNIFORMS

Each cadet will be provided two uniform shirts (one long-sleeve and one short) and one uniform pair of pants meeting the specifications described in the Uniform Specifications for non-sworn employees. Other uniform gear such as belts, keepers, raincoats, etc. will be issued by the department from department stock. Cadets are responsible for purchase of their uniform shoes/boots.

1025.6 ROTATION OF ASSIGNMENTS

Rotating job assignments should occur on a regular basis to enhance the career development for each cadet. Department needs and concerns will take precedence over individual considerations with the final decision resting with the Training Unit Sergeant.

In general, senior cadets will be assigned to positions requiring more technical skill or responsibility, as well as serving to train cadets for new assignments or those newly hired.

1025.7 RIDE-ALONG PROCEDURES

Cadets are assigned to ride-along with police officers during shifts as scheduled by the Coordinator. Cadets are not authorized to ride-along, even voluntarily, without prior authorization from the Cadet Coordinator. Ride-alongs will usually be scheduled in concurrence with the scheduled training cycle, and will be a paid shift.

Applicable waivers must be signed in advance of the ride-along. Cadets shall wear their uniform while participating on a ride-along.

1025.8 PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

police officers

Cadets and senior cadets will be evaluated on a yearly basis to assess their current job performance and their potential as police officers. Cadets are an exempt at-will employee and serve at the pleasure of the Chief of Police.

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/Members should be prohibited from directly supervising, occupying a position in the line of supervision or being directly supervised by any other employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

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Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships

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.

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 Vallejo Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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. Police Assistant, Police Clerk, Dispatcher).

- (a) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any department badge except as a part of his/her uniform and while on duty, or otherwise acting in an official and authorized capacity.
- (b) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any department badge or represent him/herself, on or off duty, in such a manner which would cause a reasonable person to believe that he/she is a sworn peace officer.

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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 Vallejo 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.The likeness of the department badge for endorsement of political candidates shall not be used without the expressed approval of the Chief of Police.

1027.5 AUTHORIZED BADGES

The Departmental issued badges are:

Jones Design 514EGF (lieutenant and above),

Jones Design 514 ES (sergeant), and

Jones Design 514EX (corporal and officer).

Personnel may wear the 100-year Anniversary Commemorative badge at any time.

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Sworn members with 20 years or more of service with the Department as of May 1, 2001, may continue to wear their original-issue badge (Jones Design 712) until retirement. Any such member who accepts promotion to a higher rank will be issued and shall wear the badge for that rank.

The badge shall be worn on the outermost garment. Personnel may substitute an approved embroidered star on the utility shirt or utility jacket.

Other approved Badges:

- (a) Legacy Badge: Personnel may wear the Legacy badge at any time. The badge is the same as the badge style listed above, except the badge number of the qualifying family member is engraved on the bottom point of the star.
- (b) Anniversary Badge: Personnel may wear the 100-year Anniversary Commemorative badge at any time. Only officers hired prior to December 31, 2000, may purchase and wear an Anniversary badge.

Honor Guard Members hired after December 31, 2000 may purchase an Anniversary Badge, but it may only be worn on the Class A Jacket during Honor Guard functions, funerals, or ceremonies designated by 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 that is protected under federal or state law.

1028.2 POLICY

Subject to operational considerations, the Vallejo 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 Vallejo 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, prevailing labor agreements and the nature and extent of an employee's illness or injury. 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 duration of such assignments will be determined by the Chief of Police in accordance with the Labor Agreement, but permanent or long-term modified duty assignments will not be authorized.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an emergency vehicle, engaging in outside employment, or being otherwise limited in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period.

Members and employees are required to suspend outside employment for the duration of their assignment to modified duty.

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Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1028.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.

Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to their Division Commanders or the authorized designees. The request should, as applicable, include a certification 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. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall confer with the Department of Human Resources or the City Attorney as appropriate.

Requests for a temporary modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less per week may be approved and facilitated by the Watch Commander or Division Commander, with notice to the Chief of Police.

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.

- (a) A member or employee placed on modified duty shall receive their supervision from the organizational unit to which they are assigned as the result of modified duty status.
- (b) The Professional Standards Division shall maintain administrative oversight of all modified duty requests, assignments and returns to regular duty.

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.

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- (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.

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.

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 shall have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

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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, 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.

Mentoring Program

1029.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this Department Instruction is to provide guidance to Mentoring Program personnel as to who may participate in the Vallejo Police Department Mentoring Program, and the procedures for that program.

1029.2 INSTRUCTION

Participation in the Vallejo Police Department Mentoring Program is voluntary and open to all members of the Department, with the exception of Trainees involved in the Field Training Program. However, the program is structured and those who choose to participate will do so in accordance with this Department instruction.

1029.3 BACKGROUND

The Mentoring Program is managed by the Mentoring Program Coordinator and is designed to serve a variety of purposes.

- (a) The program pairs together in a working relationship an employee who enjoys assisting others with their personal and professional development with those seeking guidance and insight.
- (b) It provides those who wish to participate, clear guidelines on how to establish a mentoring relationship and outlines specific relationship expectations.
- (c) It provides the Mentor with advancement opportunities by enhancing their interpersonal relationships and problem solving skills and provides the Mentee with much needed guidance and career development.
- (d) It assists the Vallejo Police Department with carrying out a comprehensive Succession Plan by identifying and preparing suitable employees for advancement.

1029.4 DEFINITIONS

- (a) **Mentor:** A Mentor oversees the career and development of another, usually a junior officer. He or she helps clarify career goals for the Mentee, and helps develop a plan for the Mentee to reach those goals by sharing the insights and knowledge they have gained through their experience with the Department. The role of a Mentor can include, teacher, motivator, counselor, guide, advisor, and a role model.
- (b) **Mentee:** Basically, there are two kinds of Mentees:
 - 1. The novice officer who is new to the Department and has a need for a more experienced officer to pass on the organizational culture, polictics, and personality of the department. Not only does this knowledge help the Mentee succeed, but it also helps the Mentee feel included in the organization.
 - 2. The other Mentee is a more seasoned officer who is seeking the professional guidance needed to enhance an already successful career.

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- (c) **Mentoring Program Coordinator:** The Mentoring Program Coordinator is responsible for the management of the program, ensuring that the list of participants is active and viable. The coordinator may assist participants in evaluating their suitability for participation and in brokering a mentoring relationship.
- (d) **Mentoring Program:** The Mentoring Program is a document outlining the program and contains definitions of participants, the expectations of the mentoring relationship, the elements of the mentoring relationship, and considerations prior to establishing a mentoring relationship.

1029.5 PROCEDURES

1029.5.1 MENTORING PARTICIPATION

Those wishing to participate as a Mentor shall submit a memo of interest to the Mentoring Program Coordinator. The memo shall include a supervisor recommendation of suitability.

- (a) Upon acceptance by the Mentoring Program Coordinator, scheduled for related training.
- (b) Upon completion of training, the Mentor's contact information will be made available to potential Mentees on the Mentoring Program contact list.
- (c) If contacted by a prospective Mentee, the Mentor will follow the Mentoring Program outline in establishing a mentoring relationship. All questions and concerns outlined in the program should be addressed by both parties prior to the initiation of a mentoring relationship.
- (d) Once an agreement has been made as to the parameters of the mentoring relationship, both participants have the option of signing a "Mentoring Agreement" contract, which can help outline goals and set boundaries. This document will be forwarded to the Mentoring Program Coordinator for retention.

1029.5.2 MENTEE PARTICIPATION

Potential Mentees shall contact the Mentoring Program Coordinator if they are interested in participating in the program. The Mentoring Program Coordinator will make every effort to find a suitable Mentor from the list of participants.

1029.5.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

- (a) In order to foster open and honest communication, the Mentee must be able to trust the Mentor not to disclose their discussions with others. However, if both agree that communication with the Mentee's supervisor would be beneficial, the Mentor and the supervisor may talk. Examples of this include helping to identify developmental activities and prevent problems associated with differing needs, perspectives, and priorities.
- (b) Discussions related to an intent to harm oneself or others, break a law, or violate a policy or procedure can never be kept confidential.

Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1030.1 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.

1030.1.1 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.

1030.2 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 Vallejo 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.

1030.3 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 Vallejo 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:

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- 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.

1030.3.1 SECURITY

For security reasons, Department employees are cautioned regarding the following:

- (a) Posting personal photographs, video or any other similar means of personal recognition that may cause them to be identified as a police officer of the Department. Officers who are, or who may reasonably be expected to work in undercover operations, should not post any form of visual or personal identification.
- (b) Employees should be aware that privacy settings and social media sites are constantly in flux, and they should never assume that personal information posted on such sites is protected.
- (c) Employees should set their personal privacy settings to limit what is available to other than those they wish to communicate with, with the realization that others may re-post personal communications and photos they have access to on the employee's page or site. Employees should therefore post material with extreme caution and with this in mind.
- (d) Reporting violations - Any employee who having knowledge of a posting or of any website or webpage in violation of the provision of this policy shall report such conduct to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.

1030.4 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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Vallejo 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

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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 Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

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).

1030.4.1 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 Vallejo Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Vallejo 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 Vallejo Police Department.

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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).

1030.5 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) that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

The Department shall not require an employee to disclose a personal user name 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).

1030.6 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.

1030.7 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

1031.1 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 Vallejo 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.

1031.2 POLICY

The Vallejo 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.

1031.3 ILLNESS AND INJURY PREVENTION PLAN

The Administration 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.

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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).

1031.4 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Administration 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.
- (c) Ensuring that all safety and health policies and procedures are clearly communicated and understood by all members.
- (d) Taking reasonable steps to ensure that all members comply with safety rules in order to maintain a safe work environment. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Informing members of the illness and injury prevention guidelines.
 - 2. Recognizing members who perform safe work practices.
 - 3. Ensuring that the member evaluation process includes member safety performance.
 - 4. Ensuring department compliance to meet standards regarding the following:
 - (a) Respiratory protection (8 CCR § 5144)
 - (b) Bloodborne pathogens (8 CCR § 5193)
 - (c) Aerosol transmissible diseases (8 CCR § 5199)
 - (d) Heat illness (8 CCR § 3395)
 - (e) Emergency Action Plan (8 CCR § 3220)
 - (f) Fire Prevention Plan (8 CCR § 3221)
- (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.
- (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.

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1031.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring member compliance with illness and injury prevention guidelines and answering questions from members about this policy.
- (b) Training, counseling, instructing or making informal verbal admonishments any time safety performance is deficient. Supervisors may also initiate discipline when it is reasonable and appropriate under the Standards of Conduct Policy.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining communication with members on health and safety issues. This is essential for an injury-free, productive workplace.
- (d) Completing required forms and reports relating to illness and injury prevention; such forms and reports shall be submitted to the Administration Division Commander.
- (e) Notifying the Administration 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.

1031.6 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.

All significant actions taken and dates they are completed shall be documented on an Identified Hazards and Correction Record form. This form should be forwarded to the Administration Division Commander via the chain of command.

The Administration Division Commander will take appropriate action to ensure the illness and injury prevention plan addresses potential hazards upon such notification.

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1031.7 INSPECTIONS

Safety inspections are crucial to a safe work environment. These inspections identify and evaluate workplace hazards and permit mitigation of those hazards. A hazard assessment checklist should be used for documentation and to ensure a thorough assessment of the work environment.

The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that the appropriate documentation is completed for each inspection.

1031.7.1 EQUIPMENT

Members are charged with daily vehicle inspections of their assigned vehicles and of their personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to working in the field. Members shall complete the Identified Hazards and Correction Record form if an unsafe condition cannot be immediately corrected. Members should forward this form to their supervisors.

1031.8 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.

1031.9 TRAINING

The Administration Division Commander should work with the Training Sergeant to provide all members, including supervisors, with training on general and job-specific workplace safety and health practices. Training shall be provided:

- (a) To supervisors to familiarize them with the safety and health hazards to which members under their immediate direction and control may be exposed.

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- (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.

1031.9.1 TRAINING TOPICS

The Training Sergeant shall ensure that training includes:

- (a) Reporting unsafe conditions, work practices and injuries, and informing a supervisor when additional instruction is needed.
- (b) Use of appropriate clothing, including gloves and footwear.
- (c) Use of respiratory equipment.
- (d) Availability of toilet, hand-washing and drinking-water facilities.
- (e) Provisions for medical services and first aid.
- (f) Handling of bloodborne pathogens and other biological hazards.
- (g) Prevention of heat and cold stress.
- (h) Identification and handling of hazardous materials, including chemical hazards to which members could be exposed, and review of resources for identifying and mitigating hazards (e.g., hazard labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)).
- (i) Mitigation of physical hazards, such as heat and cold stress, noise, and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
- (j) Identification and mitigation of ergonomic hazards, including working on ladders or in a stooped posture for prolonged periods.
- (k) Back exercises/stretchers and proper lifting techniques.
- (l) Avoidance of slips and falls.
- (m) Good housekeeping and fire prevention.
- (n) Other job-specific safety concerns.

1031.10 RECORDS

Records and training documentation relating to illness and injury prevention will be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Physical Fitness Program

1032.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo Police Department recognizes the importance of physical fitness to employee health. Law Enforcement work can be very physically and psychologically demanding. These challenges are better addressed when an employee participates in a regimen of personal fitness. If employees choose to participate, they must do so in a manner that is safe, constructive, and in accordance with rules and guidelines.

It is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to promote physical fitness among its employees. This policy governs on-duty use of exercise facilities and fitness equipment and identifies those employees who are eligible to participate in a fitness program during work hours.

1032.2 WELLNESS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should appoint a trained Wellness Coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and should collaborate with advisers (e.g., Human Resources, legal counsel, qualified health professionals), as appropriate, to fulfill the responsibilities of the position, including but not limited to:

- (a) Identifying physical wellness support providers (e.g., physical therapists, dietitians, physical fitness trainers holding accredited certifications).
 - 1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing physical wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.

1032.2.1 WELLNESS COORDINATOR DUTIES

The coordinator is responsible for establishing guidelines for an on-duty physical wellness program, including the following:

- (a) Voluntary participation by members
- (b) Allowable physical fitness activities
- (c) Permitted times and locations for physical fitness activities
- (d) Acceptable use and clearance of department-provided physical fitness facilities and equipment
- (e) Individual health screening and fitness assessment
- (f) Individual education (e.g., nutrition, sleep habits, proper exercise, injury prevention) and goal-setting
- (g) Standards for fitness incentive programs. The coordinator should collaborate with the appropriate entities (e.g., human resources, legal counsel) to verify that any standards are nondiscriminatory
- (h) Maintenance of physical wellness logs (e.g., attendance, goals, standards, progress)
- (i) Ongoing support and evaluation

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- (j) Monitor and maintenance of facilities and equipment. Reporting any deficiencies as they arise or replacement of physical fitness equipment

1032.3 FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT

Fitness and exercise equipment is located at the Police Department (111 Amador Street) and the Public Safety Training Center on Mare Island. The facilities and equipment therein are available for use for the physical fitness program. Unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Chief of Police, no other fitness equipment shall be used on the premises.

1032.4 ELIGIBILITY

Sworn police officers and fulltime non-sworn Police Department employees are eligible to participate in the on-duty fitness program, and are subject to its conditions and guidelines as described below.

1032.5 CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION

Eligible employees may participate in this program under the following conditions:

- (a) Consent Form: Each potential participant must consult with their individual physician concerning their physical limitations, if any, and obtain their physician's consent to participate in this physical fitness program. The participant must complete a Physician Consent Form (see attached Health Questionnaire Form) and return it to the Professional Standards Division prior to participating in this program. The Professional Standards Division will retain the forms and maintain a master list of eligible participants. The master list will be provided to police supervisors and administrators as updated.
- (b) Restrictions: The following rules shall be strictly obeyed:
 1. Use of the exercise equipment shall be limited to employees named on the current eligibility list.
 2. Any employee experiencing pain or discomfort while performing exercises shall immediately discontinue participation and notify their immediate supervisor and the Professional Standards Division. In which case, resuming an exercise regimen can only take place after the employee submits another Physician's Consent Form. Any employee who becomes subject to light-duty must suspend participation in this program until that restriction is lifted, or, unless their doctor approves such participation and the Chief of Police agrees.
 3. Horseplay within the facility is prohibited.
 4. Equipment malfunctions or needed facility maintenance shall be reported to a supervisor immediately. Supervisors shall endeavor to post a warning notice on the malfunctioning equipment. Such malfunctioning equipment may not be used until it is repaired
 5. All participants will be bound by rules of acceptable gym attire, i.e. avoid provocative clothing.
 6. Anyone who abuses the policy or rules is subject to suspension from the program by the Chief of Police.

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- (c) On-duty Workouts: Employees must be scheduled for a minimum of an eight hour shift during each day of participation. The mode of workout time for this program is:
 - 1. Each participating employee's regularly scheduled and approved lunch period will be extended to 70 minutes, 40 minutes of which must be spent exercising.
- (d) Supervisor's Role: Police supervisors are expected to uphold the philosophy of this program by safely addressing the workload, and calls for service on their shifts, while scheduling their employees' participation in this program.
 - 1. Supervisors are encouraged to identify who will utilize the workout mode, either at the beginning of a shift, or in advance of a shift. Sergeants should work with their employees to identify those hours in the shift that have been traditionally less demanding. Designating slots is encouraged but cannot be guaranteed. However, Sergeants and/or Supervisors should adhere to a seniority based system when providing slots to eligible members.
 - 2. Supervisors are expected to take an active role in the day-to-day administration of the program, ensuring that participants are not abusing the letter or spirit of the program by wasting valuable time, or deviating from their regimen. Participants who abuse the opportunities represented by this program are subject to being excluded.
 - 3. The Wellness Coordinator and Police Cadet Coordinator are expected to, as part of their oversight duties; inspect the exercise facilities for hazards and worn equipment.
- (e) Non-Sworn Access:
 - 1. Dispatchers shall observe a two person minimum in the dispatch center. Dispatchers shall carry a portable radio with them during their workout period, thus ensuring an immediate recall if necessary.
 - 2. Front lobby staffing shall observe a one person minimum staffing during business hours, during their workout period, ensuring an immediate recall if necessary.
 - 3. All non-sworn employees are required to clear their workout session with their on-duty supervisor based upon the needs of that given date.
- (f) Police Lieutenants are expected to assist the on-duty supervisor to ensure that they are afforded the opportunity to participate. Supervisors will make their own determinations as to when the best time for them to exercise exists.
- (g) On-duty employees/members may workout at the main Police Department or the Public Safety Training Center on Mare Island.
- (h) Off-Duty Access: In accordance with Section 36 of the MOU, The City shall make aerobic and anaerobic conditioning equipment available for use by employees during off-duty hours in a location selected by the City. It is understood and agreed that the use of this equipment is a voluntary, off-duty recreational activity which is not required as a part of the employees' work-related duties.

See attachment: [Health Questionnaire Form 052115.pdf](#)

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1032.6 WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT

The Wellness Coordinator or the authorized designee should audit the effectiveness of the department's wellness program and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report shall not contain the names of members participating in the wellness program, and should include the following information:

- Data on the types of services provided
- Wait time for support services
- Participant feedback, if available
- Program improvement recommendations
- Policy revision recommendations

1032.7 TRAINING

The coordinator or the authorized designee should collaborate with the Training Sergeant to provide all members with regular training on topics related to member wellness, including but not limited to:

- The availability and range of department facilities and exercise equipment
- Benefits of exercise and proper nutrition
- Explanation or guidance on proper use and cleaning of equipment

Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to the Training Sergeant as appropriate for inclusion in training records

Line-of-Duty Deaths

1033.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Vallejo 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.

1033.1.1 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.

1033.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Vallejo 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.

1033.3 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 Press Information Officer section of this policy).
- (b) The Watch Commander should ensure that notifications are made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths and Major Incident Notification policies as applicable.

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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).

1033.4 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.

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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 Vallejo Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1033.4.1 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.

1033.5 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.

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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.

1033.6 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.

1033.6.1 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.
- (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.

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- (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.

1033.6.2 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 Vallejo 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.
- 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.

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1033.6.3 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.
 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.

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- (h) Coordinating with the department's Press Information Officer (PIO) to brief the survivors on pending press releases related to the incident and to assist the survivors with media relations in accordance with their wishes (see the Press Information Officer section of this policy).
- (i) Briefing survivors on investigative processes related to the line-of-duty death, such as criminal, internal, and administrative investigations.
- (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.

1033.6.4 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.
 - 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.

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- (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.

1033.6.5 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).

1033.6.6 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:

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- (a) Traffic control during the deceased member's funeral.
- (b) Area coverage so that as many Vallejo 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).

1033.6.7 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.
- (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.

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- (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.

1033.6.8 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.

1033.7 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER

In the event of a line-of-duty death, the department's PIO should be the department's contact point for the media. As such, the PIO should coordinate with the Department Liaison to:

- (a) Collect and maintain the most current incident information and determine what information should be released.
- (b) 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.
- (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.

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- (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.

1033.8 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.

1033.9 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.

1033.10 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.

1033.11 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.

Peer Support Program

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Vallejo Police Department's most valuable resource is its employees. The purpose of the Peer Support Program is to assist personnel with stress created in their personal and/or professional lives, so they can continue to be productive members of this department.

The Peer Support Program is intended to provide a network of trained members and employees who volunteer their assistance to co-workers in need. It is not intended to replace the services of licensed clinicians or to diminish administrative, supervisory, or legal responsibilities.

Peer Support Program policies that impact the Department as a whole shall be subject to the prior approval of the Chief of Police or designee.

Peer Support assistance is not intended to take the place of any fitness-for-duty assessment by a licensed clinician.

1034.1.1 DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this order, the following definitions apply

Peer Assistance - the process by which trained members and employees of the Department provide confidential support, consolation, referrals, and similar services to colleagues and family members who are experiencing personal or professional difficulties

Peer Support Committee - is comprised of a Peer Support Program Manager, Peer Support Coordinator, a Peer Support Professional, and a minimum of three trained Peer Support Personnel. It is responsible for establishing policies and procedures for the program. The Peer Support Coordinator shall chair the Committee. The chairperson may be allowed a reasonable amount of on-duty time to accomplish these tasks.

Peer Support Professional - a licensed clinician who has specialized experience, education, and training relevant to police service or first responders.

Peer Support Team - members and employees selected and trained to provide peer assistance.

VPD Spouses and Significant Others - a component of the program, comprised of spouses/partners who provide immediate and ongoing support and consolation services to the families of Department personnel following an incident or provide other ancillary services as needed.

1034.2 POLICY

The Peer Support Program is the policy of the Vallejo Police Department to provide departmental employees with voluntary and confidential resources of support and assistance related to personal or professional crisis or difficulty, and/or critical incident stress.

1034.3 PROGRAM STAFFING

The Peer Support Team shall consist of the following positions:

- Peer Support Program Manager: Chief or their designee

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- Peer Support Coordinator: Police Sergeant/Lieutenant
- Peer Support Personnel (preferably a member from each section)

1034.4 TEAM DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Peer Support Program Manager

- (a) The Chief of Police or their designee, as the primary liaison between the team, and management staff. The Peer Support Program Manager will be the only management representative on the team. They will serve as the team administrator and be available for peer support for other Department managers. The Peer Support Program Manager will generally not participate in peer support of non-management employees.
- (b) The manager is responsible for the team budget, overtime authorization as necessary, approval of team deployment in extraordinary circumstances, and specifying and maintaining team training standards.

Peer Support Coordinator

- (a) The role of the Team Coordinator is to manage, maintain, and coordinate the program. They will act as a liaison between Peer Support Personnel, outside resource persons, and the Department.
- (b) Approve overtime as necessary.
- (c) Supervise and coordinate Peer Support Personnel.
- (d) Coordinate and specify training and applicable certification requirements of Peer Support Personnel.
- (e) Assist in conducting defusing and demobilization interventions, assess the need for follow-up referrals, and assist in teaching stress management.
- (f) Identify and create a list of qualified referral sources for the use of the Peer Support Personnel. Referral sources will be researched fully by the Peer Support Program Manager prior to being included on the list.
 1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing mental wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.
 2. When practicable, the Department should not use the same licensed psychotherapist for both member wellness support and fitness for duty evaluations.
- (g) Responsible for determining the continued training needs of the Peer Support Team and for the scheduling of initial and continuing training.
- (h) Document and/or collect Peer Support activity for a yearly summary report.
- (i) Deployment of Peer Support Team
- (j) Manage potential conflicts between peer support members and those seeking service.
- (k) Monitor and mitigating peer support member emotional fatigue (i.e., compassion fatigue) associated with providing peer support.

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- (l) Enlisting qualified peer support personnel from other public safety agencies or outside organizations for department peer support, as appropriate.
- (m) Verify members have reasonable access to peer support or licensed psychotherapist support.
- (n) Establish procedures for CISDs (Critical Incident Stress Debrief), including:
 - 1. Defining the types of incidents that may initiate debriefings.
 - 2. Steps for organizing debriefings.
- (o) Verify a confidential, appropriate, and timely Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for members. This also includes:
 - 1. Obtain a written description of the program services.
 - 2. Provide methods to obtain program services.
 - 3. Provide referrals to the EAP for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up resources.
 - 4. Obtain written procedures and guidelines for referrals to, or mandatory participation in, the program.
 - 5. Obtain training for supervisors in their roles and responsibilities, and identification of member behaviors that would indicate the existence of member concerns, problems, or issues that could impact member job performance.
- (p) Assist members who have become disabled with the application for federal government benefits such as those offered through the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).
 - 1. The coordinator should work with appropriate department liaisons to assist qualified members and survivors with benefits, wellness support, and counseling services, as applicable, when there has been a member death (see the Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy for additional guidance).

Team Members

- (a) Members will respond on a voluntary basis when called upon for critical incidents.
- (b) Contact affected personnel to assess their needs and provide necessary assistance.
- (c) Provide support to involved personnel who may be experiencing difficult reactions as a result of a critical incident.
- (d) Provide information to the employee or their family regarding possible reactions they may experience as a result of involvement in a critical incident.
- (e) If necessary, suggest resources and refer the employee or family members to a resource(s) outside of the police department.
- (f) Ensure the involved employee gets home safely after a critical incident.
- (g) Follow up with the employee the day after the critical incident, or as necessary to assess additional needs.

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- (h) Will provide one-on-one peer assistance to affected employees at the request of either the individual employee or referred by a supervisor or the team coordinator.
- (i) May provide peer assistance as requested through the direction of the Peer Support Coordinator.

1034.5 TEAM MEMBER SELECTION

The Peer Support Team may be selected for participation in the Peer Support Program via the following criteria:

- (a) Recommendations will be sought to identify specific individuals who are already seen as sources of support for others in the workplace. All recommendations will be kept confidential.
- (b) Members or employees applying to serve on the Peer Support Team shall have completed probation, been nominated by at least two other members or employees, and subsequently endorsed by their supervisors. They must pass a personnel file review by the Peer Support Coordinator and be willing to volunteer a reasonable number of hours to undergo training and provide peer assistance.
- (c) Members who are recommended by others must express a voluntary desire to be a join the Peer Support Program with a two year minimum commitment.
- (d) Not currently the subject of an administrative or criminal investigation.
- (e) Must commit to be available, within reason, for peer support duties when called upon. However, absent an emergency, prolonged peer assistance shall be arranged to take place during on-duty hours.
- (f) Must consistently display solid judgment and have strong interpersonal communication skills.
- (g) Applicants who meet the criteria set forth in (b.), above, shall then be interviewed by the Peer Support Committee.
- (h) The Peer Support Coordinator shall notify the Training Unit when new Peer Support Team members are selected.

Team members will be selected from those recommended by peers. Once the recommendation process has been completed, employees interested in becoming Peer Support members shall submit a memorandum of interest to the Peer Support Coordinator. The team will be selected initially by the Peer Support Program Manager and Peer Support Coordinator, with the approval of the Chief of Police.

Future team members will be selected by the current team members, Peer Support Program Manager, and Peer Support Coordinator and approved by the Chief of Police.

Peer Support Team Members may be removed for cause by the Peer Support Manager and at the discretion of the Chief of Police. A breach of confidentiality by Peer Support Team Members shall be cause for immediate removal from the Peer Support Program.

Peer Support Team members shall sign a confidentiality agreement, indicating their agreement to maintain confidentiality and understand the consequences of any breach of said agreement.

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1034.6 TRAINING

The Peer Support Coordinator is responsible for monitoring the training status of Peer Support Personnel to ensure appropriate preparedness of the Peer Support Team. The Peer Support Coordinator will be responsible for the scheduling of initial team training and also, updated training for team members.

- (a) New team members will be scheduled to attend a POST-approved Basic 3-Day Peer Support Course before being utilized to provide peer assistance.
 1. The nature and duration of the initial training shall be subject to endorsement by the Peer Support Professional and/or approval of the Peer Support Coordinator.
 2. The initial training is intended to provide essential skills in areas that include, but are not limited to, establishing rapport, listening skills, crisis intervention, relationship issues, depression, and suicide, post-incident syndrome, job-related issues, and appropriate Team member responses.
 3. Subsequent training shall be provided regarding topics including, but not limited to, employee assistance, post-traumatic stress, and ethics.
- (b) Peer Support personnel shall participate in periodic training sessions scheduled and developed by the Peer Support Coordinator.
- (c) Provide cross-training to both peer support and coordinate with the Wellness Program Coordinator to collaborate with wellness teams. Include VPD Spouses and Significant Others team leader and chaplains to ensure regular training of all peer members and effective teamwork.
- (d) The Peer Support Coordinator or the authorized designee in partnership with a Peer Support Professional should collaborate with the Training Sergeant to provide all members with regular training on topics related to member wellness, including but not limited to:
 - Recognizing and managing mental distress, emotional fatigue, post-traumatic stress, and other possible reactions to trauma
 - Countering sleep deprivation and physical fatigue
 - Mental Health Wellness
 - Benefits of exercise and proper nutrition
 - Effective time and personal financial management skills
 - Stress Management and Intervention
 - Resiliency Training
 - Family Relations
 - Substance Misuse and other Addictions
 - Suicide Prevention, Intervention, and Post intervention Issues
 - Workers' Compensation Claims for Physical and Psychological Injuries

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- Trauma Spectrum including work-related cumulative stress
- Impact of Officer-Involved Shootings
- How to Handle a Line of Duty Death
- Dispatcher Wellness
- Wellness Training and Psycho-education for Retirees (what to expect in retirement and coping strategies)
Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to the Training Sergeant as appropriate for inclusion in training records.

1034.7 PROGRAM PROCESS

Request for Peer Support

- (a) A current list of available members shall be posted throughout the Department by the Peer Support Team chairperson and provided to supervisors, managers, and the Communications Section.
- (b) Any police employee in need of peer assistance may select a peer support team member of their choice.

Critical Incident/Traumatic Event Activation

- (a) In the event that a critical incident occurs, the Watch Commander will notify the on-call manager. The On-Call Manager will contact The Peer Support Manager and/or Peer Support Team Coordinator to discuss the event and develop a plan of action. The final decision as to whether a debriefing or defusing is warranted will be made by the Peer Support Manager in conjunction with the Chief of Police.
- (b) When making the notification the supervisor should attempt to utilize an on-duty Peer Support Team Member in the absence of the Peer Support Coordinator or Manager.
- (c) The assigned Peer Support Team member shall promptly relieve any other member or employee who may have been assigned to support the involved person and shall remain in that role until relieved by the Peer Support Professional, another Peer Support Team member, or other competent authority. When appropriate, the Peer Support Team member shall contact the involved member or employee's family and/or the VPD Spouses and Significant Others team leader.

Debriefing/Defusing

A defusing is an informal, initial debriefing that occurs within a few hours post-incident. It is usually conducted by peers and may occur quite spontaneously. It should be positive, caring, and supportive of the participants.

- (a) This program is dependent upon the identification of all critical incidents large and small, to help reduce the emotional impact and to avoid the effects of post-traumatic stress.
- (b) The critical incident stress debriefing should include any sworn and/or non-sworn personnel involved in the incident. Participation in the discussion is not a requirement. Peer support personnel will be in attendance.

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- (c) Critical incident stress defusing may be used to determine the need for debriefing and/or other services and is typically conducted by a peer support team member. Defusing will be offered to all employees to assist in identifying any stress or trauma experienced during the incident and should be held as soon as practical after the incident.

1034.8 PEER SUPPORT TEAM PROCEDURES

Peer Support Team members will respond to calls for assistance at any time, if available.

- (a) In most cases, peer assistance will be provided during one or more on-duty meetings of relatively short duration.
- (b) Team members shall make a reasonable effort to remain available to persons being assisted and to offer additional support as needed. However, absent an emergency, prolonged peer assistance shall be arranged to take place during on-duty hours.

Expenses incurred by Peer Support Team members who provide peer assistance while off-duty are not reimbursable.

Peer Support Team members shall respect and maintain the confidentiality of services provided and information regarding the condition of the person being assisted or the circumstances surrounding the Team's involvement.

Peer Support Team members, acting in that capacity, shall not impose any service on nor coerce, compel, or order an assisted person.

1034.9 REFERRALS

Members of the Peer Support Program are trained to be effective listeners and to provide feedback, clarify issues, and assist employees in identifying options for problem resolution; however, they are not therapists. When problems are acute or appear to require specialized assistance, information on referral resources will be made available to employees.

- (a) A list of available Peer Support Professionals shall be available to the Peer Support Coordinator and Manager to assist employees in choosing if a referral is made.
- (b) This list should include EAP providers as well as private practice professionals and the Wellness App.

Peer Assistance is not a replacement for the Department's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) or Wellness App.

1034.10 CONFIDENTIALITY

The most important aspect of the Peer Support Program is the promotion of trust, anonymity, and confidentiality. With this in mind, it is the intent of the Peer Support Program to keep all communications between Peer Support personnel and employees involved in critical incidents confidential or any other function, with the following exceptions (pursuant to Ca Gov. Code § 8669.4):

- (a) To refer a law enforcement personnel to receive crisis referral service by a Peer Support Team member

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- (b) During a consultation between two peer support members
- (c) If the Peer Support Team member reasonably believes that disclosure is necessary to prevent death, substantial bodily harm, or commission of a crime
- (d) If the law enforcement personnel expressly agrees in writing that the communication may be disclosed
- (e) In a criminal proceeding
- (f) If otherwise required by law

If any of the above conditions exist, the On-Call Manager shall be notified immediately.

The exceptions to confidentiality are either required by law or deemed necessary. Peer Support Team members shall not abdicate their responsibilities to report criminal conduct. If concerns arise, Peer Support Team personnel shall contact the Peer Support Coordinator for guidance.

1034.11 RECORD KEEPING

Record keeping will be for the utilization of statistical information only. Names or identification numbers of employees will not be used. Peer Support Team Members shall notify the Peer Support Program Manager when they have provided Peer Support to a member. No identifying information regarding peer contact or group debriefing services will be collected.

The Peer Support Activity Summary shall be submitted to the Team Manager at the end of the year for statistical purposes only.

Notifications shall not contain names or otherwise identify the persons for whom peer assistance was provided but shall include:

- (a) Date of contact
- (b) Time spent on contact
- (c) Type of contact (phone, in-person, on-duty, off-duty)
- (d) Outcome
- (e) Resources provided or referral

It is recommended that Peer Support Personnel not keep written formal or private records of supportive contacts other than anonymous statistical information that can help to document the general productivity of the program (such as the number of contacts). While written communication is considered protected, Peer Support Personnel members are encouraged to exercise discretion when communicating via text message, email, or social media.

Attachments

PRISONER PROPERTY RECEIPT.pdf

Vallejo Police Department Prisoner Property Receipt

CASE NUMBER: _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

The following property was taken from the above named individual when detained at the Vallejo Police Department,
and contents confirmed as noted by his/her signature.

BELT: _____	MAKE-UP/LIP BALM: _____
CAP/HAT: _____	MEDICATION: _____
CELL PHONE: _____	MUSIC PLAYER: _____
CHECK BOOKS: _____	NECKLACE(S): _____
COAT: _____	OTHER JEWELRY: _____
COMB/BRUSH: _____	PURSE: _____
CONDOMS: _____	RINGS: _____
EARRING(S): _____	SHIRT(S): _____
JACKET: _____	TOOLS: _____
KEYS: _____	WALLET: _____
KNIFE: _____	WATCH: _____
LIGHTER(S): _____	Misc Papers: _____
Suit Case: _____	ID: _____
Backpack: _____	Other: _____
Total Cash: _____	Twenty: _____
One: _____	Fifty: _____
Five: _____	One-Hundred: _____
Ten: _____	Coin(s): _____

I acknowledge the above described property has been taken by the Vallejo Police Department, confirmed in my presence, and constitutes all the property in my possession. The above property will be retained until my release. In the event I am incarcerated into the Solano Co Jail, I understand the above property will be transferred to the jail staff.

Inmates Signature: _____ Booking Officer: _____ Badge: _____

I acknowledge **NO** personal property was taken from me by the Vallejo Police Department as noted by my signature below.

Inmates Signature: _____ Booking Officer: _____ Badge: _____

I acknowledge all property listed above was transported and delivered to the holding facility.

Transport Officer: _____ Badge: _____ Date: _____

(white to Records) (yellow to Inmate)

mp_report DOJ.pdf



MISSING PERSON REPORT

Pursuant to Penal Code §13519.07(d)

<input type="checkbox"/> Adult	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	Date and Time of Report	Date and Time of Last Contact	Report Number
Report Type <input type="checkbox"/> Runaway <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Missing Adult <input type="checkbox"/> Parental/Family Abduction <input type="checkbox"/> Dependant Adult <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Circumstances <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger Abduction <input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Circumstances <input type="checkbox"/> Catastrophe <input type="checkbox"/> Lost				
Category (Special Handling) <input type="checkbox"/> Prior Missing <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Exploitation <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent Case <input type="checkbox"/> Abducted During a Crime <input type="checkbox"/> Amber Alert <input type="checkbox"/> At Risk, Describe:				
Name (Last, First, Middle)		Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		Race <input type="checkbox"/> K - Korean <input type="checkbox"/> A - Other Asian <input type="checkbox"/> L - Laotian <input type="checkbox"/> B - Black <input type="checkbox"/> O - Other <input type="checkbox"/> C - Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> P - Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> D - Cambodian <input type="checkbox"/> S - Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> F - Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> U - Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> G - Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> V - Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> H - Hispanic, Latin, or Mexican <input type="checkbox"/> W - White <input type="checkbox"/> I - American Indian <input type="checkbox"/> X - Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> J - Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Z - Asian Indian
Alias/Moniker/Nickname		DOB/Age		
Height	Weight	Eye Color	Corrective Lenses <input type="checkbox"/> Glasses <input type="checkbox"/> Contacts	Hair Color/Style
Facial Hair	Scars/Marks/Tattoos		Driver's License/ID Number	
Residence Address, City, State, Zip Code		Residence Phone Number	Social Security Number	
Business Address, City, State, Zip Code		Business Phone Number	CII Number	
E-Mail Address		Cell Phone Number	FBI Number	Local Reference Number
Social Networking Site(s) and Screen Name(s)				Probation/Parole/Social Worker Name & Phone
Clothing		Jewelry		
Last Known Location/Activity (Description or Address, City, State, Zip Code)		Possible Destination (Description or Address, City, State, Zip Code)		
Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health, or Medical Condition		Known Associates/Lifestyle		
Per Penal Code §14206, submit photographs, dental/skeletal x-rays, and fingerprints for entry into the Missing Person System. Mail to: Department of Justice Missing & Unidentified Person Section, P.O. Box 903387, Sacramento, CA 94203-3870 or E-Mail to: missing.persons@doj.ca.gov				
X-rays Available Dental <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Skeletal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Visible Dental Work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, Describe:	Dentures: <input type="checkbox"/> Upper <input type="checkbox"/> Full <input type="checkbox"/> Lower <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	Braces: <input type="checkbox"/> Upper <input type="checkbox"/> Lower	Dentist Name, Address, Phone Number
Photo Available <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Age in Photo	Fingerprints <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Broken Bones/Missing Organs <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, Describe:	Medical Provider Name, Address, Phone Number
Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Missing Person <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Other, Describe:		Registered Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Missing Person <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Other, Describe:		License Number
				State, Province, Country
				Registration Expiration
<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen	Veh. Year	Make	Model	Body Style
				Color(s)
				Damage to Vehicle
Name (Last, First, Middle)		Relationship to Missing Person		Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
				Race
				DOB/Age
Alias/Moniker(s)/Screen Name(s)		Height	Weight	Eye Color
				Hair Color/Style
		Facial Hair		
Address, City, State, Zip Code		Phone Number		E-Mail Address
Scars/Marks/Tattoos		Clothing		
Name (Last, First, Middle)		Relationship to Missing Person		Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
				Race
				DOB/Age
Address, City, State, Zip Code		Phone Number		E-Mail Address
Reporting Officer		ID/Badge #	Date	Investigating Agency Address and Phone Number
Approving Officer		ID/Badge #	Date	Forward Copy of Report to: (per PC §14205)
				Internally Route to:



MISSING PERSON REPORT

Pursuant to Penal Code §13519.07(d)

Missing Person's Name (Last, First, Middle)	DOB/Age	Report Number
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Narrative

Authorization to release photo, dental, and skeletal x-rays per PC §14206

I am a family member, next-of-kin, or law enforcement official investigating the disappearance of the missing person, and I hereby authorize the release of all dental or skeletal x-rays and treatment notes, photographs, physical description, and circumstances surrounding the disappearance to assist law enforcement agencies in locating the above named missing person. This information may be used by the Department of Justice for inclusion in bulletins and posters, which will be distributed throughout California and on the Internet, including the Attorney General's Web Site at <http://oag.ca.gov/> and the FBI's National Dental Image Repository, to assist law enforcement agencies in locating the missing person.

Yes No Initial _____

Authorization to release information to the National Missing and Unidentified Person System per PC §14201.3

I am a family member, next-of-kin, or law enforcement official investigating the disappearance of the missing person and I hereby authorize the release of all dental or skeletal x-rays, photographs, physical description, and circumstances surrounding the disappearance to the National Missing and Unidentified Person System (NamUs) at <http://namus.gov/>.

Yes No Initial _____

Name	Signature	Date
Relationship to Missing Person	Address	Phone Number

Submit photograph(s), dental/skeletal x-rays, and fingerprints to:

California Department of Justice, Missing & Unidentified Persons Section
P.O. Box 903387, Sacramento, CA 94203-3870
missing_persons@doj.ca.gov

Release of Information

Ride Along Waiver.pdf

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
LIABILITY WAIVER AND RELEASE



For and in consideration of permitting:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Emergency Contact: _____

to "ride along" with members of the Vallejo Police Department including, but not limited to, transportation in marked or unmarked police vehicles and being present at police activities in public, on Department property and on private property involving potentially dangerous interactions with violent subjects.

The undersigned hereby voluntarily releases, discharges, waives and relinquishes any and all actions or causes of action for personal injury, property damage, theft of property or wrongful death occurring to him/herself arising as a result of participation in the "ride-along," or any activities incidental thereto, whenever or however the same may occur and for whatever period said activities may continue. The undersigned does for him/herself, his/her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns hereby release, waive, discharge and relinquish any action or causes of action, which may arise for him/herself and for his/her estate, and agrees that under no circumstances will he/she and his/her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns prosecute or present any claim for personal injury, property damage, theft of property, or wrongful death against the City of Vallejo or any of the City's officers, employees, agents or volunteers for any of said causes of action, whether the same shall arise by negligence or otherwise.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED, BY EXECUTING THIS AGREEMENT, TO EXEMPT AND RELIEVE THE CITY OF VALLEJO FROM LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, THEFT OF PROPERTY, OR WRONGFUL DEATH DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OR ANY OTHER REASON.

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read the foregoing, has been fully and completely advised of the potential hazards related directly or incidentally to participation in a police "ride-along," and is fully aware of the legal consequences of signing this document.

Signed: _____

Date Signed: _____

Parent/Guardian Acknowledgment and Approval:

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read the foregoing, has been fully and completely advised of the potential hazards related directly or incidentally to participation in a police "ride-along," and is fully aware of the legal consequences of signing this document.

Having these consequences in mind, I approve and agree to _____'s participation in a police "ride-along."

Signed: _____

Printed Name: _____

Relationship: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date Signed: _____

Officer: _____ Watch Commander : _____

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UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Descriptions and specifications of uniform and equipment items authorized for use by members and employees are set forth below. This section is a part of Lexipol 1046, but is separated to permit revision when uniform and equipment items are added, deleted or modified.

UNIFORM ITEMS

1. Uniform Cap: Lancaster style #1960 LAPD blue, 100% wool serge; gold rayon lining, black plastic visor and ½ inch patent leather chin strap, with gold buttons.
2. Cap Shield: Jones Design No. 668, silver for officers, corporals, and sergeants, gold for lieutenants and above, hand-tooled with a three-dimensional high-crown star. The lower panel displays the member's badge number, or rank for sergeants and above.
3. Uniform Jacket, Class A: The uniform jacket is either Flying Cross Style 32189 LAPD navy, shade 8818, 100% wool, serge weave. The jacket is fully lined, Eisenhower style, waist-length, with peak lapels and zipper front. The front is plain with box pleated patch pockets, flaps, shoulder straps, and badge tab.
 - a. Sleeve Stripe: A ½ inch black A. H. Rice braid stripe, extending around each sleeve from seam to seam and set into the seam at both sides, 3 ½ inches from the bottom of the sleeve.
 - b. Lapel Ornament: Gilt metal "V.P.D." letters ½ inch high and 1-3/8 inch wide, attached to each side of the upper collar lapel, against the seam of the collar and horizontal to the ground. Members the rank of Sergeant and below will wear silver lapel ornaments, Members the rank of Lieutenant and above will wear gold lapel ornaments.
 - c. Jacket Buttons: Members the rank of Sergeant and below will wear silver buttons, Members the rank of Lieutenant and above will wear gold buttons.

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4. Utility Jacket: The Utility jacket is Flying Cross 58141 'Ultra Ultimate', made with a Supplex outer shell and raglan sleeves, or the Flying Cross 78141 'Spectrum Ultimate', made with a Supplex outer shell and Gore-Tex with raglan sleeves. Previously authorized utility jackets purchased prior to May 1, 2001 may be worn until no longer serviceable. Employees may wear either the standard metal badge and name plate or may substitute an embroidered star similar in size and design to the metal badge, along with an embroidered name approximately ½" high, applied with matching silver thread for officers, corporals and sergeants or gold thread for lieutenants and above.
5. Leather Jacket: The leather jacket is a G1 police leather jacket made by San Diego Leather (or equivalent), style G1P (nylon lining/black leather shell), made in the USA. Body is smooth leather with a plain leather collar and two 10" x 10" patch pockets with hidden side entry pockets below the patch pockets. The left pocket has a pen slot under the flap. The pocket flaps must button. Additional features are a bi-swing back and underarm gusset. The cuffs and waistband are either Lycra and acrylic or leather. All stitching is nylon and a badge holder is required. The jacket is worn without patches or nameplate.
6. Trousers: Trousers are Flying Cross Style #32289 (100% wool), #48289 (74% polyester / 25% wool / 1% Lycra), or Flying Cross #32278 (55% polyester/ 45% wool). One hundred percent (100%) polyester trousers are not authorized. Trousers are plain front, no pleats, with two side pockets, two hip pockets, a baton pocket and a flashlight pocket. Front pockets are straight (vertical). Trousers legs are uncuffed, straight, and not flared or tapered. Trousers have a zipper fly front and belt loops. The length of the trousers is to a point not less than one inch, nor more than two inches from the top of the heel in back, and hollowed in front to allow the bottom of the trouser legs to rest on the shoes without a break.

Class A: The 100% wool trouser shall be worn with the Class A uniform jacket.
7. Belt: The belt is Garrison black basket-weave, 1½" to 1¾" wide, with a plain gold buckle for lieutenants and above, or

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silver for officers, corporals and sergeants. Members of any rank may substitute a Velcro closure.

8. Long Sleeve Shirt: Long sleeve shirts are Flying Cross style number 20W9586 (wool tropical) or 48W6686 (65% polyester / 35% rayon blend) LAPD blue, shade 30. The shirt is military style, collar attached, with yoke back, shoulder loops, two breast pockets with scalloped flaps which button. Long sleeve shirts have button cuffs. If worn without a tie, the top button is left open. A zipper is permitted, so long as the button appearance of the shirt is maintained. Sleeves shall not be rolled-up at any time.

Class A: Only the long sleeve wool shirt is to be worn with the Class A uniform jacket. Polyester shirts are not authorized.

9. Short Sleeve Shirt: Short sleeve shirts are Flying Cross style numbers 70R9586 (wool tropical) or 98R6686 (65% polyester / 35% rayon blend), LAPD blue, shade 30. Material and specifications are the same as the long sleeve shirt. Short sleeve shirts are worn without a tie and with the top button open. A zipper is permitted, so long as the button appearance of the shirt is maintained. Shirt sleeves shall not be modified in any way. 100% polyester shirts are not authorized.
10. Undershirt: The undershirt is plain white or black with a round neck. It may not extend below the uniform shirt sleeve and must be visible at the neck of the uniform shirt when the collar is unbuttoned.
11. Shoulder Insignia: The shoulder insignia is a cloth shield with the City logo centered on a seven-point star and the words "Vallejo Police" above the star. The top of the insignia is worn ½" below each sleeve head seam of the uniform shirt, the utility jacket, the uniform jacket, and the utility uniform shirt.
12. Tie: The tie is black, four-in-hand, snap-away or break-away style, not more than 3" at its widest, extending to approximately ½" above the belt line. The tie is worn with the long-sleeve shirt only and must be worn whenever the uniform jacket is worn.

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13. Tie Bar or Tack: The tie bar is a plain silver-colored metal bar for officers, corporals and sergeants and gold-colored metal for lieutenants and above. A replica of the Departmental shoulder insignia mounted on a pin or bar is also permitted. No other tie bar or tack is authorized.
14. Badge: The Departmental issued badges are:

Jones Design 514EGF (lieutenant and above),
Jones Design 514 ES (sergeant), and
Jones Design 514EX (corporal and officer).
15. Beanie: Officers may wear a black beanie style hat during inclement weather. The hat will be embroidered with the Vallejo Police Department patch.

Personnel may wear the 100-year Anniversary Commemorative badge at any time.

Members with 20 years or more of service with the Department as of May 1, 2001, may continue to wear their original-issue badge (Jones Design 712) until retirement. Any such member who accepts promotion to a higher rank will be issued and shall wear the badge for that rank.

The badge shall be worn on the outermost garment. Personnel may substitute an approved embroidered star on the utility shirt or utility jacket.

Other approved Badges:

1. Legacy Badge: Personnel may wear the Legacy badge at any time. The badge is the same as the badge style listed above, except the badge number of the qualifying family member is engraved on the bottom point of the star.
2. Anniversary Badge: Personnel may wear the 100-year Anniversary Commemorative badge at any time. Only officers hired prior to December 31, 2000, may purchase and wear an Anniversary badge.

Honor Guard Members hired after December 31, 2000 may purchase an Anniversary Badge, but it may only be worn on the Class A Jacket during Honor Guard functions, funerals, or ceremonies designated by the Chief of Police.

15. Nameplate: The nameplate is silver-colored metal for officers, corporals, sergeants and employees, or gold-colored metal for lieutenants and above. It is ½" x 2¼" with black lettering displaying the first name and last name or first initial and last name. The nameplate is worn centered above the top seam (flap) of the right pocket of the uniform jacket, utility jacket and shirt. The nameplate shall not contain the wearers rank or position. Personnel may substitute an approved embroidered name on the utility shirt and utility jacket.

With the approval of the Chief of Police, personnel may wear an attachment to the nameplate reflecting special duty assignments. *The nameplate shall be centered over the top seam of the right pocket flap, with the bottom rocker hanging over the pocket flap.*

Members honorably discharged from the military may wear a name plate indicating their branch and years of military service.

16. Gloves, White

Plain white cotton or nylon wrist-length gloves may be worn at inspections and at such other times as directed.

17. Gloves, Leather

Black leather wrist-length gloves of a plain design, without buttons or ornamental stitching may be worn. Personnel shall not wear gloves which allow any portion of the fingers to show.

Personnel are absolutely prohibited from carrying or wearing weighted gloves of any type. Weighted gloves, for the purpose of this order, are defined as gloves, which incorporate a substance or material of significant weight or density, e.g., sand or lead.

18. Footwear: Shoes or boots are black leather or leather-like material with plain toe. Footwear with wedge-type soles,

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pointed toes, or squared or cowboy-type heels shall not be worn. Ornamental stitching, straps, or buckles are prohibited. Shoes must be polished.

All-leather shoes shall be worn with the Class A uniform or a patent leather military Oxford with no lines.

19. Socks: Socks are black. White socks may be worn if they are not visible above the top of the shoe or boot while the member or employee is in a sitting or standing position.

20. Rain Apparel

Coat: The coat may be a black, a high-visibility yellow or a translucent raincoat, in either full or half-length regulation style with a badge holder on the left breast.

Cap Cover: The cap cover may be clear plastic or may match the coat color.

Footwear: Black galoshes, overshoes, or rain boots may be worn.

Trousers: Quality and color shall match those of the raincoat.

UTILITY UNIFORM (Class C)

Patrol Officer, Corporal and Sergeant Uniforms shall be embroidered with a silver star and matching name stitching. Lieutenants and above shall display a gold star with matching name stitching. Officers, Corporals, and Sergeants qualifying to wear an Anniversary Badge may have a gold badge number embroidered inside the silver star signifying the Anniversary Badge.

The utility uniform shall be properly laundered and pressed with a military crease. The utility uniform shall be tailored to present a professional fit and image and shall meet the following specifications:

1. Utility Cap: The utility cap is a black baseball cap with a three-inch replica of the Police Department shoulder insignia embroidered or sewn on the center front. Caps must be sized to the wearer. Caps with sections of net-like material or adjustable straps are not authorized. The utility cap also may

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be worn with the Class B uniform or with civilian clothing when approved by a supervisor.

2. Utility Shirt: The utility uniform shirt is long sleeved, navy blue, Flying Cross style number 36400 or equivalent (5.11 Tactical Patrol Duty Uniform PDU A Class Twill Shirt #7700/7701/7702/7703). The shirt is coat style with full-length tail, convertible collar, two breast pockets with inverted pleats and scalloped flaps, and sewn-in creases. Departmental patches, cloth rank insignia, embroidered star and name are worn on the shirt. Emergency Services Unit members may, when engaged in ESU-related activities, wear subdued insignia in place of the standard Departmental patches, name and star. Departmental awards or other metal insignia are not worn with the utility uniform. No 100% cotton shirts.
3. Trousers: The utility uniform trousers are navy blue, Flying Cross style number 49320 or equivalent (5.11 Tactical PDU pants #86060). The trousers are straight leg style with a plain front, two (2) quarter top front pockets, one (1) tab left hip pocket and two (2) cargo pockets on each side seam. Members of the Detective Division may substitute dark blue denim jeans when wearing the utility uniform. No 100% cotton trousers.
4. Shorts: The utility uniform shorts are Flying Cross style number 49330 or 49330WT with two (2) quarter top front pockets, tab left hip pocket, and two (2) cargo pockets on each side seam.

When uniform shorts are worn by members or employees, approved low or three-quarter height running shoes may be worn. Plain toes are not required.
5. Utility Uniform Boots: Constructed of black leather or leather-like material with a breathable black fabric panel, similar to Rocky Boots Model #8030. The boots are approximately 8" in height, waterproof, and have a lug sole.
6. Other items: The same as prescribed and worn with the basic uniform, however, personnel may substitute an approved nylon equipment belt and accessories for the leather gun belt.

STAFF UTILITY UNIFORM

Members and employees must be specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander to wear a staff utility uniform.

1. Shirt: The shirt is black short-sleeve or long-sleeve pullover, of good quality cotton/synthetic blend, with sport collar and 3-button front. Other colors may be worn with the approval of the pertinent Bureau Commander. An embroidered multi-color miniature version of the Department shoulder insignia (the patch, rather than the badge) is applied to the left breast area. The wearer's first initial and last name are embroidered on the right breast area. The employee's division may be embroidered above or, if necessary, continued below the insignia.
2. Trousers: Same as Class B uniform.
3. Jacket: The jacket is navy blue nylon, warm-up style, lined or unlined, with a multi-color miniature version of the Departmental shoulder insignia embroidered, screened or dye-processed onto the left breast area, as described for the staff utility shirt.
4. Utility Cap: The black utility cap may be worn as an optional item.
5. Shoes and Belt: Shoes and belt are the same as Class B uniform.

SPECIALIZED UNIFORMS

1. Bicycle Patrol

The Bicycle Patrol supervisor/commander may modify the following uniform for individual assignments based on need.

- a. Pants: Bratwear, style #BW296-10JMP93LT in navy blue.
- b. Shorts: (optional): The utility uniform shorts are Flying Cross style number 49330 or 49330WT with two (2) quarter top front pockets, tab left hip pocket, and two (2) cargo pockets on each side seam.

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- c. Shirt: The utility uniform shirt is long sleeved, navy blue, Flying Cross style number 36400 or equivalent (5.11 Tactical Patrol Duty Uniform PDU A Class Twill Shirt #7700/7701/7702/7703).
 - d. Jacket: (optional): Olympic uniform, style #OVP587/S/3, navy blue with silver reflective stripes.
 - e. Helmet: as approved by the Bicycle Patrol supervisor.
 - f. Shoes: as approved by the Bicycle Patrol supervisor.
 - g. Socks: white, low cut.
 - h. Gloves: (optional): black with "POLICE" on top.
2. Motorcycle Officers
- a. Crash Helmet – Regulations: Crash helmets shall be worn by members while they are riding motorcycles. In addition, they are worn by motorcycle officers engaged in any ceremonial event, including funerals. Rank insignia is applied to each side of the helmet as appropriate. The helmet strap and insignia shall be silver colored for officers, corporals and sergeants or gold colored for lieutenants and above.
 - b. Leather Motorcycle Jackets (optional)
 - (1) Taylor Lite, FS-13 lightweight black leather motorcycle jacket with the shell of top-grain 2-ounce glove-tanned leather with a heavy-duty zipper. The lining is satin, permanent. The badge tab is centered above the area where the breast pocket might be. There are two front slash pockets and one inside pocket. The leather collar is military style. The jacket has knit sleeve cuffs and a quilted zip-in liner. This jacket also may be worn with the Class B uniform by current and former motorcycle officers.
 - (2) C.H.P. type Highway Jacket - Black tanned leather fastened by a heavyweight vertical or diagonal zipper with two vertical slash pockets, one on each side. The lining is of top quality, black in color. All facings on the

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jacket are the same leather as the outside of the coat. Cuffs are barrel-type with leather inside facing, fastened with zippers or buttons. All exposed snaps are black in color. Four belt loops to hold the gun utility belt are recommended. The belt loops are to be fastened in the center with glove snaps, so that the utility belt may be donned without pulling it through the loops. The badge holder is on the left breast, stitched to the surface of the coat with eyelet openings. The collar is fold type with pointed ends. A snap-on black fur collar is optional. The waistband includes laced adjusting gores at the side. A curved section extending below the belt line of the back sides may be added at the option of the wearer. This jacket may be worn only while assigned to motorcycle duty.

- c. Breeches: The material is the same as prescribed for members' uniform trousers. The breeches have a self-reinforced seat and knees, belt loops, two front pockets, two hip pockets, a short baton pocket, and a flashlight pocket. A blue and gold, CHP-type stripe is sewn on each outside seam, extending to the bottom of the waistband.
- d. Bow Tie: A black clip-on square-end bow tie may be worn when breeches are worn.
- e. Scarf: A black or dark blue scarf may be worn.
- f. Dickey or Turtleneck Sweater: A black dickey or turtleneck shirt made of cotton blend, or synthetic material, with the VPD logo and name, may be worn with the long sleeve or short sleeve uniform.

The black turtleneck shirt may be worn without the uniform shirt if not more than the collar is exposed to view when worn under the leather jacket.
- g. Motorcycle Boots: Boots may be either the regulation black calf, plain-toed, field boot laced over the instep not more than 8" and laced at the upper outside not more than 4", or black leather plain-toed, English-type riding boots without straps or laces.
- h. Gloves: Black leather motorcycle gloves. Motor officers may substitute tan riding gloves.

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- i. Other items: The same as prescribed for the Class B member's uniform.

3. Mounted Patrol

The MPP supervisor(s), upon approval of the Chief of Police, may modify the MPP uniform for individual assignments, based on the assignment or Department needs. Such modifications shall be considered the uniform of the day for that assignment.

- a. Cap: "Stetson" brand or equivalent, black straw, campaign style, with one shield hole to accommodate the Department cap shield.
- b. Safety Helmet: "Troxe" brand, sport model, white with black trim and black sun visor, with "POLICE" stencil in black letters, 3/4" x 7" in size, on each side. OPTIONAL: black letter stencil identifying the wearer's last name and/or badge number, size 1/2" x 4" maximum.
- c. Patrol Helmet: "Bell" brand motor helmet, white with black trim. The helmet accepts a molded plastic visor or full-face tactical shield.
- d. Ascot: As directed by the Mounted Patrol Supervisor.
- e. Shirt: Long and short-sleeved shirts are the same as the basic uniform specifications, however, silver buttons replace the standard buttons on the breast pockets and shoulder flaps of officers, corporals and sergeants' shirts and gold buttons replace the standard buttons on the breast pockets and the shoulder flaps of lieutenants and above.
- f. Gloves: Gloves may be black leather or black nylon.
- g. Breeches: The material and color of the breeches is the same as prescribed for member uniform trousers. The breeches have a self-reinforced seat and knees, two front pockets and two hip pockets. A white stripe is attached to each outer leg seam.

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- h. Riding Boots: Boots are a regulation black calf, plain-toed field boot, laced over the instep not more than 8" in height.
- i. Spurs: Spurs are English-type with a ½" to 2" neck, fastened to the boot with a black leather or black nylon strap. Clip-on spurs are acceptable.
- j. Insignia: Collar insignia is silver-plated "Mounted Cross Sabers" for officers, corporals, and sergeants or gold colored "Mounted Cross Sabers" for lieutenants and above, worn on each shirt collar with the blades facing the neck, positioned in the same manner as rank insignia.

Shoulder insignia is a cloth shield with a horse head above crossed sabers in the middle of a seven-point star. A banner with the word "Mounted" is centered above the horse head and the words "Est. 1995" is centered below the sabers. The words "Vallejo Police" is centered above the star.

4. Raid Jacket and Shirt

When authorized by their supervisor or Bureau commander, personnel may wear the following raid jacket or shirt.

- a. Raid jacket: Navy blue nylon, warm-up style, unlined. A 4" gold replica of the Department patch is screened or dye processed on each shoulder. The word "Police" appears across the chest in gold 3½" letters, and "Vallejo Police" across the back of the jacket.
- b. Raid shirt: Same as the utility shirt with "Vallejo Police" tackle twill- stitched, in silver 3¾ inch, full block letters, across the back. "Vallejo Police" is stacked and centered on the back of the shirt, located 1½ inches beneath the horizontal stitched shoulder line. Departmental patches are sewn on both sleeves and no service stripes are worn.
- c. Raid vest: (optional) Same as the protective vest, except that the cover shall be as specified by the Chief of Police.
- d.

RANK INSIGNIA

1. Detective

Members assigned to the Detective Division may purchase an authorized detective badge. This may be carried only while working in the Detective Division and is not worn as a uniform item.

2. Corporal

Cap Shield: The specifications are those prescribed for the member's cap shield.

Uniform Jacket, Utility Jacket, and Long Sleeve Shirt Chevron: A 3" x 1", two-stripe C.H.P.- type chevron with blue center, gold embroidered piping and black background is displayed on each sleeve 5½" from the sleeve head seam. The chevron for the short sleeve shirt is 2½" x 1".

Uniform Jacket Stripe: A ½" wide blue stripe is attached 3½" from the bottom edge of each sleeve.

Badge: The Departmental badge is Jones Design 514EX.

3. Sergeant

Cap Shield: The specifications are those prescribed for the member's cap shield; however, the word "SERGEANT" replaces the Badge Number.

Uniform Jacket Stripe: A ½" wide blue stripe is attached 3½" from the bottom edge of each sleeve.

Uniform Jacket, Utility Jacket, and Long Sleeve Shirt Chevron: A 3" x 1½", three-stripe C.H.P. type chevron with blue center, gold embroidered piping and black background is displayed on each sleeve 5½" from the sleeve head seam. The chevron for the short sleeve shirt is 2½" x 1½".

Badge: The Departmental badge is Jones design 514 ES.

4. Lieutenant

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Cap: The specifications are those prescribed for the member's cap, with the addition of a ½" gold nylon or Wonder Gold chin strap.

Cap Shield: The specifications are those prescribed for the member's cap shield; however, it is gold and the word "LIEUTENANT" replaces the Badge Number.

Uniform Jacket Rank Insignia: One 1" by 3/8" gold-colored metal bar is worn on each shoulder strap, ¾" from and parallel to the shoulder seam.

Uniform Jacket Stripe: A gold nylon stripe ½" wide is attached 3½" from the bottom edge of each sleeve.

Utility Jacket Rank Insignia: One 1" by 3/8" machine - embroidered gold bar with a cloth background of the same material as the utility jacket is attached to each shoulder ¾" from and parallel to the shoulder seam.

Uniform Shirt Rank Insignia: One ¾" by ¼" gold-colored metal bar is worn on each collar with the bar centered 1" from and parallel to the front edge of the collar.

Badge: The Departmental badge is Jones design 514EGF.

5. Captain

Cap: Same as for lieutenant.

Cap Shield: The specifications are those prescribed for the lieutenant's cap shield; however, it is gold and the word "CAPTAIN" replaces "LIEUTENANT".

Uniform Jacket Rank Insignia: Two 1" x 3/8" gold-colored metal bars are worn 3/8" apart on each shoulder strap ¾" from and parallel to the shoulder seam.

Uniform Jacket Stripe: Same as for lieutenant.

Utility Jacket Rank Insignia: Two 1" x 3/8" machine embroidered gold bars with a cloth background of the same material as the utility jacket are worn 3/8" apart on each shoulder ¾" from and parallel to the shoulder seam.

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Uniform Shirt Rank Insignia: Two $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " gold-colored metal bars are worn spaced $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart on each collar, centered 1" from and parallel to the front edge of the collar.

Badge: The departmental badge is Jones design 514EGF.

6. Chief of Police

As directed by the incumbent.

MEDALS, RIBBONS, AWARDS, SERVICE STARS, AND STRIPES

Medals are worn only with a Class A uniform. Only one of each type of award is worn. Stars, installed on a ribbon bar or medal, are used to designate additional awards. Stars on the medal shall be centered and vertically spaced evenly between the top and bottom of the medal ribbon.

Medals are worn centered on the left breast pocket flap of the Class A jacket. *When one medal is worn, it shall be worn on the left pocket flap centered over the button. The tacks should only pierce the pocket flap. When two medals are worn, they shall be centered between the button and the outside edge of the pocket flap. When three medals are worn, one shall be centered over the button, and the outside medals worn as directed above. When four medals are worn, the fourth will be centered between the medal above the button, and the medal nearest the right edge of the pocket flap. When five are worn, the fifth is centered between the medal above the button, and the medal nearest the left edge of the pocket flap. When six medals are worn, the bottom row is worn the same as the first row described above.* Ribbon bars are worn centered 1/16 inch above the nameplate on the Class "A" or "B" uniform jacket or shirt. Both ribbons and medals will not be worn at the same time.

1. Departmental Awards: Uniformed personnel may wear enamel ribbon bars, representing medals issued by the Department. Personnel who have more than one award shall wear them centered side by side. On occasions specified by the Chief of Police, personnel may wear the actual medals.
2. Service Stripes: Members may wear one 2½" service stripe on the left sleeve of the long sleeve shirt or uniform jacket for each five years of service completed as a California

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municipal police officer, deputy sheriff or member of the California Highway Patrol. The service stripe is C.H.P. – style, with an embroidered bar, blue center, gold embroidered piping, with a black background. Service stripes shall only be worn on the long sleeve Class A or Class B uniform and Class A Jacket.

The first stripe is centered horizontally on the sleeve outside the press line ½” above the Class A uniform jacket stripe. Additional stripes are centered above the first and placed ¼” apart.

3. Reciprocal Awards: Personnel who have previously served in other California police agencies, as defined by Penal Code Section 830.1 and 830.2, and who there received awards equivalent to the Vallejo Police Department’s Medal of Valor, Medal of Courage, Purple Heart Medal, Life-Saving Medal, or Medal of Merit may submit written documentation from that agency to the Professional Standards Division. Upon approval, such members or employees are authorized to display the equivalent Vallejo Police Department award.

4. Other Pins

Only the pins described herein shall be worn on the uniform.

- a. 10851 Pin: The pin is in the form of a miniature California license plate containing the numerals “10851”. It is worn centered on the flap of the right shirt pocket, as part of the official uniform while on duty. Officers who received a 10851 pin while serving with another agency may wear the insignia. When worn in conjunction with the 12025 pin, the 10851 pin will be centered between the button and right edge on the flap of the right shirt pocket.

- b. 23152 Pin: The pin is in the form of an enamel bar containing the numerals “23152”. It is worn centered on the flap of the right shirt pocket, as part of the official uniform while on duty.

- c. 12025 Pin: The pin is in the form of an enamel bar containing the numerals 12025. It is to be worn centered on the flap of the right shirt pocket, as part of the official uniform while on duty. When worn in conjunction with the 10851 pin,

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the 12025 pin will be centered between the button and left edge on the flap of the right shirt pocket.

d. Motor Pin: Motorcycle officers who have been certified by the Traffic Division commander shall wear the "winged wheel" insignia as part of their uniform. The "winged wheel" insignia shall be worn alone 1/16" above the nameplate or any other authorized insignia. The approved "winged wheel" insignia is silver for officers, corporals and sergeants or gold for lieutenants and above, 1" in height and 7/8" in width.

Members who have completed an approved police motorcycle training course of instruction but are not currently assigned to the Traffic Division as motorcycle officers may wear the approved "winged wheel" insignia as part of their uniform.

e. Tactical Operations Pin: Personnel assigned to the Emergency Services Unit (SWAT, HNT, MFF and Tactical Dispatchers) may wear the Tactical Operations pin in addition to the pertinent nameplate attachment. It is to be worn alone, 1/16" above the nameplate or any other authorized insignia. The pin is silver for officers, corporals, sergeants and communications operators and gold for lieutenants and above.

The pin may continue to be worn by personnel who served with the Emergency Services Unit for three or more years although they are no longer active team members.

Communications Operators must complete a P.O.S.T. approved Tactical Dispatcher Training Program in order to be eligible to wear the pin.

The Tactical Operations Pin shall not be worn by active Traffic Division Motorcycle Officers.

f. American Flag Pin and VPD 9/11: The American flag or 9/11 pin may be worn centered on the flap of the right shirt pocket. If the employee is also entitled to wear a 10851 or 12025 pin, that pin shall be worn as described above. The American flag pin shall be worn on the side opposite the 10851 or 12025 pin. If the member is entitled to wear all three pins, the American flag pin shall be centered on the flap and the 10851 and 12025 pins worn as directed above.

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g. Marksmanship Medal (red/white/blue) – Awarded to sworn members who score a 90% or higher on a diagnostic firearms test. This test will be given annually and sworn members will receive additional Medals each year they meet this standard. This pin is to be worn centered on the flap of the right shirt pocket, as part of the official uniform while on duty.

No more than three pins shall be worn on the right shirt or jacket pocket flap. If three are worn and one pin is an American flag pin, VPD 9/11 pin, or Motorcycle competition pin, those pins are always centered, and the 10851, 23152, Marksmanship or 12025 pins are worn as described above.

h. SWAT Operator Pin – Awarded and worn only by current members of the SWAT Team once they have completed a two week SWAT school. Brass pins will be for the rank of Lieutenant and above and silver for the rank of Sergeant and below. Members with more than 10 years of SWAT service will be awarded the Senior Operator pin.

EQUIPMENT ITEMS

A. General

The following items of equipment shall be maintained in good, clean, working condition and worn or carried by all uniformed members.

1. Gun belt with:
 - a) Approved firearm;
 - b) Magazine pouch;
 - c) Ammunition;
 - d) Holster;
 - e) Handcuffs and case;
 - f) Baton strap and ring;
 - g) Shotgun cartridge case (optional);
 - h) Key strap and ring with:
 1. Handcuff key
 2. Whistle
2. Long baton (26" straight or PR-24), or,

Uniform Specifications Attachment

3. Tactical expandable baton and holder (optional)
4. Short baton (optional)
5. Flashlight
6. Bullet-resistant vest and carrier (when assigned to field duties)
7. Aerosol OC canister and holster
8. Protective gloves and pouch
9. Folding knife and holder (optional)
10. Taser – Lieutenant and below
11. Department issued VIEVU body-worn camera shall be worn front facing on all Class B and C uniform shirts at all times on the Officer is on duty. Class A uniforms are excluded.

B. Plainclothes

Members assigned to plainclothes duty shall wear or carry the following items. Additional equipment appropriate to an assignment may be worn or carried as permitted or required by commanders.

1. Badge;
2. Fully-loaded firearm;
3. Identification card;
4. Handcuffs and handcuff key;
5. Bullet-resistant vest (as needed);
6. Tactical expandable baton with holder (optional);
7. Leather sap (optional)

C. Descriptions

Uniform Specifications Attachment

As an alternative to the issued leather duty gear, personally-owned black basket-weave nylon gear (Bianchi Accumold) may be worn with the Class B or Utility Uniform. The holster is a strong security type made for police service. All visible snaps on nylon duty gear shall be silver colored for officers, corporals and sergeants, or gold colored for lieutenant and above. Hidden black snaps or Velcro closures may be worn with the Bianchi Accumold gear.

1. Gun belt:

Issued Item: The gun belt is 2½" wide, basket weave polished top-grain cowhide, partially or fully lined with leather. The belt buckle and trimmings are flat colonial style with silver plating for officers, corporals, and sergeants, or brass plating for lieutenants and above.

2. Firearm and Ammunition

Issued item: As described in Lexipol 312, "Firearms and Qualification"

Privately-owned firearm: As approved by the Range Master.

3. Holster:

Issued Item: As approved by the Range Master.

Privately-owned holster: As approved by the Range Master.

4. Magazine Pouch:

Issued Item: The magazine pouch is basket weave, polished leather or leather-like material, designed to accommodate at least two magazines positioned side by side, aligned horizontally or vertically, with snap closures or hidden snap.

5. Shotgun Cartridge Case (optional):

Issued Item: Members who elect to carry extra shotgun ammunition will carry only .12 gauge .00 buck shells issued by the Department.

Uniform Specifications Attachment

Privately Owned Case: Members may wear a basket weave polished leather shotgun ammunition case which matches other leather equipment and measures approximately 4" wide by 3" high. The case carries three to five Department issue shells.

6. Handcuffs and Keys:

Issued Item: The handcuffs are Peerless Standard 10-ounce tempered steel, nickel-finished, with connecting links.

Privately owned Peerless or Smith & Wesson handcuffs meeting the above specifications also may be used.

Privately Owned Keys: Members may obtain and use handcuff keys, which have "heavy duty" shanks. The keys must be chrome or black metal, have a double-locking tip, and be no longer than 4", similar to the Safariland Model HD-10 or the Bianchi "Heavy Duty".

7. Handcuff Case:

Issued Item: The case is basket weave polished leather with a snap. It is constructed to permit unhindered insertion and removal of one pair of Peerless or Smith & Wesson handcuffs in the fully closed position. No more than two handcuff cases may be worn and they must match. Open style handcuff cases are not permitted.

Privately Owned Double Case: Members may wear a double handcuff case in lieu of the issued item. The specifications are the same except that it has a black leather partition and will accommodate two pair of handcuffs.

Uniformed members shall not carry handcuffs tucked into their gun belt or in other than an authorized case. Extra cuffs may be carried in a pocket or other covered, secure location.

8. Long Baton:

Issued Items: PR-24 side handle or 26" long batons.

Uniform Specifications Attachment

The 26" long baton weighs not less than 15 nor more than 18 ounces and is a cylinder that is turned to a diameter of 1¼" with both ends rounded. A snug-fitting black neoprene rubber grommet is placed on the baton to permit carrying in the baton ring, unless the baton is equipped with a built-in grommet. The grommet is 1-5/8" long with an outside butt end diameter of 1-9/16" tapering evenly to 1¼".

9. Baton Strap and Ring:

Issued Item: The strap is made of basket weave top grain cowhide ¾" wide, approximately 10¾" long, with a loop at one end approximately 3-11/16" long. A black ring ¼" thick with a 1½" inside diameter is permanently riveted inside the strap loop. Other baton-carrying devices approved by the Chief of Police may be substituted for the issue item. The baton strap and ring shall be worn whenever the gun belt is worn, whether or not the long baton is carried.

10. Tactical Expandable Baton (TEB) and Holder (optional):

Privately Owned Item: The tactical expandable baton may be carried upon successful completion of Department authorized training. Members may carry a TEB in a holder, which matches their duty belt.

TEB's may range from 20" – 26" in length. Authorized brands of TEB's are the ASP, Winchester (RCB), and Monadnock. Uniformed members choosing to carry a TEB are required to have a long baton immediately available at all times. *Immediately available* is defined as being on the member's person or in the member's patrol unit.

11. Leather Sap (optional):

Privately Owned Item: Plainclothes members may carry a flat (beaver tail) leather-covered sap, non-spring or shot loaded, which is approximately 12" long and 12 ounces in weight. Saps shall not be carried while in uniform.

Uniform Specifications Attachment

12. Short Baton (optional):

Privately owned item: The baton is 12" to 14" long and made of ironwood, shellacked and finished in black stain. The baton shall weigh 12 to 16 ounces, be properly turned with a diameter of not less than 1-7/16", and have a leather thong securely attached to the grip. Plastic or wood batons of a similar design and specifications may be carried.

13. Aerosol Canister and Holster:

Issued Item: An "OC" Canister and black basket weave leather holder are worn on the gun belt.

Plainclothes Option: Plainclothes members who opt to carry the canister need not carry it in a holster, but shall carry it in a secure fashion.

14. Protective Glove Pouch:

Issued Item: The pouch is black basket weave polished leather with a snap.

15. Key Strap and Ring:

Issued Item: The strap is made of basket weave black polished leather that matches the gun belt. It is approximately 3/4" wide x 4 1/2" long, with a snap and a 1 1/2" silver-plated metal key ring for officers, corporals, and sergeants or brass-plated metal key ring for lieutenants and above. Other appropriate key carrying devices may be substituted at the employee's option.

16. Whistle:

Issued Item: The whistle is silver-plated for sergeants, corporals, and officers and brass-plated for lieutenants and above, American Classic or similar with a 1/2" wide mouthpiece, and a removable metal key ring 5/8" in diameter.

17. Bullet-resistant Vest and Carrier:

a. Regulations

Uniform Specifications Attachment

(1) Members shall wear protective vests whenever they are in uniform and assigned to field duties. Plainclothes members shall wear a protective vest whenever they are assigned to duties which involve the likelihood of a violent confrontation.

(2) Unit and platoon commanders have the authority to approve optional wearing of vests when unique assignment conditions exist and the likelihood of a violent confrontation is minimal.

(3) Members assigned to work inside the Police Station or any other police or City facility are not required to wear protective vests.

- b. Each vest shall meet the minimum body armor standards specified in National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Standards. Ballistic panels shall be manufactured of high quality Kevlar or equivalent and meet, at minimum, Type II (Higher Velocity .357 Magnum; 9 mm) standards for resistance to ballistic penetration and resultant back-face deformation.
- c. The vest may have an approved "wraparound" configuration and have waterproofed front and rear panels. Ballistic panels shall be contained in a durable, removable, and washable carrier, which will accommodate the vest shoulder and side straps. The vest may include a removable ballistic front insert. Panel carriers are made of high quality 35% cotton, 65% polyester blend fabric or equivalent and have adjustable Velcro straps at the shoulders and on both sides. The ballistic insert, if provided, shall fit securely in a carrier pocket.
- d. Privately owned protective vest and protective carrier: Personnel may substitute any protective vest and carrier that provides similar protection. A full "wraparound" vest is not required.

18. Flashlight

Uniform Specifications Attachment

Issued Item: The flashlight is carried in the flashlight pocket or in a black leather holder.

Officers have the choice of carrying either the 13" or 5.6" long flashlight. The 5.6" long Streamlight Jr. or equivalent flashlight will be worn on the gun belt in a basket weave black leather holder.

Privately-owned flashlight: Black plastic or metal flashlight, which is not more than 13" long and 1-5/8" in diameter.

19. Folding Knife (Optional)

Privately Owned Folding Knife: Members may carry a folding knife, the blade of which is less than 4 1/2" in length, secured to the duty belt or secured upon their person. If carried on the duty belt, the folding knife shall be carried in a basket weave black leather flap-covered holster with silver plated snap for officers, corporals, and sergeants, or brass plated for lieutenants and above. If carried secured upon the person, no part of the folding knife shall be visible.

Liability Waiver.pdf

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITY WAIVER AND RELEASE



For and in consideration of permitting:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Emergency Contact: _____

to "ride along" with members of the Vallejo Police Department including, but not limited to, transportation in marked or unmarked police vehicles and being present at police activities in public, on Department property and on private property involving potentially dangerous interactions with violent subjects.

The undersigned hereby voluntarily releases, discharges, waives and relinquishes any and all actions or causes of action for personal injury, property damage, theft of property or wrongful death occurring to him/herself arising as a result of participation in the "ride-along," or any activities incidental thereto, whenever or however the same may occur and for whatever period said activities may continue. The undersigned does for him/herself, his/her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns hereby release, waive, discharge and relinquish any action or causes of action, which may arise for him/herself and for his/her estate, and agrees that under no circumstances will he/she and his/her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns prosecute or present any claim for personal injury, property damage, theft of property, or wrongful death against the City of Vallejo or any of the City's officers, employees, agents or volunteers for any of said causes of action, whether the same shall arise by negligence or otherwise.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED, BY EXECUTING THIS AGREEMENT, TO EXEMPT AND RELIEVE THE CITY OF VALLEJO FROM LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, THEFT OF PROPERTY, OR WRONGFUL DEATH DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OR ANY OTHER REASON.

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read the foregoing, has been fully and completely advised of the potential hazards related directly or incidentally to participation in a police "ride-along," and is fully aware of the legal consequences of signing this document.

Signed: _____

Date Signed: _____

Parent/Guardian Acknowledgment and Approval:

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read the foregoing, has been fully and completely advised of the potential hazards related directly or incidentally to participation in a police "ride-along," and is fully aware of the legal consequences of signing this document.

Having these consequences in mind, I approve and agree to _____'s participation in a police "ride-along."

Signed: _____ Printed Name: _____

Relationship: _____ Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Date Signed: _____

Officer: _____ Watch Commander: _____

Route to: Professional Standards

**Photo Line Up Admonishment
Form06052014_0000.pdf**

PHOTO LINE-UP ADMONITION - MUG SHOTS

1. You are about to view a series of six photographs of similar appearing individuals.
2. The suspect who was involved in this crime may or may not be among these photographs.
3. You are under no obligation to make an identification.
4. The purpose of showing you these photos is to eliminate the innocent as well as to identify the person responsible.

SELECTION: 1 2 3 4 5 6 NONE (circle one)

WITNESS:

DATE :

TIME:

OFFICER/DETECTIVE:

Non-Secure Juvenile Detention Log Rev.xls

CI PACKET .pdf

INFORMANT/OPERATIVE FILE

Date of Report _____ Submitting Agency _____

CII # _____ FBI # _____

Name _____

(PHOTO)

AKA/Nickname _____

Address _____

Other address _____

Descent ____ Sex ____ Hair ____ Eyes ____ Ht. ____ Wt. ____

Phone # _____ DOB _____ Place of birth _____

Dr. Lic. # _____ State _____ Veh. Lic/Desc. _____

Observable Phys. Oddities _____ Med. Prob. _____

SS# _____ Occupation/Grade _____ Employer _____

Spouse _____ Address (if different from above) _____

Phone _____

CODE: P- Parent C-Child B-Brother T-Sister R- Other Relative F-Friend
 A-Accomplice G-Common Law Spouse

Name (Relatives/Assoc.)	Residence Address	Phone #	Business (Name/Address)

RECENT CRIMINAL RECORD:

Date of Arrest _____ Arresting Agency _____ Location _____

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: _____

This report by: _____

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST Records/Wants: LOCAL () Rap () DDL () NCIC () WISN () PRINTS () Other _____

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
111 Amador Street
Vallejo, CA 94590

CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYEES

Full name: _____ Age: _____ DOB: _____

Address: _____ City _____ Phone # (Home) _____

Phone (Business): _____ Employed by: _____

SS #: _____ Employers Address: _____ City: _____

Answer each of the questions below by writing YES or NO in the space provided:

1. Do you understand that you are not privileged to break any laws during the course of your association with this police department? _____

2. Do you understand that you are not a regular employee of the City of Vallejo, and you are not to use the City as a reference? _____

3. Do you understand that you are not to handle any drugs, at any time, unless specifically authorized to do so by the California Health and Safety Code, or other applicable laws? _____

4. Do you understand that you are not to disclose your association with this police department to anyone except in answer to a subpoena issued in a court of law? _____

5. Do you understand that you are not to carry any documents or equipment that connote the law enforcement field? _____

6. Do you understand that you are not to effect any physical arrests for drug or other violations during you association with this department? _____

7. Do you understand the law as it relates to entrapment? _____

8. Do you understand that you are not a police officer? _____

9. Do you understand that you are not to use your association with the police department to resolve personal matters? _____

10. Do you understand that you are to keep in constant contact with this agency while assisting us? _____

(Witness) (Date) (Signature)

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT'S AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into between _____ hereinafter referred to as C.I., the law enforcement agency and officers listed below and the Vallejo Police Department

- 1. C.I. acknowledges that he/she has been advised of his/her right to remain silent and not to speak with the authorities regarding any matters related to criminal charges or criminal activities or investigations.**
- 2. C.I. also acknowledges that he/she has been further advised that he/she has the right to have a lawyer present during any and all conversations with the officers listed below and the C.I. chooses not to have an attorney present during these conversations and waives his/her right to an attorney in connection with the signing and performance of this agreement.**
- 3. C.I. acknowledges that he/she has chosen to speak to the officers freely and voluntarily and that no promises other than those contained in this agreement have been made.**
- 4. It is understood by all parties to this agreement that C.I. has represented to the law enforcement agencies listed herein that he/she has information regarding drug trafficking and distribution or other criminal activities. It is understood by the parties to this agreement that the representations made by C.I. are true and this agreement is entered into in reliance upon the truth of these representations by C.I.**

C.I. agrees as a condition of this agreement to give facts and information regarding the organization, names, vehicles used, and locations of any contraband in the possession of, distributed, or used by criminal offenders to C.I.

C.I. further agrees to relate any conversations he/she is aware of, made by others regarding any criminal activities in which that group or other individuals participated.

- 5. C.I. agrees, in connection with supplying this information, to participate in subsequent police investigations (within 2 months of the signing of this agreement) as directed by the officers listed below or others at their request, based upon facts given or generated by C.I. concerning the activities.**
- 6. Further, as part of this agreement, C.I. agrees to carry recording devices and to cooperate with other means of surveillance as directed by law enforcement officers in connection with the above investigations and to follow all instructions by law enforcement officers in connection with any such investigation.**
- 7. Unless otherwise specified herein, it is understood by the parties to this agreement that C.I. may be called as a witness before the Grand Jury, Municipal or Superior**

Courts or the Federal Courts in any case involving the subjects of any investigation undertaken pursuant to this agreement. C.I. shall testify as required in all such proceedings.

8. It is further understood all testimony, interviews, oral and written statements given by C.I. will be truthful in their entirety.
9. It is further understood by all parties that C.I. be put in danger because of activities under this agreement, the law enforcement agencies and officers listed herein will in their sole discretion, take appropriate steps to protect the C.I.
10. It is understood by all parties to this agreement that should C.I. tell a falsehood, or take any actions to obstruct, delay, or hinder any aspects of cases of investigation conducted by law enforcement agencies involved, or give the details of this agreement or any of the police investigations in which C.I. is involved to any person other than his/her designated defense counsel, this agreement shall be null and void.
11. It is hereby warranted that until C.I., if needed, is called as a witness or until otherwise made legally necessary, only the signers of this agreement shall be made aware of its existence. This promise by the Office of the District Attorney also includes the law enforcement officers listed below. There shall be only two copies listed below, one for the Officer of the District Attorney and one for the CI's file.
12. In return for the agreement of C.I. described herein, the officer listed below and the Solano County District Attorney's Office hereby agree that:
 - A. C.I. will make a controlled purchase and/or provide sufficient information to obtain a search warrant from:

 - B. C.I. will make a controlled purchase and/or provide sufficient information to obtain a search warrant from:

 - C. C.I. will make a controlled purchase and/or provide sufficient information to obtain a search warrant from:

 - D. C.I. will make a controlled purchase and/or provide sufficient information to obtain a search warrant from:

 - E. The location of any controlled substance transaction is at the discretion of the investigating officer.
 - F. Under agreement No. 7, C.I. will make himself/herself available for In Camera Hearings.

G. If C.I. performs all of the above items (A) through (D) and/or makes good faith efforts in the above items (A) through (D) the People will ask for a consideration up to and including dismissal on the following charges:

1. Solano County Municipal Court Docket _____

2. Solano County Municipal Court Docket _____

3. Solano County Municipal Court Docket _____

If C.I. does not perform items (A) through (D) above or does not make good faith efforts, the People will be free to pursue the above listed charges and full penalty.

H. In the event that C.I. is unable to purchase controlled substance from any of the above listed persons and/or perform any of the above listed requirements, it is agreed that the other person involved in the sale of controlled substances, will be substituted in their place at the discretion of the investigation officer.

13. Should C.I. fail to perform any condition of this contract, this agreement may be canceled by the District Attorney's Office of the law enforcement officer and they shall be released from any obligation to the C.I. Should C.I. make substantial good faith efforts to fulfill the terms of the agreement, this agreement may not be canceled by the District Attorney's Officer or law enforcement. However, should C.I. fail to make substantial good faith efforts, this agreement may be canceled and both sides shall be released from any obligation under this agreement.

14. The parties to this agreement have read the same, understand its terms and agree that this agreement contains all the terms and provisions governing the arrangement between the parties.

Date: _____

District Attorney

Vallejo Narcotics Officer

Unit Sergeant

C.I.

**VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
111 AMADOR STREET
VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA 94590**

SPECIAL EMPLOYEE CONSENT FORM

I, _____, hereby agree to assist the Vallejo Police Department in the investigation of criminal violations occurring in the County of Solano. I hereby release and acquit the agents and employees, and any other law enforcement agency from any injury or liability which I may suffer or sustain in the future as a result of these investigations. I am fully aware that I may have to testify in future court proceedings concerning cases in which I might participate. I have entered into this agreement freely and without duress. I fully understand that I am not to participate in any investigations of any narcotic or other drug violations, or any criminal activities, unless the investigation is being directly supervised by a sworn member of the Vallejo Police Department. I agree to follow the instructions of the supervising officer while assisting in such investigations. I agree to accept the compensation paid me with respect to my services rendered in connection with any such investigation as full and complete payment for the services rendered. I shall have no other or further claim against the City of Vallejo or the Vallejo Police Department in connection with such services.

Date: _____ Signed: _____

Witnesses: _____

**Confidential Medical Receiving
and Screening Form 06052014.pdf**

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL INFORMATION

NOT TO BE RELEASED WITH REPORT

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

RECEIVING – SCREENING

DATE / TIME SCREENED	NAME				CASE NO.
CHARGES		RACE	SEX	DOB	SSN
OFFICER					BADGE #

OBSERVATIONS

Does the arrestee appear to be:

- YES NO (1) Ill or in need of medical care?
 YES NO (2) Under the influence of alcohol or drugs?
 YES NO (3) Developmentally disabled or exhibiting hearing or speech problems?
 YES NO (4) Infested with vermin (lice / crabs / fleas)?
 YES NO (5) A danger to self or others?
 YES NO (6) Disoriented, confused, impaired level of consciousness?
 YES NO (7) **Check all that apply:**

- Violent Agitated Alcohol Odor
 Sweaty Discolored Skin or Eyes Bleeding (specify) _____
 Sleepy Tremors Injuries(specify) _____
 Puncture marks (specify) _____ Persistent Cough

Other: _____

ARRESTEE'S HISTORY

- YES NO (1) Have you ever tried to harm yourself?
 YES NO (2) Are you thinking of harming yourself now?
 YES NO (3) Do you currently receive mental health treatment?
 YES NO (4) Have you ever been diagnosed with developmental problems?
 YES NO (5) Do you have drug or alcohol use that could cause withdrawal?
Explain _____
 YES NO (6) Have you had a cough for more than three weeks with any of the following: fever, weight loss, fatigue, night sweats?
 YES NO (7) Are you wearing contacts/ prosthesis/ casts?
 YES NO (8) Do you take any medication?
(Explain) _____
 YES NO (9) Are you an ex-felon?
 YES NO (10) Are you a gang member? Which gang? _____
(11) Do you currently have any of the following conditions?
- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure | <input type="checkbox"/> Seizures | <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Skin rash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma | <input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatric | <input type="checkbox"/> Epilepsy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis | <input type="checkbox"/> Mumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Herpes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Venereal disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Allergies | <input type="checkbox"/> Lice/Crabs/Fleas | <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS |

FEMALE

- YES NO (12) Are you pregnant? Due Date _____
 YES NO (13) Have you recently delivered? Date: _____

ARRESTEE SIGNATURE / DATE _____

**NC88 Investigative Checklist for First
Repsonders Missing Children.pdf**

INVESTIGATIVE CHECKLIST FOR FIRST RESPONDERS



This Checklist is meant to provide a framework of actions, considerations, and activities that may assist in performing competent, productive, and thorough missing/abducted-children investigations.

First Responder

- Activate patrol-vehicle-mounted video camera, if circumstances warrant, when approaching the scene to record vehicles, people, and anything else of note for later investigative review.
- Interview parent(s)/guardian(s)/person who made the initial report.
- Confirm the child is in fact missing.
- Attempt to verify the child's custody status.
- Identify the circumstances of the missing episode.
- Determine when, where, and by whom the missing child was last seen.
- Interview the individuals who last had contact with the child.
- Identify the child's zone of safety for his or her age and developmental stage.
- Make an **initial assessment**, based on the available information, of the type of incident whether nonfamily abduction; family abduction; runaway; or lost, injured, or otherwise missing.
- Obtain a **detailed** description of the missing child, abductor, and any vehicles used.
- Secure photos/videos of the missing child/abductor, and don't forget photos that may be available on cell phones.
- Evaluate whether the circumstances meet **AMBER Alert™ criteria** and/or other immediate community-notification protocol if not already activated. Discuss plan activation with supervisor.
- Evaluate whether the circumstances warrant requesting the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children®'s (NCMEC) Team Adam. If a Child Abduction Response Team (CART) is in the area, does the child's case meet their activation criteria?
- Relay detailed descriptive information to communications unit for broadcast updates.
- Determine need for additional personnel including investigative and supervisory staff.
- Brief and bring up-to-date all additional responding personnel.
- Identify and separately interview everyone at the scene. Make sure their interview and identifying information is properly recorded. To aid in this process, if possible, take pictures or record video images of everyone present. Video cameras affixed to patrol vehicles may be helpful with this task.
 - Note name, address, home/business phone numbers of each person.
 - Determine each person's relationship to the missing child.
 - Note information each person may have about the circumstances surrounding the missing episode.
 - Determine when/where each person last saw the child.
 - Ask each one, "What do you think happened to the child?"
 - Obtain names/addresses/phone numbers of the child's friends/associates and other relatives and friends of the family.
 - Determine if any suspicious activity or people were seen in the area.
 - Determine if any people were seen who seemed unusual, strange, or out-of-place.
- Continue to keep communications unit apprised of all appropriate developing information for broadcast updates.
- Obtain and note permission to search home or building where incident took place **even if the premises have been previously searched by family members or others.**
- Conduct an immediate, thorough search of the missing child's home **even if the child was reported missing from a different location.**
- Seal/protect scene and area of the child's home, including the child's personal articles such as hairbrush, diary, photos, and items with the child's fingerprints/footprints/teeth impressions, so evidence is not destroyed during or after the initial search and to help ensure items that could help in the search for and/or to identify the child are preserved. Determine if any of the child's personal items are missing. If possible, photograph/take videos of these areas.
- Evaluate the contents and appearance of the child's room/residence.
- Inquire if the child has access to the Internet and evaluate its role. Do not overlook activity on social-networking websites and teen chatlines.
- Ascertain if the child has a cell phone or other electronic communication device and obtain the most recent records of their use.
- Extend search to surrounding areas and vehicles, including those that are abandoned, and other places of concealment such as abandoned appliances, pools, wells, sheds, or other areas considered "attractive nuisances."
- Treat areas of interest as potential crime scenes including all areas where the child may have been or was going to be located.
- Determine if surveillance or security cameras in the vicinity may have captured relevant information. This information may be used to help locate the child and/or corroborate or refute witness statements.
- Interview other family members, friends/associates of the child, and friends of the family to determine
 - When each last saw the child.
 - What they think happened to the child.
 - If the child had complained about being approached by anyone.

- [] Review sex-offender registries to determine if registered individuals live/work in the area or might otherwise be associated with the case. Call NCMEC toll-free at 1-800-THE-LOST® (1-800-843-5678) to request assistance with this step.
- [] Ensure information regarding the missing child is entered into the National Crime Information Center's (NCIC) Missing Person File no more than two hours after receipt of the report and any information about a suspected abductor is entered into the NCIC Wanted Person File. Carefully review NCIC categories before entering the case, and be sure to use the Child-Abduction flag whenever appropriate.
- [] Prepare flier/bulletin with the child/abductor's photo and descriptive information. Distribute in appropriate geographic regions. Call NCMEC toll-free at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) for assistance with this step.
- [] Prepare reports/make all required notifications.

Supervisory Officer

- [] Obtain briefing and written reports from the first responding officer and other personnel at the scene.
- [] Decide if circumstances meet the protocol in place for activation of an **AMBER Alert** and/or other immediate community-notification systems if not already activated.
- [] Determine if additional personnel are needed to assist in the investigation.
- [] Establish a command post away from the child's residence.
- [] Determine if additional assistance is necessary from
 - [] State/Territorial Police.
 - [] Missing-Children Clearinghouse.
 - [] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
 - [] Specialized Units.
 - [] Victim-Witness Services.
 - [] NCMEC's Project ALERT®/Team Adam.
 - [] CARTs.
- [] Confirm all the required resources, equipment, and assistance necessary to conduct an efficient investigation have been requested and expedite their availability.
- [] Ensure coordination/cooperation among all law-enforcement personnel involved in the investigation and search effort.
- [] Verify all required notifications are made.
- [] Ensure all agency policies and procedures are in compliance.
- [] Be available to make any decisions or determinations as they develop.
- [] Use media including radio, television, and newspapers to assist in the search throughout the duration of the case.

Investigative Officer

- [] Obtain briefing from the first responding officer and other on-scene personnel.
- [] Verify the accuracy of all descriptive information and other details developed during the preliminary investigation.
- [] Initiate a neighborhood canvass using a standardized questionnaire.
- [] Obtain a brief, recent history of family dynamics.
- [] Correct and investigate the reasons for conflicting information offered by witnesses and other individuals.
- [] Collect article(s) of the child's clothing for scent-tracking purposes.
- [] Review and evaluate all available information and evidence collected.
- [] Secure the child's latest medical and dental records.
- [] Contact landfill management and request they delay or at least segregate garbage and dumping containers from key investigative areas in cases where it is suspected there may be imminent danger to the missing child.
- [] Develop and execute an investigative plan.
- [] Conduct a criminal-history background check on all principal suspects, witnesses, and participants in the investigation.
- [] Determine what additional resources and specialized services are required.
- [] Ensure details of the case have been reported to NCMEC.
- [] Prepare and update bulletins for local law-enforcement agencies, missing-children clearinghouse, FBI, and other appropriate agencies.
- [] Establish a phone hotline for receipt of tips and leads. Consider establishing an e-mail address and other methods of electronically receiving leads as well.
- [] Establish a leads-management system to prioritize leads and help ensure each one is reviewed and followed up on. **Note:** NCMEC has developed software, named the Simple Leads Management System, designed to manage and prioritize leads associated with missing-child investigations. It is available at no cost by calling NCMEC's Missing Children Division toll-free at 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678).

Vallejo PD Missing Person Report Form 06052014.pdf

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT ORI CA00480700

MISSING PERSON REPORT

- Runaway Juvenile
 Voluntary Missing Adult
 Parental/Family Abduction
 Non-Family Abduction
 Stranger Abduction
 Dependent Adult
 Lost
 Catastrophe
 Unknown Circumstances
- JUVENILE (UNDER 12) JUVENILE (13-17 YRS) ADULT
- CATEGORY: At Risk Prior Missing Sexual Exploitation Suspected

CASE NO.

KEY CASE

INCIDENT NO.

LOC	LOCATION RPT'D	RD	PRIMARY	DATE RPT'D	TIME RPT'D
	LOCATION LAST SEEN	RD	DATE LAST SEEN	DAY LAST SEEN	TIME LAST SEEN

MISSING PERSON	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> 1 M <input type="checkbox"/> 2 F <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Unk	RACE <input type="checkbox"/> 0 OTH <input type="checkbox"/> 1 WHT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 HISP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 BLK <input type="checkbox"/> 4 AM IND <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ASIAN OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 6 JAPANESE <input type="checkbox"/> 7 FIL <input type="checkbox"/> 8 PI			
	AKA	D.O.B.	AGE	HT.	WT.	
	HAIR <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNK <input type="checkbox"/> 1 BRN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 BLK <input type="checkbox"/> 3 BLN <input type="checkbox"/> 4 RED <input type="checkbox"/> 5 GRAY <input type="checkbox"/> 6 S/P <input type="checkbox"/> 7 WHT <input type="checkbox"/> 8 OTHER	EYES <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNK <input type="checkbox"/> 1 BRN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 BLK <input type="checkbox"/> 3 BLU <input type="checkbox"/> 4 GRN <input type="checkbox"/> 5 HAZEL <input type="checkbox"/> 6 GRAY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 OTHER			BUILD <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNK <input type="checkbox"/> 1 THIN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 MED <input type="checkbox"/> 3 HEAVY <input type="checkbox"/> 4 MUSCLR	D.L. #
	RES. ADDRESS	RD	ZIP CODE	RES. PHONE ()	S.S. #	
	BUS. ADDRESS	RD	ZIP CODE	BUS. PHONE ()	OCCUPATION	
	CLOTHING/JEWELRY	FINGER PRINTED <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NO		WHEN	WHERE	
	MARKS, SCARS, OR PHYSICAL DEFECTS	COMPLEXION	GANG AFFILIATION <input type="checkbox"/> 1 KNOWN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SUSPECTED			

INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION	REPORTED BY NAME AND RELATIONSHIP	ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE	
	FATHER'S NAME	ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE	
	MOTHER'S NAME	ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE	
	SPOUSE	ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE	
	EVER MISSING BEFORE (DATE) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NO	WHERE WAS MISSING FOUND	RELIGION	SCHOOL/GRADE	
	PROBABLE DESTINATION	WHY MISSING	PHYSICAL COND.	MENTAL COND.	
	CREDIT CARDS CARRIED	MONEY CARRIED \$	BANK ACCOUNTS (WHERE) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NO		
	DESCRIBE UNUSUAL DENTAL CONDITION, INCLUDING THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF DENTIST			BUS. PHONE	MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> 1 SING <input type="checkbox"/> 2 MAR <input type="checkbox"/> 3 DIV <input type="checkbox"/> 4 DEP
	FORMER ADDRESS OF MISSING PERSON	JUV. ON PROBATION <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NO	P.O.'S NAME AND OFFICE	TELETYPE SENT <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NO	DATE
	FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS/RELATIVES W/POSS. INFORMATION	ADDRESS	RELATIONSHIP	PHONE	

ADDITIONAL FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS/RELATIVES INFORMATION — VPD FORM #1006

REPORTING OFFICER	ID#	DATE	APPROVAL	ID#	DATE
COPIES TO: <input type="checkbox"/> COP <input type="checkbox"/> OPS SUPP <input type="checkbox"/> PATROL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANTS <input type="checkbox"/> INV <input type="checkbox"/> TECH SERV <input type="checkbox"/> D.A. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			BOL SENT DATE TIME BY		
NCIC ENTRY					
DATE	TIME	BY	FCN		
NCIC REMOVAL					
DATE	TIME	BY	FCN		

Domestic Violence Handout.pdf

Call "VINE"

For Offender Custody Status

And Automatic Notification

(Toll Free) 877-331-8463

Despite the arrest of the person alleged to have committed the offense, that person may be released at anytime. By using the free and anonymous VINE* telephone services, victims can monitor the custody status of an offender in the Solano County Jail. Victims may also register with VINE to be immediately notified when the offender is released from county jail. VINE information is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is available in both English and Spanish.

*Victim Information and Notification Everyday

VINE Registration Information

Offender Name

Offender ID or VINE Offender Number

Your 4-digit confirmation personal identification number or PIN

Victims' Bill of Rights
Marsy's Law

The California Constitution, Article 1, Section 28, confers certain rights to victims of crime as they are defined in the law. Those rights include:

- 1. **Fairness and Respect:** To be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.
- 2. **Protection from the Defendant:** To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.
- 3. **Victim Safety Considerations in Setting Bail and Release Conditions:** To have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in fixing the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant.
- 4. **The Prevention of the Disclosure of Confidential Information:** To prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.
- 5. **Refusal to be Interviewed by the Defense:** To refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.
- 6. **Conference with the Prosecution and Notice of Pretrial Disposition:** To reasonable notice of and to reasonably confer with the prosecuting agency, upon request, regarding the arrest of the defendant if known by the prosecutor, the charges filed, the determination whether to extradite the defendant, and, upon request, to be notified of and informed before any pretrial disposition of the case.
- 7. **Notice of and Presence at Public Proceedings:** To reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including delinquency proceedings, upon request, at which the defendant and the prosecutor are entitled to be present and of all parole or other post-conviction release proceedings, and to be present at all such proceedings.
- 8. **Appearance at Court Proceedings and Expression of Views:** To be heard, upon request, at any proceeding, including any delinquency proceeding, involving a post-arrest release decision, plea, sentencing, post-conviction release decision, or any proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue.
- 9. **Speedy Trial and Prompt Conclusion of the Case:** To a speedy trial and a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related post-judgment proceedings.
- 10. **Provision of Information to the Probation Department:** To provide information to a probation department official conducting a pre-sentence investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the

victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant.

11. **Receipt of Pre-Sentence Report:** To receive, upon request, the pre-sentence report when available to the defendant, except for those portions made confidential by law.

12. **Information About Conviction, Sentence, Incarceration, Release, and Escape:** To be informed, upon request, of the conviction, sentence, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the defendant, the scheduled release date of the defendant, and the release of or the escape by the defendant from custody.

13. **Restitution**

A. It is the unequivocal intention of the People of the State of California that all persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity shall have the right to seek and secure restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes causing the losses they suffer.

B. Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted wrongdoer in every case, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, in which a crime victim suffers a loss.

C. All monetary payments, monies, and property collected from any person who has been ordered to make restitution shall be first applied to pay the amounts ordered as restitution to the victim.

14. **The Prompt Return of Property:** To the prompt return of property when no longer needed as evidence.

15. **Notice of Parole Procedures and Release on Parole:** To be informed of all parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to provide information to the parole authority to be considered before the parole of the offender, and to be notified, upon request, of the parole or other release of the offender.

16. **Safety of Victim and Public are Factors in Parole Release:** To have the safety of the victim, the victim's family, and the general public considered before any parole or other post-judgment release decision is made.

17. **Information About These 16 Rights:** To be informed of the rights enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (16).

For more information on Marsy's Law, visit the Attorney General's website at: www.ag.ca.gov/victimservices
To obtain information on the Victim Witness Assistance Center nearest to you contact:

Attorney General's Victim Services Unit
1-877-433-9069

Victim's Resource Guide



VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
111 AMADOR STREET
VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA 94590
707-648-4321

VICTIM'S INCIDENT RECORD

Vallejo Police Case Number _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Subject Name: _____

Arrested: Yes No

Officer/ID: _____

STATE COMPENSATION FOR VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMS AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

If you are injured as the result of a crime and have suffered serious financial hardship as the result of those injuries, or are a person who depended for support on a victim who was killed or injured, you may be eligible to receive financial help from the State of California. To receive that help, you must first file a claim. Property loss is not covered by the State program. For assistance in completing the claim filing process or other victim assistance, contact:

Victim Witness Assistance Program

Vallejo
321 Tuolumne Street
707-553-5321

Fairfield
600 Union Street
707-784-6844

For information about the California Victim's Compensation Program, you may call 800-777-9229.

Domestic violence is more than just a "problem in your relationship." It is a crime for any person to threaten, beat, sexually assault or otherwise harm another person, even if they are married. The Vallejo Police Department is committed to protecting persons who are the victims of domestic violence. This guide has been prepared to inform victims about their legal options and the community services available to help them survive their experience.

YOUR LEGAL PROTECTIONS

- **Police Arrest** – Officers will arrest and take to jail offenders who cause serious injuries or who commit repeat offenses.
- **Citizen's Arrest** – In certain cases, officers cannot make an arrest themselves but must ask you to make a citizen's arrest. If you wish to make a citizen's arrest, the officer will be able to take the offender into custody.

- **Emergency Protective Order (EPO)** An EPO is issued at the time of the incident and is in effect for 5 business days. The victim can request a 30-day extension of the EPO by contacting the District Attorney's offices in:
Vallejo 707-553-5321
Fairfield 707-784-6800

- **Restraining Orders** – A Restraining Order is obtained through the Court Clerk's office or District Attorney's offices and is effective for a period set by the court as appropriate to assure the safety of the victim.
If the offender knowingly violates an EPO or Restraining Order, he will be arrested and in most cases, taken to jail.

- **Restraining Order Questions and Victim Assistance** – SafeQuest Solano Court Support Program
707-421-6881

If you have questions regarding the criminal or civil issues related to your domestic violence incident, or if you need information about how to press charges against the offender, contact the **Victim Witness Program**, District Attorney's Office, 321 Tuolumne Street, Vallejo, or call 707-553-5052 or 707-553-5321.
If the offender is on probation, you may contact the Solano County Probation Office in Vallejo at 707-553-5331 or in Fairfield at 707-784-7600.

RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

1. Victims may ask the District Attorney to file a criminal complaint.
2. Victims have the right to go to the Superior Court and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for relief:
 - a. An order restraining the attacker from abusing the victim.
 - b. An order preventing the attacker from entering a residence, school, business or place of employment.
 - c. An order awarding the victim or the other parent custody of, or visitation with, a minor child or children.
 - d. An order restraining the attacker from molesting or interfering with minor children in the custody of the victim.
 - e. An order directing the party not granted custody to pay support of minor children, if that party has a legal obligation to do so.
 - f. An order directing the defendant to make specified debt payments due while the order is in effect.
 - g. An order directing that either or both parties participate in counseling.

3. A victim of domestic violence has the right to file a civil suit for losses suffered as result of the abuse, including medical expenses, loss of earnings and other expenses incurred by the victim or any agency that may shelter the victim.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

If you are in need of an attorney, you can contact one of the following agencies:

Solano Bar Association – Attorney Referrals
Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM. Leave a 30-second message with name and phone number (no cell phones).
707-422-0127

Legal Services of Northern California
For low income victims. M, T & TH F – 8:45 AM-11:45 AM & 1:00 PM-3:00 PM 707-643-0054

Victims of Crime Resource Center
Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Department of Planning, McGeorge School of Law. Students assist victims by providing legal referrals and information on resources available through the State's victims of Crime Program.
800-842-8467
Family Law Facilitator 707-561-7840

SHELTERS AND COUNSELING SERVICES

For information about a shelter (even outside of the area to be safer) or if you need advice, contact:

- **SafeQuest Solano Shelters (24 Hours)**
 - Vallejo 707-644-7273
 - Fairfield 707-422-7273
 - Crisis Line 866-487-7273
- **STAND! Against Domestic Violence** Shelter, housing assistance, support groups and legal assistance (24 hrs) 888-215-5555
- **Solano County Health & Social Services** Shelter, counselors, referrals, food, aid application assistance. M-F 8:00 AM-12:00 PM & 1:00 PM-5:00 PM. 707-553-5331
- **Bay Area Helplink** – Referrals on shelters and legal assistance. M-F 8:30 AM-5:30 PM 2-1-1
- **New Pathways**—Counseling 707-556-9137 part of Catholic Social Services.

- **National Domestic Violence Hotline** Information on shelters (including those outside the area) legal assistance and referrals to private and government organizations. 800-799-7233
- **Kaiser Psychiatry** 707-645-2700
Telephone: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Office Hours: Mon-Fri 8:00 AM-5:00 PM.

ANGER MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

For information about other services in the community you may contact the following agencies:

- SafeQuest Solano 707-402-7800
- Catholic Social Service Anger Management Program 707-556-9137

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Solano County Rape Crisis Hotline (SafeQuest) 707-644-7273 – 24 hours

If you or someone you know is the victim of a sexual assault, the following are guidelines that will assist you in making important decisions:

1. **Get to a safe location.** If possible, tell someone you trust what has occurred. Be specific. Tell the first trusted person you see. This account could corroborate your testimony in court if you decide you want to report and prosecute the assailant.
2. **Call the rape crisis hotline (above).**
3. **Get medical attention.** You are the victim of an assault and should be examined by a doctor as soon as possible.
4. **Do what you can to preserve any evidence.** It is best for evidence to be collected immediately, within 24 hours. If you can avoid it, do not wash your face or hands, bathe, shower, douche, brush your teeth, drink, eat or change clothes. If you must change clothes, place each garment in a separate paper (not plastic) bag.
5. **Seek support of family, friends and/or a counselor.**
6. **SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS**

Southern Solano Alcohol/Drug Council Provides detoxification in/outpatient treatment, clean and sober living facilities, crisis line and drop in service. (24 hour) 707-643-2715

Kaiser Chemical Dependency Recovery Program
– Intensive treatment program for Kaiser Members, including Kaiser Medi-Cal enrollees. Mon-Fri 8:30 AM-5:30 PM 707-651-1050

Latino Family Alcohol & Drug Services Center of Solano County—Vacaville- 707-449-8014

Arrest Report Citizens Arrest Form.pdf

COPIES TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DA _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PROB _____ <input type="checkbox"/> DOJ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> INV _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PAT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> RISK MANAGEMENT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY COUNSEL _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	SOLANO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT 530 UNION AVENUE, SUITE 100 FAIRFIELD, CA 94533 ARREST REPORT AGENCY NO. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/> ADULT	CASE NO. _____ PAGE _____ REP DEV CODE _____ RD _____ BEAT _____ PROP 115 QUALIFIED _____ WEAPON USED. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE _____ BILLABLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
---	--	--

ARREST DATA 1	DATE / TIME OF ARREST	48 HOUR EXPIRATION	LOCATION OF ARREST	ARRESTING AGENCY
	TYPE OF ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> PC <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/> CITIZEN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		LOCATION OF OFFENSE	ARRESTING OFFICER ID #

SUSPECT 2	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	SEX	RACE	D.O.B.	AGE	HGT	WGT	HAIR	EYES	POB	
	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	CITY			ST	YRS	RES. PHONE	DL NUMBER / STATE			
	BUSINESS NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY			BUS. PHONE		BUILD: <input type="checkbox"/> 0=UNK <input type="checkbox"/> 1=THIN <input type="checkbox"/> 2=MED <input type="checkbox"/> 3=HEAVY <input type="checkbox"/> 4=MUSCULAR				
	AKA	GANG: <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN <input type="checkbox"/> UNK			SSN #		OCCUPATION				

VEHICLE 3	LICENSE #	STATE	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	DISPOSITION OF VEHICLE

CHARGES 4	CODE SECTION / DESCRIPTION	MISD	FELONY	WARRANT NO.	ISSUING AGENCY	COURT	BAIL

FACTS ESTABLISHING ELEMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT 5	SEE ATTACHED REPORTS, INCORPORATED HEREIN BY THIS REFERENCE					
	VICTIMS AGE		VICTIMS INJURIES		WEAPON DESCRIPTION	
	VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	TYPE OF NARCOTICS	QUANTITY	STREET VALUE	WHOLESALE VALUE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BAIL PER SCHEDULE BAIL SET AT \$ _____			RELEASED FROM CUSTODY: <input type="checkbox"/> BAIL <input type="checkbox"/> PTA <input type="checkbox"/> PC 825 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY INFORMATION AND BELIEF. EXECUTED ON (DATE): _____ AT SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA BY (ARRESTING OFFICER SIGNATURE) _____ ON THE BASIS OF: <input type="checkbox"/> THE OFFICER'S DECLARATION <input type="checkbox"/> REPORTS REVIEWED. I HEREBY DETERMINE THAT THESE <input type="checkbox"/> IS <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THIS ARRESTEE HAS COMMITTED A CRIME. DATE: _____ TIME: _____ JUDICIAL SIGNATURE: _____						

CUSTODY INFO 6	COMPLAINTS OF ILLNESS OR INJURY: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		EVIDENCE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> COURT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
	EXPLAIN:		TREATED BY:		LOCATION:		
	EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION NAME (Last, First, Middle):		ADDRESS		CITY	RES. PHONE	
	CASH	COIN	TOTAL	WITNESS		DATE	TIME
	HOLDS	TRANSPORTING OFFICER	ID #	AGENCY	REVIEWED BY	ENTERED RMS BY:	
	OTHER AGENCY NO.	TIME REC.	RECEIVING OFFICER(S)	BI NUMBER	BOOKING NO.		

SOLANO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

ARREST REPORT

AGENCY NO. _____

CASE NO. _____	PAGE _____
----------------	------------

AMT OF HAIR 7	HAIR STYLE 11	COMPLEXION 13	TATTOOS/SCARS	DISTING MARKS 16	WEAPON(S) 21				
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q21 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 THICK <input type="checkbox"/> 2 THIN <input type="checkbox"/> 3 RECEDING <input type="checkbox"/> 4 BALD <input type="checkbox"/> 5 OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q25 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 LONG <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SHORT <input type="checkbox"/> 3 COLLAR <input type="checkbox"/> 4 MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> 5 CREW CUT <input type="checkbox"/> 6 RIGHT PART <input type="checkbox"/> 7 LEFT PART <input type="checkbox"/> 8 CENTER PART <input type="checkbox"/> 9 STRAIGHT BACK <input type="checkbox"/> 10 PONY TAIL <input type="checkbox"/> 11 AFRO NATURAL <input type="checkbox"/> 12 PROCESSED <input type="checkbox"/> 13 TEASED <input type="checkbox"/> 14 OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q27 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CLEAR <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ACNE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 POCKMARKS <input type="checkbox"/> 4 FRECKLED <input type="checkbox"/> 5 WEATHERED <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ALBINO <input type="checkbox"/> 7 OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 FACE Q30 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 TEETH <input type="checkbox"/> 3 NECK <input type="checkbox"/> 4 R/ARM <input type="checkbox"/> 5 L/ARM <input type="checkbox"/> 6 R/HAND <input type="checkbox"/> 7 L/HAND <input type="checkbox"/> 8 R/LEG <input type="checkbox"/> 9 L/LEG <input type="checkbox"/> 10 R/SHOULDER <input type="checkbox"/> 11 L/SHOULDER <input type="checkbox"/> 12 FRONT TORSO <input type="checkbox"/> 13 BACK TORSO <input type="checkbox"/> 14 OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q33 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 NONE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CLUB <input type="checkbox"/> 2 HAND GUN <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OTHER UNK GUN <input type="checkbox"/> 4 RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> 5 SHOT GUN <input type="checkbox"/> 6 TOY GUN <input type="checkbox"/> 7 SIMULATED <input type="checkbox"/> 8 POCKET KNIFE <input type="checkbox"/> 9 FIXED BLADE KNIFE <input type="checkbox"/> 10 OTH CUT STAB INST <input type="checkbox"/> 11 HANDS FEET <input type="checkbox"/> 12 BODILY FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> 13 STRANGULATION <input type="checkbox"/> 14 TIRE IRON <input type="checkbox"/> 15 OTHER _____	TYPE OF HAIR 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q22 <input type="checkbox"/> STRAIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 CURLY <input type="checkbox"/> 3 WAVY <input type="checkbox"/> 4 FINE <input type="checkbox"/> 5 COARSE <input type="checkbox"/> 6 WIRY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 WIG <input type="checkbox"/> 8 OTHER _____	GLASSES 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q28 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 NONE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES (NO DESCRIP) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 REG GLASSES <input type="checkbox"/> 3 SUN GLASSES <input type="checkbox"/> 4 WIRE FRAME <input type="checkbox"/> 5 PLASTIC FRAME COLOR _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 6 OTHER _____	UNIQUE CLOTHING 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 HAT Q31 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 GLOVES <input type="checkbox"/> 3 SKI MASK <input type="checkbox"/> 4 STOCKING MASK <input type="checkbox"/> 5 BASEBALL CAP <input type="checkbox"/> 5 OTHER _____	WEAPON 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 N/A Q32 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 BAG/ BRIEF CASE <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NEWSPAPER <input type="checkbox"/> 3 POCKET <input type="checkbox"/> 4 SHOULDER HOLST <input type="checkbox"/> 5 WAIST BAND <input type="checkbox"/> 6 OTHER _____	WEAPON FEATURE 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q34 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 NONE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ALTERED STOCK <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SAWED OFF <input type="checkbox"/> 3 AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> 4 BOLT ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> 5 PUMP <input type="checkbox"/> 6 REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> 7 BLUE STEEL <input type="checkbox"/> 8 CHROME NICKEL <input type="checkbox"/> 9 DOUBLE BARREL <input type="checkbox"/> 10 SINGLE BARREL <input type="checkbox"/> 11 OTHER _____
HAIR CONDITION 9 <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN Q23 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CLEAN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 DIRTY <input type="checkbox"/> 3 GREASY <input type="checkbox"/> 4 MATTED <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ODOR <input type="checkbox"/> 6 OTHER _____	FACIAL HAIR 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q26 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 N/A <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CLN SHAVEN <input type="checkbox"/> 2 MUSTACHE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 FULL BEARD <input type="checkbox"/> 4 GOATEE <input type="checkbox"/> 5 FUMANCHU <input type="checkbox"/> 6 LOWER LIP <input type="checkbox"/> 7 SIDE BURNS <input type="checkbox"/> 8 FUZZ <input type="checkbox"/> 9 UNSHAVEN <input type="checkbox"/> 10 OTHER _____	VOICE 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q29 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 N/A <input type="checkbox"/> 1 LISP <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SLURRED <input type="checkbox"/> 3 STUTTER <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ACCENT DESCRIBE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 5 OTHER _____	TEETH 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 BROKEN Q36 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 CHIPPED <input type="checkbox"/> 3 CROOKED <input type="checkbox"/> 4 PROTRUDING <input type="checkbox"/> 5 MISSING <input type="checkbox"/> 6 NONE <input type="checkbox"/> 7 GOLD <input type="checkbox"/> 8 SILVER <input type="checkbox"/> 9 STAINED/DECAYED	FACE 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 BROAD Q37 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 HIGH CHK <input type="checkbox"/> 3 LONG <input type="checkbox"/> 4 OVAL <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ROUND <input type="checkbox"/> 6 SQUARE <input type="checkbox"/> 7 THIN	R/L HANDED 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 UNKNOWN Q24 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 RIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 LEFT				

JUVENILE ARREST INFORMATION 23	SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED _____	LOCATION _____			GRADE _____
	NAME OF FATHER-GUARDIAN _____	ADDRESS _____	CITY _____	RES. PHONE _____	BUS. PHONE _____
	NAME OF MOTHER-GUARDIAN _____	ADDRESS _____	CITY _____	RES. PHONE _____	BUS. PHONE _____
	NAME OF PARENT-GUARDIAN _____	ADDRESS _____	CITY _____	RES. PHONE _____	BUS. PHONE _____
PERSON NOTIFIED _____	NOTIFIED BY _____	METHOD OF NOTIFICATION _____	DATE _____	TIME _____	

CITIZEN ARREST 24	CITIZEN ARREST STATEMENT: I HEREBY ARREST THE ABOVE ARRESTEE ON THE CHARGE INDICATED HEREIN AND REQUEST A PEACE OFFICER TO TAKE HIM/HER INTO CUSTODY. I WILL APPEAR TO SIGN A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PERSON I HAVE ARRESTED. (SIGNATURE) _____				
	CITIZEN'S NAME (Last, First, Middle) _____	ADDRESS _____	CITY _____	RES. PHONE _____	BUS. PHONE _____

IN VIEW OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN STATED, THE ABOVE ARRESTEE WAS NOT RELEASED PURSUANT TO CP 853.6 SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE:

<input type="checkbox"/> INTOXICATED STATE MAY RESULT IN DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS.	<input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTED FOR 23152 (a) & (b) CVC.
<input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTEE REQUIRED MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR CARE OR COULD NOT CARE FOR OWN SAFETY.	<input type="checkbox"/> THERE ARE ADDITIONAL OUTSTANDING ARREST WARRANTS.
<input type="checkbox"/> THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE WOULD JEOPARDIZE PROSECUTION.	<input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTEE HAD NO PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTED FOR ONE OR MORE OFFENSES LISTED UNDER SECTION 40302 CVC.	<input type="checkbox"/> RELEASE WOULD INCREASE LIKELIHOOD OF OFFENSE CONTINUING.
<input type="checkbox"/> DEMANDED IMMEDIATE APPEARANCE.	<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED TO SIGN WRITTEN PROMISE TO APPEAR.

REPORTING OFFICER _____	ID# _____	DATE _____	REVIEWED BY / ID# _____	DATE _____
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5150 Form.pdf

APPLICATION FOR 72 HOUR DETENTION FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

MH 302 (Rev. 08/04) Front

Confidential Client/Patient Information

See California WIC Section 5328 and HIPAA Privacy Rule 45 C.F.R. § 164.508

Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), Section 5157, requires that each person when first detained for psychiatric evaluation be given certain specific information orally, and a record be kept of the advisement by the evaluating facility.

DETAINMENT ADVISEMENT

My name is _____

I am a (Peace Officer, etc.) with (Name of Agency). You are not under criminal arrest, but I am taking you for examination by mental health professionals at (Name of Facility).

You will be told your rights by the mental health staff.

If taken into custody at his or her residence, the person shall also be told the following information in substantially the following form:

You may bring a few personal items with you which I will have to approve. You can make a phone call and/or leave a note to tell your friends and/or family where you have been taken.

Advisement Complete **Advisement Incomplete**

Good Cause for Incomplete Advisement _____

Advisement Completed By _____

Position _____

Date _____

To _____

Application is hereby made for the admission of _____

Residing at _____, California, for 72-hour treatment and evaluation pursuant to Section 5150, (adult) et seq. or Section 5585 et seq. (minor), of the WIC. If a minor, to the best of my knowledge, the legally responsible party appears to be / is: (Circle one) Parent; Legal Guardian; Juvenile Court as a WIC 300; Juvenile Court as a WIC 601/602; Conservator. If known, provide names, address and telephone number:

The above person's condition was called to my attention under the following circumstances: (see reverse side for definitions)

The following information has been established: (Please give sufficiently detailed information to support the belief that the person for whom evaluation and treatment is sought is in fact a danger to others, a danger to himself; herself and/or gravely disabled.)

Based up on the above information it appears that there is probable cause to believe that said person is, as a result of mental disorder:

A danger to himself/herself. **A danger to others.** **Gravely disabled adult.** **Gravely disabled minor.**

Signature, title and badge number of peace officer, member of attending staff of evaluation facility or person designated by county. _____

Date _____

Phone _____

Time _____

707-648-4321

Name of Law Enforcement Agency or Evaluation Facility/Person _____

Address of Law Enforcement Agency or Evaluation Facility/Person _____

Vallejo Police Department

111 Amador St, Vallejo, CA 94590

Weapon was confiscated and detained person notified of procedure for return of weapon pursuant to Section 8102 WIC.

(officer/unit & phone #) _____

NOTIFICATIONS TO BE PROVIDED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

NOTIFICATION OF PERSON'S RELEASE FROM AN EVALUATION AND TREATMENT FACILITY IS REQUESTED BY THE REFERRING PEACE OFFICER BECAUSE:

Person has been referred under circumstances in which criminal charges might be filed pursuant to Sections 5152.1 and 5152.2 WIC.

Notify (officer/unit & telephone #) _____

Weapon was confiscated pursuant to Section 8102 WIC.

Notify (officer/unit & telephone #) _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

**APPLICATION FOR 72 HOUR DETENTION
FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT**

MH 302 (Rev. 08/04) Back

DEFINITIONS**GRAVELY DISABLED**

"Gravely Disabled" means a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental disorder, is unable to provide for his or her basic personal needs for food, clothing and shelter. SECTION 5008(h) WIC

"Gravely Disabled Minor" means a minor who, as a result of a mental disorder, is unable to use the elements of life which are essential to health, safety, and development, including food, clothing, and shelter, even though provided to the minor by others. Mental retardation, epilepsy, or other developmental disabilities, alcoholism, other drug abuse, or repeated antisocial behavior do not, by themselves, constitute a mental disorder. SECTION 5585.25 WIC

PEACE OFFICER

"Peace Officer" means a duly sworn peace officer as that term is defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code who has completed the basic training course established by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, or any parole officer specified in Section 830.5 of the Penal Code when acting in relation to cases for which he or she has a legally mandated responsibility. SECTION 5008(i) WIC

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION 5152.1, 5152.2 AND 5585 WIC**Section 5152.1 WIC**

The professional person in charge of the facility providing 72-hour evaluation and treatment, or his or her designee, shall notify the county mental health director or the director's designee and the peace officer who makes the written application pursuant to Section 5150 or a person who is designated by the law enforcement agency that employs the peace officer, when the person has been released after 72-hour detention, when the person is not detained, or when the person is released before the full period of allowable 72-hour detention if all of the conditions apply:

- (a) The peace officer requests such notification at the time he or she makes the application and the peace officer certifies at that time in writing that the person has been referred to the facility under circumstances which, based upon an allegation of facts regarding actions witnessed by the officer or another person, would support the filing of a criminal complaint.
- (b) The notice is limited to the person's name, address, date of admission for 72-hour evaluation and treatment, and date of release. If a police officer, law enforcement agency, or designee of the law enforcement agency, possesses any record of information obtained pursuant to the notification requirements of this section, the officer agency, or designee shall destroy that record two years after receipt of notification.

Section 5152.2 WIC

Each law enforcement agency within a county shall arrange with the county mental health director a method for giving prompt notification to peace officer pursuant to Section 5152.1 WIC.

Section 5585 et seq. WIC

Section 300 WIC is a minor who is under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court because of abuse (physical or sexual), neglect or exploitation.

Section 601 WIC is a minor who is adjudged a ward of the Juvenile Court because of being out of parental control.

Section 602 WIC is a minor who is adjudged a ward of the Juvenile Court because of crimes committed.

Section 8102 WIC (EXCERPTS FROM)

- (a) Whenever a person who has been detained or apprehended for examination of his or her mental condition or who is a person described in Section 8100 or 8103, is found to own, have in his or her possession or under his or her control, any firearm whatsoever, or any other deadly weapon, the firearm or other deadly weapon shall be confiscated by any law enforcement agency or peace officer, who shall retain custody of the firearm or other deadly weapon.

"Deadly weapon," as used in this section, has the meaning described by Section 8100.

- (b) Upon confiscation of any firearm or other deadly weapon from a person who has been detained or apprehended for examination of his or her mental condition, the peace officer or law enforcement agency shall notify the person of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other deadly weapon which has been confiscated.

Where the person is released without judicial commitment, the professional person in charge of the facility, or his or her designee, shall notify the person of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other deadly weapon which may have been confiscated.

Health facility personnel shall notify the confiscating law enforcement agency upon release of the detained person, and shall make a notation to the effect that the facility provided the required notice to the person regarding the procedure to obtain return of any confiscated firearm.

**Policy 1011 Attachment PSD
CL Review_Final 5.23.23.pdf**



VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION

POLICY 1011 - ATTACHMENT

City Claims Review Process

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is guide the independent review of all claims involving VPD personnel to determine whether misconduct is observed, or identify if there are patterns that are present which can be used as opportunities to improve the department through changes to policy, supervision, or training.

This policy attachment is for use as a guide to the Professional Standards Division (PSD) when reviewing city claims submitted to the Vallejo Police Department (VPD) by the City of Vallejo Risk Management Division. This policy attachment will define the role and responsibility for this involved, establish a standardized internal review process, and describe reporting on action items that may come from the claim review.

Background

In the City of Vallejo, when a person wishes to be compensated for a loss of any kind that was cause by the alleged actions of the city, a city claim must be filed with the City Clerk's office. Claims associated with VPD often range in significance from minor property damage to allegations of civil rights violations. As such the response to city claims by VPD are standardized and undergo and consistent review process with uniform action outcomes and recommendations.

Internal Review and Responsibilities

The City Clerk's Office receives and processes the city claim. The claim is then routed to the Risk Management Division – general liability section. The general liability liaison receives the claim and is the link between the city, the involved department, and the insurance carrier. In cases involving the police department, the Risk Management Division deals with the VPD Professional Standards Division (PSD).

General Liability (GL) Liaison – Member of the Risk Management Division (Human Resources Department) who processes the claim once sent by the City Clerk's Office. The GL liaison is responsible for forwarding the claim electronically to the police department's Chief, Deputy Chief/Captain, and Professional Standards Lieutenant and analyst for review and claim response. The GL liaison will indicate the specified time limit associated to the claim pursuant to the California Government Code (generally 45-65 days). PSD will conduct an intake on the claim by issuing it a claim number (CL#) and issuing it to the internal affairs sergeant for review and response.

Assigned CAO Attorney – There is an assigned lawyer from the City Attorney's Office (CAO) tasked with representing the police department and providing legal counsel. The Professional Standards Division hold weekly meetings with this attorney to provide legal input on police related matters. During this weekly meeting, the internal affairs sergeant provides updates on any city

claim review(s) that have yielded conduct or risk concerns. The CAO attorney will then liaison with the Risk Management GL liaison as the claim processes through the insurance carrier. The CAO attorney does not provide direct input into the police department's internal review and ultimately response to the city claim.

PSD Claim Reviewer – The claim reviewer (generally the IA Sgt.) will gather necessary information on the claim to properly formulate an assessment and potential response with recommendation to the GL liaison within the specified time period. The reviewer's response will involve an analysis of the facts/circumstances of the incident, any legal justification or factors involved, and a preliminary recommendation as to whether or not the claim should be accepted or denied. This recommendation is not intended to be binding or all encompassing, but used as a basis of evaluation by the GL liaison when reviewing the claim with the insurance adjuster.

If the PSD reviewer observes any risk issues, potential misconduct, need for training, or other remediation while reviewing the claim incident, he/she will bring the issue(s) to the attention of the next level of authority in the chain of command (generally the PSD lieutenant). This chain of command meeting will be requested in writing and should occur within 30-days of the claim response submission.

PSD Lieutenant – The division commander is responsible for the overall internal review process and response to the Risk Management Division. Should any issues of misconduct, risk mitigation, training, opportunity for agency improvements, or other concerns arise, the PSD Lt. will conduct an evaluation of the fact and circumstances and make a recommendation to the next level of authority in the chain of command (generally a Captain or Deputy Chief). Depending on the nature of the concern, several tasks or outcomes could result from a claim review, to include but not limited to: initiation of an internal investigation (IA) or citizen complaint, additional training (either as an individual or line-up/AOT training), convening of the Critical Incident Review Board (CIRB), or other action as dictated by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

PSD Analyst – The analyst will document any action resulting from a city claim review. The action will be noted in writing in the CL# file and referenced to the corresponding outcome so the task can be monitored for completion by the PSD lieutenant. Once the claim response is completed and approved by the PSD lieutenant, the PSD analyst will submit the claim response on behalf of the PSD lieutenant to the GL liaison, insurance adjuster, CAO attorney, risk manager, and VPD executive staff.

Required Review & Reporting

The updated status of all claim reviews (CL #) or action items resulting thereof, will be reviewed by PSD staff at their monthly case status meetings. At these meetings, any unfinished or outstanding action items will be identified and assigned to PSD staff for follow up. The PSD lieutenant who will have overall responsibility of overseeing any improvement and/or remediation resulting from a city claim review.

Annual Audit Report – in the PSD Annual Audit, there will be a city claim review section. This section will identify the amount of actions taken as a result of city claims reviews, address any connectivity between community concerns and litigation. Report on any community problem-solving actions attempted as a result of a city claim incident and/or review. The annual report information and other data will be used to assist VPD in evaluating whether or not there are trends or patterns that necessitate improvement, remediation, or training. This information will be contained in the overall PSD annual report as described in other areas of this policy.

Routing

If during a city claim review, remedial action is deemed warranted by the PSD lieutenant (or officer of higher authority), the recommended action will be forwarded to the appropriate unit. In cases requiring additional training, the PSD Admin/Training Sgt. will be tasked with follow-up. In cases involving potential policy violation(s) and/or discipline, the IA Sgt. will be tasked with follow-up. In cases involving performance issues, the employee's supervisor will be tasked with the follow-up.

Any action item(s) identified will be time bound and will be tracked in the PSD software system's "TASKS" section of the case file. The PSD will be responsible for following up on any time sensitive action items to ensure timely completion.

Last Rev. 5/23/23

Critical Incident Checklist_Policy 302_120423.pdf

Investigation Bureau Critical Incident Checklist

Day of Incident

- Dispatch called-out notifications list, including Family Liaison (IBC)
- Coordinate Media Staging Area at scene (PIO)
- Monitor social media (PSD)
- Briefing by Investigation personnel with Command Staff and PIO (PSD Sgt or LT)
- Initial press release within 24 hours of incident (C.O.P)
 - Date and time of incident
 - Location
 - Why VPD was originally at the scene of the incident/type of call
 - How many people were shot/killed/injured and whether police or community members
 - Any weapon recovered at scene
 - Who will be investigating other than VPD into the initial crime
 - Subject demographics
 - Subject name if fingerprints validated or VPD knows from prior contacts that identity cannot be mistaken
 - More information to be released as it becomes available
- Confirm Date and Location of Town Hall Meeting (PIO)
Date: _____
Location: _____
- Press Conference within 72 hours (C.O.P. decision)
 - Include all information from initial press briefing (see above) and additional related details that have since been obtained
 - Update on numbers of injured/shot/killed and health status update
 - Town Hall meeting date and vicinity location
 - POC for any known information
 - If needed, make plea for witnesses to contact POC with information
 - Any information not able to release provide ETA for release
- Community Police Review Commission notified (PIO)
- Independent Police Auditor notified (PIO)
- City Council notified (PIO)

Additional follow up to be completed within 7-14 calendar days of incident

- Process improvement meeting post C.O.P. family meeting (IBC)
- THM Location as near to where the incident occurred as possible (PIO)
- THM Adequate seating (PIO)
- THM Confirm Time & Location of Town Hall Meeting (PIO)
 - Location: _____ Time: _____

- THM Sound system items, visual assistance, recording and related equipment provided to venue as needed for questions and comments from the public (IT, Facilities)

Items needed: _____

- Date, Time & Location of Town Hall Community Meeting published on all related correspondence following original announcement (PIO)
 - VPD Website
 - VPD Facebook page
 - VPD Twitter account
 - VPD Instagram account
 - Press email distribution address
- Language interpreters confirmed (PIO)
- Hold briefing with Investigations and formulate talking points and agenda, as well visual aids needed for Town Hall Meeting including body-worn camera (BWC) or other surveillance footage (PIO, Command Staff member, PSD Lieutenant, Investigations Division Commander)
- The following points are agendaized for sharing: (IBC)
 - Current known facts
 - Involved officers' names (unless threat assessment determined this poses specific threat to involved officers' safety then ETA of the information shall be shared instead)
 - Body-worn camera recordings
 - Other known surveillance video
 - Investigating entities (other than VPD)
 - Officer names(s) and assignment(s) if factually established that:
 - Their weapon was fired at the incident
 - Not still currently on scene
 - No credible threat to specific officers' safety
- Agenda drafted and finalized (PIO)
 - Includes questions and comments from public to Panel
- Script completed (IBC)
- Meeting publicized on VPD website, social media, and press distribution list upon confirmation (PIO)
- VPD Goals & Vision published on all information releases (PSD Sergeant)
- Coordinate Visual Aids (PIO):

Photos (Crime lab/evidence): _____

Map Images (Crime Analysis): _____

- Assign BWC for redaction (Investigations Sgt)
- Information to be released at meeting reviewed by IBC (IBC)
- Information includes known facts of the incident, involved officers' names, available body-worn camera video and audio as well as other known surveillance video (IBC)
- Police Chief attending on panel (C.O.P)
- CMO representative on panel (CMO)
- Investigator on panel (Investigations Sgt)
- Family Liaison included in all investigation update meetings and media coordination meetings (IBC)

One to Two Days before Town Hall Meeting

- Meet with family of subject to review information to be shared at Town Hall Meeting (Family Liaison)
- Confirm visual aids are prepared (PSD Sgt)
- Confirm sound and equipment is prepared for location venue (PIO)
- Confirm BWC footage to be shared is properly redacted (IBC)
- Confirm the timeline and circumstances of the incident have not changed with additional information (Investigations Sgt)

VPD No Conflict Attestation Final.PDF



NO CONFLICT ATTESTATION

To ensure fairness and impartiality for internal affairs investigation, I attest that I do not have any conflicts that would impede my ability or judgment relating to the person(s) or entities associated to this investigation/complaint.

I attest that ALL of following are true:

1. I did NOT have an active or supervisory role during this event.
2. I do NOT currently represent nor am I scheduled to represent any department member relating to, or having any association with, the event(s) surrounding this investigation.

I understand that if EITHER of the above attestations is NOT accurate, I CANNOT act as the lead during this investigation/complaint.

Investigator Name: _____

Investigator Signature: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor Name: _____

Supervisor Signature: _____ Date: _____

Military Equipment Inventory Attachment 040824.pdf

Military Equipment Inventory Attachment

A. Unmanned aircraft system (UAS), remotely piloted aircraft (aerial)	
1. Description and Capabilities	<p>Parrot Anafi Thermal: UAS can record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI Phantom 4 Pro: UAS can record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI Matrice 210: UAS can record video with approximately 50 minutes of flight time. UAS can carry zoom and FLIR camera simultaneously.</p> <p>DJI Mini 3 Pro: UAS can record video/photos with approximately 45 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3: UAS can record video/photos with approximately 40 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI FPV: UAS can record video/photos with approximately 15 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Pro: UAS can record video/photos with approximately 40 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Thermal: UAS can record video/photos with approximately 40 minutes of flight time.</p> <p>DJI Avata: UAS can record video/photos with approximately 15 minutes of flight time.</p>
2. Manufacturer's Description	<p>ANAFI Thermal is a thermal imaging drone is easy to use, lightweight and powerful. The drone's unique imaging capabilities enable you to take immediate action or analyze recorded photos and videos in unprecedented detail.</p> <p>DJI Phantom 4 Pro is a sleek new design with magnesium unibody construction, obstacle avoidance sensor, dynamic range enhancing video modes, and a two-point-of-contact gimbal mount are just some the features DJI have introduced with the Phantom 4 Quadcopter.</p> <p>The Matrice 210 is designed for commercial tasks such as inspections, fire-fighting, search and rescue, precision agriculture, mapping & surveying and many more applications in locations that are difficult to approach.</p> <p>The DJI Mini 3 Pro Two-Way Charging Hub supports USB PD fast-charging protocols, and can charge up to three batteries in sequence.</p>

	<p>You can also use it for battery storage or as a power bank (storing at least one battery with ample power) to charge your mobile device or remote controller via the USB-A port.</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Pro, a triple-lens flagship camera drone with multiple focal lengths.</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 features a built-in gimbal lock to prevent the 3-axis gimbal and camera from shaking, adding an additional layer of safety during transportation and storage. Precautions for use: 1. The normal operating temperature of the gimbal lock is -10° to 40° C (32 to 104° F).</p> <p>The DJI Mavic 3T is mainly used for power line inspection, oil and gas inspection, pipeline patrol, firefighting rescue, emergency rescue, police affairs, and law enforcement, traffic law enforcement, forest fire prevention, environmental protection, animal protection, etc.</p> <p>DJI Avata its camera has a 1/1.7"CMOS image sensor, and when working with its gimbal, it is capable of recording 4K 60fps ultra-high-definition videos. Its max hovering time approximates 18 minutes. Click here to learn more about DJI Avata Specs.</p>
<p>3. Quantity</p>	<p>Parrot Anafi Thermal (3)</p> <p>DJI Phantom 4 Pro (1)</p> <p>DJI Matrice 210 (1)</p> <p>DJI Matrice 210 (1)</p> <p>DJI Mini 3 Pro: (3)</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3: (1)</p> <p>DJI FPV: (1)</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Pro: (1)</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Thermal: (1)</p> <p>DJI Avata: (1)</p>
<p>4. Expected Lifespan</p>	<p>3 years</p>
<p>5. Purpose</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.</p>
<p>6. Authorized Use</p>	<p>Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>UAS operations should only be conducted consistent with FAA regulations.</p>
<p>7. Fiscal Impact</p>	<p>Initial Cost:</p> <p>Parrot Anafi Thermal: \$1,900.00 (no longer in use)</p> <p>DJI Phantom 4 Pro: \$1,599.00 (no longer in use)</p> <p>DJI Matrice 210: \$22,000.00</p> <p>DJI Mini 3 Pro: \$909.00</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3: \$2,769.00</p> <p>DJI FPV: \$940.00</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Pro: \$2,549.15</p> <p>DJI Mavic 3 Thermal: \$5,498.00</p> <p>DJI Avata: \$1,250.00</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p> <p>Matrice repairs \$674.00</p> <p>Varies on use/condition of accessories (batteries, propellers, etc.)</p>
<p>8. Policy/Governing Roles</p>	<p>VPD Policy 607 - Unmanned Aerial System</p>

9. Training	All authorized operators and required observers complete required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
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B. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicle (ground)	
1. Description/ Capabilities	iRobot Packbot 510: The iRobot Packbot 510 is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability and an arm capable of lifting 20lbs. The Packbot 510 offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for accessories and tool combinations.
2. Manufacturer's Description	PackBot 510 is a man-transportable robot that performs bomb disposal, surveillance and reconnaissance, CBRN detection and HazMat handling operations. PackBot 510 easily climbs stairs and navigates narrow passages, relaying real-time video, audio and sensor data while the operator stays at a safer, standoff distance.
3. Quantity	iRobot Packbot 510 (2)
4. Expected Lifespan	15 years
5. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers by providing ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations.
6. Authorized Use	<p>The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessment.</p> <p>Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots.</p>
7. Fiscal Impact	<p>Initial Cost:</p> <p>iRobot Packbot 510: \$77,000.00 – On loan from California OES.</p> <p>Annual Cost: \$0</p>
8. Policy/ Governing Roles	VPD Policy 404 – Emergency Services Unit

9. Training	All authorized operators complete required department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, and procedures regarding use of the robots.
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C. Armored vehicles and personnel carriers	
1. Description/ Capabilities	<p>LENCO MedCat: The Lenco MedCat is an armored vehicle that seats ten personnel with an open floor plan that allows for the rescue of down subjects. It is armored to stop various projectiles which provides greater safety beyond officer's personal body armor.</p> <p>Cadillac Gage Ranger (Peacekeeper): The Cadillac Gage Ranger is a four wheeled armored personnel carrier built on a Dodge truck chassis. This vehicle is used for the protection of officers.</p>
2. Manufacturer's Description	<p>The Lenco Bearcat G2 is an armored vehicle capable of handling urban, off-road, and rural missions. It seats 10-12 fully equipped officers in an open floor plan that allows</p> <p>for rescue of injured citizens and officers. The vehicle can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to citizens and officers beyond the protection level of</p> <p>handheld shields and personal body armor.</p> <p>The Cadillac Gage Ranger was designed to meet a US Air Force requirement for an airbase security vehicle, and was called Peacekeeper by that service and Ranger by the US Navy and Marine Corps. A 4x4 Chrysler truck was used as the basis; its wheelbase was shortened and an armored body proof against 7.62mm ball was mounted to the frame. Armament for the roof hatch can vary; single machine guns or even twin MG turrets can be fitted. Two rear doors allow six passengers to enter, sitting three on each side. Firing ports are provided in the passenger compartment. The vehicle was also purchased by the Navy, and different versions were produced for foreign users including a command vehicle, ambulance, personnel carrier, and weapons carriers.</p>
3. Quantity	<p>LENCO MedCat (1)</p> <p>Cadillac Gage Ranger (2)</p>
4. Expected Lifespan	25 years

5. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents to protect and safely transport VPD personnel to active scenes. LENCO MedCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to officers and citizens.
6. Authorized Use	<p>To protect and safely transport VPD personnel to active scenes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile physical cover in incidents involving actual or threatened violence or when reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, exists that violence will occur using firearms or explosives, or any deadly weapon. • Vehicle blocking for incidents involving armed and unresponsive persons in vehicles. • Medical emergencies and disaster response, when the armored vehicle's capabilities are necessary to prevent loss of life.
7. Fiscal Impact	<p>Initial Cost:</p> <p>LENCO MedCat: \$250,000.00 – On loan from California OES.</p> <p>Cadillac Gage Ranger: \$18,000.00 – Purchased from California OES.</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p> <p>LENCO MedCat: \$1,000 yearly maintenance cost.</p> <p>Cadillac Gage Ranger: \$2,000 yearly maintenance cost.</p>
8. Policy/Governing Roles	VPD Policy 704 – Vehicle Use
9. Training	All authorized operators are to be properly licensed and complete required department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, and procedures regarding the use of armored vehicles.

D. Command, control, and equipment transport vehicles (ESU, SWAT, HNT)

<p>1. Description/Capabilities</p>	<p>Freightliner MT-45 Step Van: The Freightliner MT-45 is a walk-in step van. The MT-45 is used by the Emergency Services Unit to store equipment that would be needed on SWAT callouts.</p> <p>Freightliner MT-55 Step Van: The Freightliner MT-55 is a walk-in step van. The MT-55 is used by the Emergency Services Unit as a command post during operations.</p> <p>Four Winds 32R Motor Home: The Four Winds 32R motor home is a Class "A" motor home mounted to a Ford F-53 chassis. This motor home is used by the hostage negotiation team.</p>
<p>2. Manufacturer's Description</p>	<p>The 18' Freightliner MT45 stepvan is powered by the GM 6.0L V8 gas engine, it's got the power and the cargo capacity you need. It comes with folding lower shelves to optimize your space, and rear sonar for safety.</p> <p>The 22' Freightliner MT55 P1200 is the biggest stepvan option for your delivery fleet, offering maximum capacity, accessibility and maneuverability. Built with a powerful 6.0L V8 308HP gas engine, this route truck has folding lower shelves to optimize your cargo space and rear sonar for safety.</p> <p>Four Winds RV Hurricane 32R Motor Home Description. Double Slide, Rear Side Queen Slideout, Wardrobe, TV Above Vanity, Angle Shower, Separate Stool Room, Pantry, Refrigerator, 3 Burner Range.</p>
<p>3. Quantity</p>	<p>Freightliner MT-45 Step Van (1)</p> <p>Freightliner MT-55 Step Van (1)</p> <p>Four Winds 32R Motor Home (1)</p>
<p>4. Expected Lifespan</p>	<p>25 years</p>
<p>5. Purpose</p>	<p>The mobile incident command and hostage negotiations team vehicles are an unarmored vehicle equivalent to a commercial recreational vehicle. It is equipped with specific communication and audio-visual devices to assist in command and control of a critical incident and/or negotiations related to hostage/barricade suspect incidents. The vehicle allows for mobile incident command and use of the Incident Command Systems facilitating the best possible on-scene decision-making by key leaders. It provides for mobility, sheltering, and logistical support, restroom facilities and power. The SWAT equipment vehicle is used for storing and transporting equipment needed during operations.</p>

6. Authorized Use	To be used at both planned and unplanned events including critical incidents, large demonstrations, or prolonged incidents where an on-scene command post and hostage negotiation team (HNT) would help with the outcome of the incident. The on-scene incident commander, SWAT, and HNT commanders determine the need for equipment and appropriate command vehicles.
7. Fiscal Impact	<p>Initial Cost:</p> <p>Freightliner MT-45 Step Van: \$75,000.00</p> <p>Freightliner MT-55 Step Van: \$75,000.00</p> <p>Four Winds 32R Motor Home: \$90,000.00</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p> <p>\$3,000 yearly maintenance</p>
8. Policy/Governing Roles	<p>VPD Policy 404 – Emergency Services Unit</p> <p>VPD Policy 704 – Vehicle Use</p>
9. Training	All authorized operators are to be properly licensed and complete required department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, and procedures regarding the use of the emergency service operation vehicles.

E. Specialized firearms and ammunition, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code.	
1. Description/Capabilities	<p>RIFLES</p> <p>Colt Arms Enhanced Patrol Rifle: The Colt Arms Enhanced Patrol Rifle provides a greater range over standard firearms. This rifle is configured with a 16-inch barrel.</p> <p>Colt Arms M4 Commando: The Colt Arms M4 Commando provides a greater range over standard issues firearms. The Colt Arms M4 Commando is configured with an 11.5-inch barrel.</p> <p>Daniel Defense DDM4A1: The Daniel Defense DDM4A1 rifle provides greater range over standard issued firearms. This rifle utilizes a smaller 14.5-inch barrel.</p>

	<p>Heckler and Koch G3: The Heckler and Koch G3 is a .308 caliber, select fire rifle, used in SWAT and/or critical incident operations. The rifle provides greater range over standard issued firearms.</p>
<p>2. Manufacturer's Description</p>	<p>The Colt EPR reestablishes the Colt AR-15 as the finest tool for local, regional and national law enforcement agencies. The factory Colt rifle features the Centurion Arms Hand Guard with M-LOK and sling QD attachment points and a B5 Systems stock. The Magpul Pro Front and Rear sights are included.</p> <p>Colt M4 Commando. This 11.5" short barrel rifle comes with two steel magazines. Rapid response, maneuverability, and enhanced firepower play a major part in joint and coalition operations in modern warfare.</p> <p>The Daniel Defense MK18 features the railed forend Daniel Defense currently provides to USSOCOM, and a 10.3" Cold Hammer Forged Barrel. The MK18 rail system features the patented bolt-up attachment system and has been rigorously tested prior to fielding by USSOCOM.</p> <p>The HK G3 is a selective-fire automatic weapon that employs a roller-delayed blowback operating system. The two-piece bolt assembly consists of a breech (bolt head) and bolt carrier. The bolt is held in battery by two sliding cylindrical rollers that engage locking recesses in the barrel extension.</p>
<p>3. Quantity</p>	<p>Colt Arms Enhanced Patrol Rifle (3)</p> <p>Colt Arms M4 Commando (11)</p> <p>Daniel Defense DDM4A1 (19)</p> <p>Heckler and Koch G3 (1)</p>
<p>4. Expected Lifespan</p>	<p>15 years</p>
<p>5. Purpose</p>	<p>Nationwide, violent offenders outgun law enforcement and high-powered weapons continue to be weapon of choice for violent offenders confronting law enforcement and innocent civilians. In 2016, long guns (rifles, etc.) were used in 40% of firearm related line-of-duty deaths. From 1988 to August 2019, more than 85% of mass shootings</p>

	<p>have occurred in gun-free zones, like schools, churches, and shopping malls where law enforcement may be in the vicinity and waiting for SWAT deployment is not timely. Long guns outperform handguns, as handguns need to be reloaded during confrontations with armed felons in possession of high-velocity rifles. Long guns offer increased accuracy and capacity to stop threats of great bodily injury or death at close and intermediate ranges. These firearms are capable of firing more accurately and quicker than a pistol and decrease the likelihood of errant rounds traveling beyond the intended target.</p>
6. Authorized Use	<p>During large critical incidents, active shooter, or incidents where an armed suspect is threatening the public or officers and where there may be a need to defeat body armor. To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options.</p>
7. Fiscal Impact	<p>Initial Cost:</p> <p>Colt Arms Enhanced Patrol Rifle: \$1,399.00</p> <p>Colt Arms M4 Commando: \$1,099.00</p> <p>Daniel Defense DDM4A1: \$2,128.00</p> <p>Heckler and Koch G3: \$3,000.00</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p> <p>\$300.00 yearly maintenance</p>
8. Policy/Governing Roles	<p>VPD Policy 300 – Use of Force</p> <p>VPD Policy 307 – Firearms</p> <p>VPD Policy 404 – Emergency Services Unit</p> <p>VPD Policy 416 – Patrol Rifles</p>
9. Training	<p>Officers shall successfully complete departmental and/or external training required. For patrol rifles the training consists of an initial 24-hour patrol rifle user's course and qualification score with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete required training and qualification conducted by a certified patrol rifle instructor.</p>

F. Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, Pepperball launchers, foam baton, wood baton, rubber bullets, pepper balls, CS projectiles, warning/signaling rounds, and specialty impact munitions (SIM)

<p>1. Description/Capabilities</p>	<p>40MM LAUNCHERS</p> <p>Defense Technology 1440: The Def Tech 1440 is a four shot 40mm launcher with a rotating magazine cylinder. The launcher has the ability to engage subjects from five to 70 meters away while delivering the same energy throughout these distances.</p> <p>Defense Technology LMT: The Def Tech 40mm LMTS is a single shot launcher that fires standard 40mm less lethal ammunition.</p> <p>PEPPERBALL LAUNCHERS</p> <p>Pepperball FTC Launcher: Compact and lightweight, the Pepperball FTC is the industry standard for crowd-control. The FTC features a modular design with a rapid feeding loader and firing rate of 10-12 RPS.</p> <p>ASSOCIATED MUNITIONS</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Multi Projectile: The Def Tech CS Multi Projectile delivers multiple CS Canisters from a 40mm launcher. It is designed for outdoor use and has a maximum effective range of 100 yards.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact Round: The Def Tech Direct Impact munition is a point of aim, point of impact direct fire round that uses blunt trauma when impacting a suspect.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Spede-Heat Round: The Def Tech CS Spede-Heat round is a pyrotechnic round designed for outdoor crowd control situations and delivers one dual-ported chemical canister up to 75 yards away.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition: Def Tech 40mm Warning/Signaling munition is intended for use in situations where stand-off distance is desired, giving the operator the ability to engage crowds. The munitions deflagrate at a set distance of 50 meters to deliver 170dB of sound and 5 million candelas of light.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Marking Round: The Def Tech 40mm Direct Impact munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. Loaded with a green marking agent, the Direct Impact can be used to indicate the aggressor in a crowd or riot situation to the team on the ground.</p>
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	<p>Defense Technology 40mm Exact Impact Blue Sponge Round: The Def Tech exact impact 40 mm Sponge Round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consisting of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40 mm launcher's rifle barrel. Used for Crowd Control, Patrol, and Tactical Applications.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Stinger Round: The Def Tech 40mm Stinger round contains approximately eighteen 60-Caliber rubber balls. It is suitable for administering a means of pain compliance over a great distance. Used for crowds or groups that are mildly resistive.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round: The Def Tech 40mm Direct Impact® munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. When loaded with OC powder, the Direct Impact combines blunt trauma with the effects of an irritant powder, maximizing the potential for incapacitation.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Muzzle Blast Round: The Def Tech 40 mm Muzzle Blast CS Round is used as a crowd management tool for the immediate and close deployment. The round deploying chemical-laden CS powder at close ranges for indoor or outdoor operations.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Wood Baton Round: The Def Tech 40mm wood baton round is used as a crowd management tool. The round is used as a means of pain compliance over a greater distance.</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact Reloadable Training Kit: The Def Tech 40mm reloadable training kit allows officers to practice loading, sighting, and firing reusable 40mm training rounds.</p> <p>Pepperball OC Round: Pepperball projectile, a hard plastic frangible sphere that is designed to burst upon impact releasing an OC cloud into the air.</p> <p>Pepperball Inert Practice Round: Pepperball Inert Practice round containing a harmless, scented powder, this projectile is best suited for training, qualifications, and direct impact when chemical exposure is not desired.</p>
<p>2. Manufacturer's Description</p>	<p>The Defense Technology® #1440 is a Tactical 40mm 4-Shot Launcher that features an expandable ROGERS Super Stoc™ and an adjustable Picatinny mounted front grip. The Tactical 4-Shot will fire standard 40mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length.</p> <p>The Defense Technology 40MM single launcher is a tactical single-shot launcher that will fire standard 40MM less lethal ammunition up to 4.8</p>

	<p>inches in cartridge length. It will launch a 40MM less lethal round and 40MM "ferret" (penetrate wood, glass, sheetrock) rounds.</p> <p>The FTC non-lethal launcher operates without recoil, aiding in accurate and controlled deployment, essential in tense situations. A cross-bolt safety switch and an adjustable front foregrip provide secure handling and additional comfort.</p>
<p>3. Quantity</p>	<p>Defense Technology 1440 (2)</p> <p>Defense Technology LMT (20)</p> <p>Pepperball FTC Launcher (6)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Multi Projectile (287)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact Round (90)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Spede-Heat Round (24)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition (50)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Marking Round (16)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Exact Impact Blue Sponge Round (188)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Stinger Round (59)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round (2)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Muzzle Blast Round (15)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Wood Baton Round (44)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact Reloadable Training Kit (10)</p> <p>Pepperball OC Round (1800)</p> <p>Pepperball Inert Practice Round (2000)</p>
<p>4. Expected Lifespan</p>	<p>40mm Launchers – 15 years</p> <p>Pepperball FTC Launcher – 20 years</p> <p>Munitions – 3 to 5 years</p>
<p>5. Purpose</p>	<p>The 40mm and Pepperball launcher affords the ability to use less lethal chemical agents, impact munitions, and warning/signaling munitions. This is designed to fire a projectile to temporarily incapacitate a subject. The use allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides a less lethal force option, when appropriate.</p>

	<p>Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations.</p>
<p>6. Authorized Use</p>	<p>Only trained members may deploy control devices and chemical agents. 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.</p> <p>Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or Emergency Services Unit 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.</p>
<p>7. Fiscal Impact</p>	<p>Initial Cost:</p> <p>Defense Technology 1440: \$2,035.00</p> <p>Defense Technology LMT: \$1,899.00</p> <p>Pepperball FTC Launcher: \$589.00</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p> <p>\$300.00 yearly maintenance</p> <p>Initial Cost (per unit):</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Multi Projectile: \$31.85</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact Round: \$22.40</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Spede-Heat Round: \$23.60</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition: \$39.75</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Marking Round: \$25.00</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Exact Impact Blue Sponge Round: \$25.00</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Stinger Round: \$28.40 (20 donated from Solano County OES)</p>

	<p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round: \$30.50 (donated from Solano County OES)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm CS Muzzle Blast Round: \$26.10 (donated from Solano County OES)</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Wood Baton Round: \$22.95</p> <p>Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact Reloadable Training Kit: \$315.00</p> <p>Pepperball OC Round: \$1.75</p> <p>Pepperball Inert Practice Round: \$3.50</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p> <p>\$0 maintenance</p>
8. Policy/Governing Roles	<p>VPD Policy 300 – Use of Force</p> <p>VPD Policy 304 – Control Devices and Techniques</p> <p>VPD Policy 404 – Emergency Services Unit</p>
9. Training	<p>Officers are required to successfully complete departmental and/or external training in the use and deployment of each control device and chemical agent.</p>

F. Explosive breaching and crowd control/riot dispersal tools, "flashbangs," stinger balls, and CS grenades, CS canisters, OC vapor aerosol, and smoke grenades.	
1. Description/Capabilities	<p>The CTS Flashbang is a less-lethal explosive device used to temporarily disorient a suspect's senses.</p> <p>Defense Technology Triple-Chaser CS Canister: The Def Tech Triple-Chaser CS consists of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each. When deployed, the canisters separate and land 20 feet apart allowing increased area coverage in a short time.</p> <p>Defense Technology Safe Smoke Blue: The Def Tech pocket tactical blue smoke grenade is a small, lightweight device that burns for 20-40 seconds.</p> <p>Defense Technology Stinger 60.cal: The Def Tech Stinger 60.cal is a rubber ball grenade which is a maximum effect device that delivers four effects at once, rubber pellets, light, sound, and CS. This device is used for crowd control.</p>

	<p>Defense Technology Pocket Tactical CS: The Def Tech Pocket Tactical CS is a small lightweight grenade with an active agent burn of 20-40 seconds.</p> <p>Defense Technology Riot Control CS: The Def Tech Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high-volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 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.</p> <p>Defense Technology Flameless CS Tri-Chamber: The Def Tech Flameless Tri-Chamber grenade is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. The grenade has 20-25 seconds burn time.</p> <p>Defense Technology OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade: The Def Tech OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade delivers a high concentration of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) in a powerful mist. The grenade is designed for indoor use in confined areas.</p>
<p>2. Manufacturer's Description</p>	<p>The CTS 7290 is the standard for diversionary flash-bang devices. The 7290 produces a 165-180db and 6-8 million candela of light output. The patented design of the 7290, incorporates a porting system that eliminates movement of the body at detonation even if the top or bottom of the device should be in contact with a hard surface. In addition, internal adjustments have greatly reduced smoke output.</p> <p>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. and holds and approximately 3.2 oz. of active agent payload. It has an approximate burn time of 20-30 seconds.</p> <p>The Pocket Tactical Blue Smoke Grenade is a small, lightweight device. Though it is slightly over four inches in length, it produces a blue smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full sized tactical colored smoke grenade. It will burn approximately 20-40 seconds.</p> <p>The Stinger CS Rubber Ball Grenade is a maximum effect device that delivers four stimuli for psychological and physiological effects: rubber pellets, light, sound, and CS. The Stinger Grenade is most widely used as a crowd management tool by Law enforcement and Corrections.</p>

	<p>The Stinger Grenade has an initial 1.5 second delay that initiates fuse assembly separation, followed by another .5 second delay before the blast which is sufficient to project the rubber balls and chemical agent in a 50-foot radius.</p> <p>The Pocket Tactical CS Grenade is small, and lightweight. The 0.9 oz. of active agent will burn approximately 20-40 second. At 4.75 inches in size, it easily fits in moist tactical pouches. This is a launchable greande; however, it is normally used as a signaling or covering device. Though this device is slightly over four inched in length, it produces a smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full-sized tactical grenade.</p> <p>The Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high-volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 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 grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent.</p> <p>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 second 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 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 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 chemical’s effectiveness via heat and vaporization, while minimizing or negating the chance of fire to the structure.</p>
<p>3. Quantity</p>	<p>Defense Technology Flashbang (20)</p> <p>Defense Technology Triple-Chaser CS Canister (30)</p> <p>Defense Technology Safe Smoke Blue (40)</p> <p>Defense Technology Stinger 60.cal (79)</p>

	<p>Defense Technology Pocket Tactical CS (22)</p> <p>Defense Technology Riot Control CS (20)</p> <p>Defense Technology Flameless CS Tri-Chamber (92)</p> <p>Defense Technology OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade (12)</p>
4. Expected Lifespan	5 years
5. Purpose/Governing Roles	<p>Flashbangs are an explosive device that produces a blinding flash of light and a sudden, loud noise intended to temporarily stun, distract, and disperse people and used to safely resolve critical situations during high-risk tactical operations.</p> <p>Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations.</p>
6. Authorized Use	<p>To safely resolve critical situations during high-risk tactical operations. Only trained members may carry and deploy such weapons.</p> <p>Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or Emergency Services Unit 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.</p>
7. Fiscal Impact	<p>Initial Cost (per unit):</p> <p>Defense Technology Flashbang: \$52.50</p> <p>Defense Technology Triple-Chaser CS Canister: \$47.00</p> <p>Defense Technology Safe Smoke Blue: \$33.15</p> <p>Defense Technology Stinger 60.cal: \$46.40</p> <p>Defense Technology Pocket Tactical CS: \$25.20</p> <p>Defense Technology Riot Control CS: \$26.50</p> <p>Defense Technology Flameless CS Tri-Chamber: \$37.50</p> <p>Defense Technology OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade: \$27.50</p> <p>Annual Cost:</p>

	\$0 maintenance
8. Policy	VPD Policy 300 – Use of Force VPD Policy 304 – Control Devices and Techniques VPD Policy 404 – Emergency Services Unit
9. Training	Officers are required to successfully complete departmental and/or external training in the use and deployment of each control device and chemical agent.

**Policy 1011 Attachment Procedural
Guidelines Final 5.24.23.pdf**

Policy 1011 Attachment

Professional Standards Division

Procedural Guidelines

Purpose

This policy attachment is to be used by the Professional Standards Division (PSD) as a procedural guide when conducting certain administrative tasks. This is including, but not limited to, when investigating Use of Force Complaints or Citizen Complaints submitted to PSD. This policy attachment will define new responsibilities for the involved investigator, establish a standardized internal review process, and describe action items that may come from the administrative review.

NO CONFLICT ATTESTATION FORM

To ensure that fair and impartial investigations are conducted, supervisors at the scene of the events or otherwise involved in the circumstances of the event will not have any investigative role with the PSD investigation. Collective bargaining board members or officers who represent other police officers during internal interviews or disciplinary hearings will also not have any investigative role in that particular PSD investigation. Each lead investigator will complete a No Conflict Attestation Form before case assignment. If a conflict of interest exists, an alternate investigator will be assigned as lead. All investigations require a completed No Conflict Attestation.

TRACKING SOFTWARE

Citizen Complaints and Internal Investigations that are received by the Professional Standards Division for review shall be entered into the tracking software. The tracking software will issue a tracking number for each entry and will document the type of complaint, outcome, and demographic data for the complainant and involved officer(s).

The tracking software tracks many aspects of the PSD investigation to include the following information:

- PSD case number
- Date case received
- Accused officer(s)
- Witness officer(s)
- Criminal allegation(s) – assigned criminal investigator
- Administrative allegation(s)
- Tolling dates: start & end
- Reason(s) for tolling (i.e. criminal investigation, member unavailable, trail, etc.)
- Case status (i.e. active administrative, criminal trial pending, member unavailable, closed, etc.)
- Case disposition
- Officer / Complainant demographics
- Notes

This policy requires the interview of all subject and witness officers in administrative investigations. All attempted or completed officer interviews will be logged and tracked. If the

officer could not be interviewed, this information will still be logged and tracked into the database with an explanation describing the circumstances of the incomplete interview.

Use of force incident will be entered into the use of force reporting software by the officer who used force. This report will then be forwarded to the first line supervisor for review. After the first line supervisors review, the UOF report will be forwarded to the Watch Commander for additional review. After the Watch Commander has reviewed the use of force entry, it will be forwarded to PSD Sergeant for a final review. At any point in the review process, a reviewer determined a violation of the use of force policy has occurred, a PSD investigation will be initiated.

The use of force reporting software will be used by PSD to look for trends in force use that may constitute a conduct that violates department policy or law. A component of the use of force reporting software is the Early Intervention System that identify trends resulting from complaints. Watch Commanders will track complaints filed during their shift to also identify trends in complaints. The PSD Commander will also review all use of force complaints monthly to determine if trends are present that can be addressed to reduce the likelihood of use of force incidents. In addition to a monthly review, the PSD Commander will present an annual audit report to the Chief of Police. These trends will be forwarded to the PSD training manager for further training as needed.

PSD TRAINING

PSD investigators will be educated and trained on policies and procedures including, but not limited to, the use of the No Attestation Form, the PSD Investigative Checklist, PSD Officer Interview Questionnaire Form, and the PSD Monthly Investigative Review Memo prior to conducting any internal investigations.

All internal PSD training records will be retained by the PSD Commander or their designee. The PSD Commander will also document deficiencies identified, and any corrective / remedial action taken.

A PSD Officer Interview Questionnaire will be utilized to ensure consistent investigative integrity.

PSD INVESTIGATIVE CHECKLIST

To ensure that investigations are thoroughly completed in a timely manner, a standardized investigation procedure will be performed. This procedure will include, but are not limited to, investigative actions listed in the Professional Standards Checklist such as interviewing of all subjects and witnesses (to include all witness officers) and adherence to timelines.

The VPD has established investigative responsibilities and associated deadlines for investigative tasks. This Professional Standards Investigation Checklist outlines investigative steps will be performed with deadlines for each phase. It is serves to keep consistency to the investigation, enhancing public trust and legitimacy. If the investigation is complex or other variables require a deviation from established deadlines, requiring more investigative resources or time exceeding deadlines, an explanation and approval will be required by the PSD Commander.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION NOTIFICATION PROCESS

The following will be the responsibility of the Professional Standards Division upon notification of an allegation of misconduct.

- (a) Confirmation that a complaint has been received by the Professional Standards Division. Confirmation can be made by email and or a follow up telephone call.
- (b) The complaint will be entered into tracking software and a member of the Professional Standards Division will attempt to contact the complainant within 48 hours of receipt.
- (c) The assigned investigator will contact the complainant at a minimum once every 30 days to provide a case status update until the case is completed.

POST ADMINISTRATIVE INTERVIEW PROCESS

At the conclusion of the investigation, policy violations will be identified and documented in the PSD report. The completed investigation will be reviewed and approved by the PSD Commander. The PSD Commander will forward the completed packet to the appropriate Bureau Captain for review and approval. The Bureau Captain will complete a Findings and Recommendations Memo to be routed through the chain of command to the Chief of Police for final approval.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Professional Standards Division Commander is responsible for reviewing all letters prior to the Administrative Analyst sending them. All letters will be uploaded into the tracking software and the Professional Standards Division Drive.

PSD INVESTIGATIVE REVIEW MEMO

The PSD Commander will conduct a monthly and phase review of each PSD investigation. A PSD Investigative Review Memo will be completed. The PSD Investigative Review Memo is used to document review and approval for cases meeting the investigative deadlines, documenting circumstances for past due cases, direction to the lead investigator to perform additional investigative steps, and to establish new deadlines.

The PSD Commander will review each case monthly until all remediation is completed.

Training, policy, or practice deficiencies identified will be agenized and discussed at weekly PSD meetings. The PSD Commander will coordinate with the appropriate personnel to ensure if individual or group training may be required. The PSD Commander will document in a memo deficiency identified and any corrective / remedial action taken.

The PSD Commander or their designee is responsible for monitoring review and remediation of any deficiencies identified during the review or remediation process, measuring associated outcomes, monitoring adherence to the process, and provide an annual report on all outcomes to the Chief of Police.

PSD CASE INSPECTIONS

Upon subsequent inspections, if deadlines or direction is not achieved, the PSD Commander will take corrective or other remedial action which may include directing the lead investigator to complete a PSD Investigative Review Memo explaining the circumstances for non-adherence, reassigning the lead investigator, or other remedial or punitive action.

It shall be the responsibility of the Professional Standards Division Commander to review all use of force complaints monthly and determine if trends are present that increase the likelihood of force being used in the future.

Additionally, the PSD Commander will conduct an annual review of the training curriculum for the PSD Officer Interview Questionnaire form and will make updates or changes as necessary.

AUDIT REPORTS

PSD will conduct an annual report detailing the outcomes of each personnel complaint investigation to ensure PSD adheres to policy. The annual report will also include statistics of discipline issued.

PSD will create a bi-annual report will be created showing evidence of remediation recommended by PSD to include training, discipline, and policy adjustment. The annual and bi-annual reports will be downloaded to the VPD webpage.

FORCE TRENDS

The Professional Standards Division Commander will assess use of force trends on a quarterly basis with the assistance of the Force Options Team as Subject Matter Experts. This assessment will be used to identify officer(s) who would benefit from further training.

Critical Incident Checklist Policy 302 052523.pdf

Investigation Bureau Critical Incident Checklist

Day of Incident

- Dispatch called-out notifications list, including Family Liaison (IBC)
- Coordinate Media Staging Area at scene (PIO)
- Monitor social media (PSD)
- Briefing by Investigation personnel with Command Staff and PIO (PSD Sgt or LT)
- Initial press briefing within 1 hour of media staging (C.O.P)
 - Date and time of incident
 - Location
 - Why VPD was originally at the scene of the incident/type of call
 - How many people were shot/killed/injured and whether police or community members
 - Any weapon recovered at scene
 - Who will be investigating other than VPD into the initial crime
 - Officer name(s) and assignment(s) if factually established that:
 - Their weapon was fired at the incident
 - Not still currently on scene
 - No credible threat to specific officers' safety
 - Subject demographics
 - Subject name if fingerprints validated or VPD knows from prior contacts that identity cannot be mistaken
 - More information to be released as it becomes available
 - Next press release in 3 hours published on VPD website
- Confirm Date and Location of Town Hall Meeting (PIO)
Date: _____
Location: _____
- First written press release within 4 hours (PIO)
 - Include all information from initial press briefing (see above) and additional related details that have since been obtained
 - Update on numbers of injured/shot/killed and health status update
 - Town Hall meeting date and vicinity location
 - POC for any known information
 - If needed, make plea for witnesses to contact POC with information
 - Any information not able to release provide ETA for release
- Community Police Review Commission notified (PIO)
- Independent Police Auditor notified (PIO)
- City Council notified (PIO)

Within 7 calendar days of Incident

- Process improvement meeting post-C.O.P. family meeting (IBC)
- THM Location as near to where the incident occurred as possible (PIO)

- THM Adequate seating (PIO)
- THM Confirm Time & Location of Town Hall Meeting (PIO)
 - Location: _____ Time: _____
- THM Sound system items, visual assistance, recording and related equipment provided to venue as needed for questions and comments from the public (IT, Facilities)

Items needed: _____
- Date, Time & Location of Town Hall Community Meeting published on all related correspondence following original announcement (PIO)
 - VPD Website
 - VPD Facebook page
 - VPD Twitter account
 - VPD Instagram account
 - Press email distribution address
- Language interpreters confirmed (PIO)
- Hold briefing with Investigations and formulate talking points and agenda, as well visual aids needed for Town Hall Meeting including body-worn camera (BWC) or other surveillance footage (PIO, Command Staff member, PSD Lieutenant, Investigations Division Commander)
- The following points are agendized for sharing: (IBC)
 - Current known facts
 - Involved officers' names (unless threat assessment determined this poses specific threat to involved officers' safety – then ETA of the information shall be shared instead)
 - Body-worn camera recordings
 - Other known surveillance video
 - Investigating entities (other than VPD)
- Agenda drafted and finalized (PIO)
 - Includes questions and comments from public to Panel
- Script completed (IBC)
- Meeting publicized on VPD website, social media, and press distribution list upon confirmation (PIO)
- VPD Goals & Vision published on all information releases (PSD Sergeant)
- Coordinate Visual Aids (PIO):

Photos (Crime lab/evidence): _____

Map Images (Crime Analysis): _____
- Assign BWC for redaction (Investigations Sgt)

- Information to be released at meeting reviewed by IBC (IBC)
- Information includes known facts of the incident, involved officers' names, available body-worn camera video and audio as well as other known surveillance video (IBC)
- Police Chief attending on panel (C.O.P)
- CMO representative on panel (CMO)
- Investigator on panel (Investigations Sgt)
- Family Liaison included in all investigation update meetings and media coordination meetings (IBC)

One to Two Days before Town Hall Meeting

- Meet with family of subject to review information to be shared at Town Hall Meeting (Family Liaison)
- Confirm visual aids are prepared (PSD Sgt)
- Confirm sound and equipment is prepared for location venue (PIO)
- Confirm BWC footage to be shared is properly redacted (IBC)
- Confirm the timeline and circumstances of the incident have not changed with additional information (Investigations Sgt)

Training Request 06052014.pdf



VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
TRAINING SECTION

TRAINING REQUEST

NAME/ BADGE #: _____ DATE: _____

SUBMITTED BY: _____

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: _____

TRAINING REQUESTED: _____

LOCATION: _____ DATE(S): _____

JUSTIFICATION: _____

POST REIMBURSABLE: Yes / No

POST REIMBURSEMENT PLAN #: I / II / III / IV / V **COURSE #:** _____

3rd PARTY REIMBURSEMENT ELIGIBLE: (*identify outside source*) _____

COMMUTE BY: Personal Vehicle / City Vehicle **MEALS:** Lunch only / per diem

AIR TRAVEL: Yes / No **CAR RENTAL:** Yes / No **HOTEL:** Yes / No

BACKFILL REQUIRED: (*Plan I / II only*) Yes / No

REVIEWED BY:

(Circle one)

SUPERVISOR: _____

APPROVED / DENIED

DIVISION LT. : _____

APPROVED / DENIED

BUREAU CMDR.: _____

APPROVED / DENIED

COMMENTS: (*Please note any exceptions, changes or conditions to the above*)

**Emergency School Notification
Missing or Abducted Child Alert.pdf**

EMERGENCY SCHOOL NOTIFICATION MISSING OR ABDUCTED CHILD ALERT

Date of notification _____

This is a notice to the school administration of (School Name) _____

Name of missing / abducted child: _____

Sex _____ Race _____ Date of Birth _____

If this student is located, or if anyone calls asking for information, or requests the transfer of school records, immediate law enforcement notification is required.

Do not release any information or records until told to do so by law enforcement. Do not tell the requesting party of this notification, law enforcement will instruct you what to do. Immediately contact:

The employee assigned the case is _____ Serial No. _____

The phone number to contact the investigator is: _____

The report number on this case is _____ Date of missing / abduction _____

- If the employee is not available, ask for any Detective Supervisor.
- In you are unable to make personal contact with the assigned employee in this matter, immediately contact the Detective Watch Commander or the Patrol Watch Commander and reference this notification sheet. The phone numbers are:

Detective Watch Commander _____

Patrol Watch Commander _____

- If the child is found during off-hours, or no one answers the phone number listed above, call 911 and provide the information above.

Photograph

Attached to this form may or may not be a photograph of the missing child. Additionally, take into consideration the child's age when the photograph was taken. Many times the actual school yearbook photograph may be more current.

Photograph not provided by reporting party.

See back page for additional information / instructions

Pursuant to California Educational Code 49068.6 (a), which was added January 2001, the code requires all law enforcement agencies to notify the child's school of attendance, in writing, when a child is reported missing / abducted. The code requires the school to place the notification letter in the front of the student's school / attendance record.

This notification form has two purposes:

1. In many cases, young children in elementary school fall victim to parental abduction, or other related serious victimization / kidnapping. When this occurs, many times the abductor will have to request the previous school records in order to enroll the child into a new school. By having this form in the front of the child school / attendance record, the school would be made aware of the situation and cause law enforcement authorities to be notified immediately, potentially aiding in the recovery of the child.
2. The second purpose of this form involves cases where a child runs away and returns to school, not notifying his or her parent.

EDUCATION CODE SECTION 49062-49069.5

49068.5. EC Upon the initial enrollment of a pupil in a public or private elementary school; or whenever an elementary school pupil (a) transfers from one school district to another, (b) transfers to an elementary school within the same district, (c) transfers from one private elementary school to another, (d) transfers from a private elementary school to a public elementary school, or (e) transfers from a public elementary school to a private elementary school, the principal of the school that the child enters or to which he or she transfers **is urged to check to see if the child resembles a child listed as missing by the bulletins provided by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 14201 of the Penal Code.**

49068.6(a) EC Any law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation of a missing child shall inform the school district, other local educational agency, or private school, in which the child is enrolled, that the child is missing. The notice shall be in writing, shall include a photograph of the child if a photograph is available, and shall be given within 10 days of the child's disappearance.

49068.6(b) EC Every school notified pursuant to this section shall place a notice that the child has been reported missing on the front of each missing child's school record. For public schools this shall be in addition to the posting requirements set forth in Section 38139.

49068.6(c) EC Local law enforcement agencies may establish a process for informing local schools about abducted children pursuant to this section.

49068.6(d) EC If a school receives a record inquiry or request from any person or entity for a missing child about whom the school has been notified pursuant to this section, the school shall immediately notify the law enforcement authorities who informed the school of the missing child's status.

Property and Evidence Form.pdf

PAGE	OF	PAGES	VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY REPORT	CASE NO
TOTAL STOLEN	TOTAL RECOVERED			KEY CASE NO

CODE SECTION	CRIME	CLASSIFICATION	<input type="checkbox"/> FELONY <input type="checkbox"/> D.V. 12028.5 PC	<input type="checkbox"/> MISDEMEANOR <input type="checkbox"/> 5150 W&I	<input type="checkbox"/> INFRACTION <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL
--------------	-------	----------------	---	---	---

LOCATION WHERE PROPERTY OBTAINED OR STOLEN	DATE PROPERTY OBTAINED OR STOLEN
--	----------------------------------

BUSINESS NAME (AT LOCATION)	TIME PROPERTY OBTAINED OR STOLEN
-----------------------------	----------------------------------

CODE	NAME (Last, First, Middle)	DOB	AGE	SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> WHT <input type="checkbox"/> BLK <input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN <input type="checkbox"/> HISP <input type="checkbox"/> PACIFIC IS. <input type="checkbox"/> UNK
------	----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

RESIDENCE ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	RESIDENCE PHONE
-------------------	------	----------	-----------------

BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	BUSINESS PHONE
------------------	------	----------	----------------

CODES	E - Evidence	F - Found	R - Recovered	SR - Stolen/Recovered	S - Stolen	SK - Safe Keeping	AS - Asset Seizure
PROPERTY TYPES	A - Automotive E - Equipment N - Drugs X - Money / Securities	AP - Auto parts/accessories F - Firearms O - Office equipment Y - Other/ clothing	B - Bicycles H - Appliances P - Personal equipment	C - Camera equipment L - Liquor/Consumable R - Radio / Television / Stereo	D - Documents M - Musical Instruments S - Sporting equipment		

ITEM#	QTY	CODE/TYPE	ARTICLE	BRAND	BAR CODE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: This form constitutes notification of your rights according to law. Your signature is not an admission of responsibility, but indicates you have received a copy of this notice.

SIGNATURE OF PERSON RECEIVING THE FORM: _____

FOUND PROPERTY DECLARATION: A signature is required pursuant to California Civil Code 2080: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the above listed items were found, and that all items found have been surrendered, and I do not know who the true owner is."

SIGNATURE OF FINDER: _____

REPORTING OFFICER	ID#	DATE	APPROVAL	ID#	DATE
-------------------	-----	------	----------	-----	------

DROP LOCKER #	COPIES TO:	<input type="checkbox"/> CHIEF OF POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT ATTORNEY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
---------------	------------	--	---	--	--------------------------------

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY RELEASE INFORMATION

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon held per 5150/8102 W & I | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon held per 12028.5 PC | <input type="checkbox"/> Found Property (See below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safekeeping (Non-weapon) | <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence | <input type="checkbox"/> Search Warrant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | |

PROPERTY IS RELEASED BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

To make an appointment, please telephone the Evidence Section at (707) 648-4573.

The property listed on the front of this sheet is currently under the protection of the Vallejo Police Department. Please review the appropriate directions to recover your property.

FOUND PROPERTY

Found items will be held for 60 days. Finders: After 60 days and prior to 90 days, contact the Evidence Section for information on how to claim the property. Found guns are not released to the finder.

STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED PROPERTY

Property has been taken from you which is allegedly stolen or embezzled. Pursuant to Penal Code Section 1413, upon filing of a Declaration of Ownership, and after you have been given an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the property may be turned over to the person claiming to be the true owner. If criminal charges are filed, you may ask the court that hears the case to review the decision of this department concerning the return of the property.

SAFEKEEPING

Items will be held for 60 days for pick-up by the owner. After that period the items will be destroyed without further attempts to notify the owner.

SEARCH WARRANT

Items seized with a search warrant require a court order for release.

YOU HAVE 15 DAYS from the date of this notice to assert any rights you may have in the property taken from you. If you choose to waive your rights, such action **MAY NOT BE HELD AGAINST YOU IN ANY CRIMINAL PROCEEDING**. You must notify the Vallejo Police Department Evidence Section **IN WRITING** within 15 days of this notice if you wish to make a claim. Send claims to the Vallejo Police Department, P.O. Box 1031, Vallejo, CA 94590 ATTN: Evidence Section.

WEAPONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 12028.5 PC

The weapon has been held as required by law. After 48 hours, but before the expirations of 12 months, you may initiate your claim for the weapon by calling (707) 648-4573. A background check must be conducted through the Department of Justice before the weapon is released.

MENTAL HEALTH 5150/8102 W&I

Weapons have been seized pursuant to the law. To have your weapon returned, file a written request within 15 days of this notice. The claim should be addressed to Vallejo Police Department, P.O. Box 1031, Vallejo, CA 94590, ATTN: Evidence Section.

Citation Admendment and Dismissal.pdf



VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
Traffic Division (707) 648-4329

CITATION AMENDMENT/DISMISSAL REQUEST FORM

- To: Parking Citation Review Officer
 Solano County District Attorneys Office
 Solano County Courts-Vallejo
 Solano County Juvenile Court

From: _____ Badge No. _____

- I request the attached citation/complaint, No. _____
be amended from _____ to _____.
(Incorrect section) (Correct section)
- I request the attached citation/complaint, No. _____
be dismissed for the following reasons: _____

- I request the attached citation/complaint, No. _____
be amended in the following manner. _____

If you have any questions, please contact the number listed above. Thank you.

Signed _____ Date _____

Approved by _____ Date _____

**Adult Protective Services
Appendix_A_Form_SOC_341.pdf**

90-850 APPENDIX A. FORM SOC 341

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT - NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

REPORT OF SUSPECTED DEPENDENT ADULT/ELDER ABUSE

DATE COMPLETED: _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY REPORTING PARTY. PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE. SEE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

A. VICTIM Check box if victim consents to disclosure of information [Ombudsman use only - WIC 15636(a)]

*NAME (LAST NAME FIRST)	*AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	SSN	GENDER <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	ETHNICITY	LANGUAGE (✓ CHECK ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> NON-VERBAL <input type="checkbox"/> ENGLISH <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
*ADDRESS (IF FACILITY, INCLUDE NAME AND NOTIFY OMBUDSMAN)			*CITY	*ZIP CODE	*TELEPHONE ()	
*PRESENT LOCATION (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)			*CITY	*ZIP CODE	*TELEPHONE ()	
<input type="checkbox"/> ELDERLY (65+)	<input type="checkbox"/> DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED	<input type="checkbox"/> MENTALLY ILL/DISABLED	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICALLY DISABLED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN/OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/> LIVES ALONE	<input type="checkbox"/> LIVES WITH OTHERS

B. SUSPECTED ABUSER Check if Self-Neglect

NAME OF SUSPECTED ABUSER	<input type="checkbox"/> CARE CUSTODIAN (type)	<input type="checkbox"/> PARENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SON/DAUGHTER	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER						
	<input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH PRACTITIONER (type)	<input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATION							
ADDRESS	*ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE ()	GENDER <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	ETHNICITY	AGE	D.O.B.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR

C. REPORTING PARTY: Check appropriate box if reporting party waives confidentiality to: All All but victim All but perpetrator

*NAME (PRINT)	SIGNATURE	OCCUPATION	AGENCY/NAME OF BUSINESS		
RELATION TO VICTIM/HOW KNOWS OF ABUSE	(STREET)	(CITY)	(ZIP CODE)	(E-MAIL ADDRESS)	TELEPHONE ()

D. INCIDENT INFORMATION – Address where incident occurred:

*DATE/TIME OF INCIDENT(S)	PLACE OF INCIDENT (✓ CHECK ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> OWN HOME <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY CARE FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL/ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL <input type="checkbox"/> HOME OF ANOTHER <input type="checkbox"/> NURSING FACILITY/SWING BED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)
---------------------------	--

E. REPORTED TYPES OF ABUSE (✓ CHECK ALL THAT APPLY).

1. PERPETRATED BY OTHERS (WIC 15610.07 & 15610.63) a. PHYSICAL <input type="checkbox"/> ASSAULT/BATTERY <input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRAINT OR DEPRIVATION <input type="checkbox"/> SEXUAL ASSAULT <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL RESTRAINT <input type="checkbox"/> OVER OR UNDER MEDICATION	b. <input type="checkbox"/> NEGLECT c. <input type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL d. <input type="checkbox"/> ABANDONMENT e. <input type="checkbox"/> ISOLATION	f. <input type="checkbox"/> ABDUCTION g. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Non-Mandated: e.g., deprivation of goods and services: psychological/mental)	2. SELF-NEGLECT (WIC 15610.57(b)(5)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CARE (e.g., personal hygiene, food, clothing, shelter) b. <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL CARE (e.g., physical and mental health needs) c. <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH and SAFETY HAZARDS d. <input type="checkbox"/> MALNUTRITION/DEHYDRATION e. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Non-Mandated e.g., financial)
--	--	--	---

ABUSE RESULTED IN (✓ CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) <input type="checkbox"/> NO PHYSICAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR MEDICAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> CARE PROVIDER REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> DEATH <input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL SUFFERING <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN

F. REPORTER'S OBSERVATIONS, BELIEFS, AND STATEMENTS BY VICTIM IF AVAILABLE. DOES ALLEGED PERPETRATOR STILL HAVE ACCESS TO THE VICTIM? PROVIDE ANY KNOWN TIME FRAME (2 days, 1 week, ongoing, etc.). LIST ANY POTENTIAL DANGER FOR INVESTIGATOR (animals, weapons, communicable diseases, etc.). ✓ CHECK IF MEDICAL, FINANCIAL, PHOTOGRAPHS OR OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION IS ATTACHED.

G. TARGETED ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT NUMBER (LAST 4 DIGITS):	TYPE OF ACCOUNT: <input type="checkbox"/> DEPOSIT <input type="checkbox"/> CREDIT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	TRUST ACCOUNT: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
POWER OF ATTORNEY: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	DIRECT DEPOSIT: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	OTHER ACCOUNTS: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

H. OTHER PERSON BELIEVED TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF ABUSE. (family, significant others, neighbors, medical providers and agencies involved, etc.)

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO. ()	RELATIONSHIP
------	---------	----------------------	--------------

I. FAMILY MEMBER OR OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR VICTIM'S CARE. (If unknown, list contact person.)

*NAME	IF CONTACT PERSON ONLY ✓ CHECK <input type="checkbox"/>	*RELATIONSHIP	
*ADDRESS	*CITY	*ZIP CODE	*TELEPHONE ()

J. TELEPHONE REPORT MADE TO: Local APS Local Law Enforcement Local Ombudsman Calif. Dept. of Mental Health Calif. Dept. of Developmental Services

NAME OF OFFICIAL CONTACTED BY PHONE	*TELEPHONE ()	DATE/TIME
-------------------------------------	-------------------	-----------

K. WRITTEN REPORT Enter information about the agency receiving this report. Do not submit report to California Department of Social Services Adult Programs Bureau.

AGENCY NAME	ADDRESS OR FAX #	<input type="checkbox"/> Date Mailed: <input type="checkbox"/> Date Faxed:
-------------	------------------	--

L. RECEIVING AGENCY USE ONLY Telephone Report Written Report

1. Report Received by: _____ Date/Time: _____
2. Assigned <input type="checkbox"/> Immediate Response <input type="checkbox"/> Ten-day Response <input type="checkbox"/> No Initial Face-To-Face Required <input type="checkbox"/> Not APS <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ombudsman
Approved by: _____ Assigned to (optional): _____
3. Cross-Reported to: <input type="checkbox"/> CDHS, Licensing & Cert.; <input type="checkbox"/> CDSS-CCL; <input type="checkbox"/> CDA Ombudsman; <input type="checkbox"/> Bureau of Medi-Cal Fraud & Elder Abuse; <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health; <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement; <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Board; <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental Services; <input type="checkbox"/> APS; <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Date of Cross Report: _____
4. APS/Ombudsman/Law Enforcement Case File Number: _____

REPORT OF SUSPECTED DEPENDENT ADULT/ELDER ABUSE GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PURPOSE OF FORM

This form, as adopted by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), is required under Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Sections 15630 and 15658(a)(1). This form documents the information given by the reporting party on the suspected incident of abuse of an elder or dependent adult. "Elder," means any person residing in this state who is 65 years of age or older (WIC Section 15610.27). "Dependent Adult," means any person residing in this state, between the ages of 18 and 64, who has physical or mental limitations that restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or 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 (WIC Section 15610.23). Dependent adult includes any person between the ages of 18 and 64 who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility (defined in the Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3).

COMPLETION OF THE FORM

1. This form may be used by the receiving agency to record information through a telephone report of suspected dependent adult/elder abuse. Complete items with an asterisk (*) when a telephone report of suspected abuse is received as required by statute and the California Department of Social Services.
2. If any item of information is unknown, enter "unknown."
3. Item A: Check box to indicate if the victim waives confidentiality.
4. Item C: Check box if the reporting party waives confidentiality. Please note that mandated reporters are required to disclose their names, however, non-mandated reporters may report anonymously.

REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Mandated reporters (see definition below under "Reporting Party Definitions") shall complete this form for each report of a known or suspected instance of abuse (physical abuse, sexual abuse, financial abuse, abduction, neglect, (self-neglect), isolation, and abandonment (see definitions in WIC Section 15610) involving an elder or a dependent adult. **The original of this report shall be submitted within two (2) working days of making the telephone report to the responsible agency as identified below:**

- The county Adult Protective Services (APS) agency or the local law enforcement agency (if abuse occurred in a private residence, apartment, hotel or motel, or homeless shelter).
- Long-Term Care Ombudsman (LTCO) program or the local law enforcement agency (if abuse occurred in a nursing home, adult residential facility, adult day program, residential care facility for the elderly, or adult day health care center).
- The California Department of Mental Health or the local law enforcement agency (if abuse occurred in Metropolitan State Hospital, Atascadero State Hospital, Napa State Hospital, or Patton State Hospital).
- The California Department of Developmental Services or the local law enforcement agency (if abuse occurred in Sonoma Developmental Center, Lanterman Developmental Center, Porterville Developmental Center, Fairview Developmental Center, or Agnews Developmental Center).

WHAT TO REPORT

Any mandated reporter who, in his or her professional capacity, or within the scope of his or her employment has observed, suspects, or has knowledge of an incident that reasonably appears to be physical abuse (including sexual abuse), abandonment, isolation, financial abuse, abduction, or neglect (including self-neglect), or is told by an elder or a dependent adult that he or she has experienced behavior constituting physical abuse, abandonment, isolation, financial abuse, abduction, or neglect, shall report the known or suspected instance of abuse by telephone immediately or as soon as practicably possible, and by written report sent within two working days to the appropriate agency.

REPORTING PARTY DEFINITIONS

Mandated Reporters (WIC) "15630 (a) Any person who has assumed full or intermittent responsibility for care or custody of an elder or dependent adult, whether or not that person receives compensation, including administrators, supervisors, and any licensed staff of a public or private facility that provides care or services for elder or dependent adults, or any elder or dependent adult care custodian, health practitioner, clergy member, or employee of a county adult protective services agency or a local law enforcement agency, is a mandated reporter."

Care Custodian (WIC) "15610.17 'Care custodian' means an administrator or an employee of any of the following public or private facilities or agencies, or persons providing care or services for elders or dependent adults, including members of the support staff and maintenance staff: (a) Twenty-four-hour health facilities, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of the Health and Safety Code. (b) Clinics. (c) Home health agencies. (d) Agencies providing publicly funded in-home supportive services, nutrition services, or other home and community-based support services. (e) Adult day health care centers and adult day care. (f) Secondary schools that serve 18- to 22-year-old dependent adults and postsecondary educational institutions that serve dependent adults or elders. (g) Independent living centers. (h) Camps. (i) Alzheimer's Disease Day Care Resource Centers. (j) Community care facilities, as defined in Section 1502 of the Health and Safety Code, and residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined in Section 1569.2 of the Health and Safety Code. (k) Respite care facilities. (l) Foster homes. (m) Vocational rehabilitation facilities and work activity centers. (n) Designated area agencies on aging. (o) Regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities. (p) State Department of Social Services and State Department of Health Services licensing divisions. (q) County welfare departments. (r) Offices of patients' rights advocates and clients' rights advocates, including attorneys. (s) The Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman. (t) Offices of public conservators, public guardians, and court investigators. (u) Any protection or advocacy

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

agency or entity that is designated by the Governor to fulfill the requirements and assurances of the following: (1) The federal Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000, contained in Chapter 144 (commencing with Section 15001) of Title 42 of the United States Code, for protection and advocacy of the rights of persons with developmental disabilities. (2) The Protection and Advocacy for the Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986, as amended, contained in Chapter 114 (commencing with Section 10801) of Title 42 of the United States Code, for the protection and advocacy of the rights of persons with mental illness. (v) Humane societies and animal control agencies. (w) Fire departments. (x) Offices of environmental health and building code enforcement. (y) Any other protective, public, sectarian, mental health, or private assistance or advocacy agency or person providing health services or social services to elders or dependent adults.”

Health Practitioner (WIC) “15610.37 ‘Health practitioner’ means a physician and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, dentist, resident, intern, podiatrist, chiropractor, licensed nurse, dental hygienist, licensed clinical social worker or associate clinical social worker, marriage, family, and child counselor, or any other person who is currently licensed under Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of the Business and Professions Code, any emergency medical technician I or II, paramedic, or person certified pursuant to Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code, a psychological assistant registered pursuant to Section 2913 of the Business and Professions Code, a marriage, family, and child counselor trainee, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 4980.03 of the Business and Professions Code, or an unlicensed marriage, family, and child counselor intern registered under Section 4980.44 of the Business and Professions Code, state or county public health or social service employee who treats an elder or a dependent adult for any condition, or a coroner.”

Officers and Employees of Financial Institutions (WIC) “15630.1. (a) As used in this section, “mandated reporter of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult” means all officers and employees of financial institutions. (b) As used in this section, the term “financial institution” means any of the following: (1) A depository institution, as defined in Section 3(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813(c)). (2) An institution-affiliated party, as defined in Section 3(u) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813(u)). (3) A federal credit union or state credit union, as defined in Section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1752), including, but not limited to, an institution-affiliated party of a credit union, as defined in Section 206(r) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1786 (r)). (c) As used in this section, “financial abuse” has the same meaning as in Section 15610.30. (d)(1) Any mandated reporter of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult who has direct contact with the elder or dependent adult or who reviews or approves the elder or dependent adult’s financial documents, records, or transactions, in connection with providing financial services with respect to an elder or dependent adult, and who, within the scope of his or her employment or professional practice, has observed or has knowledge of an incident that is directly related to the transaction or matter that is within that scope of employment or professional practice, that reasonably appears to be financial abuse, or who reasonably suspects that abuse, based solely on the information before him or her at the time of reviewing or approving the document, records, or transaction in the case of mandated reporters who do not have direct contact with the elder or dependent adult, shall report the known or suspected instance of financial abuse by telephone immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, and by written report sent within two working days to the local adult protective services agency or the local law enforcement agency.”

MULTIPLE REPORTERS

When two or more mandated reporters are jointly knowledgeable of a suspected instance of abuse of a dependent adult or elder, and when there is agreement among them, the telephone report may be made by one member of the group. Also, a single written report may be completed by that member of the group. Any person of that group, who believes the report was not submitted, shall submit the report.

IDENTITY OF THE REPORTER

The identity of all persons who report under WIC Chapter 11 shall be confidential and disclosed only among APS agencies, local law enforcement agencies, LTCO coordinators, California State Attorney General Bureau of Medi-Cal Fraud and Elder Abuse, licensing agencies or their counsel, Department of Consumer Affairs Investigators (who investigate elder and dependent adult abuse), the county District Attorney, the Probate Court, and the Public Guardian. Confidentiality may be waived by the reporter or by court order.

FAILURE TO REPORT

Failure to report by mandated reporters (as defined under “Reporting Party Definitions”) any suspected incidents of physical abuse (including sexual abuse), abandonment, isolation, financial abuse, abduction, or neglect (including self-neglect) of an elder or a dependent adult is a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than six months in the county jail, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both imprisonment and fine. Any mandated reporter who willfully fails to report abuse of an elder or a dependent adult, where the abuse results in death or great bodily injury, may be punished by up to one year in the county jail, or by a fine of up to \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and fine.

Officers or employees of financial institutions (defined under “Reporting Party Definitions”) are mandated reporters of financial abuse (effective January 1, 2007). These mandated reporters who fail to report financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult are subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$1,000. Individuals who willfully fail to report financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult are subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$5,000. These civil penalties shall be paid by the financial institution, which is the employer of the mandated reporter to the party bringing the action.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORTING

Per WIC Section 15630(b)(3)(A), a mandated reporter who is a physician and surgeon, a registered nurse, or a psychotherapist, as defined in Section 1010 of the Evidence Code, shall not be required to report a suspected incident of abuse where all of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The mandated reporter has been told by an elder or a dependent adult that he or she has experienced behavior constituting physical abuse (including sexual abuse), abandonment, isolation, financial abuse, abduction, or neglect (including self-neglect).
- (2) The mandated reporter is not aware of any independent evidence that corroborates the statement that the abuse has occurred.
- (3) The elder or the dependent adult has been diagnosed with a mental illness or dementia, or is the subject of a court-ordered conservatorship because of a mental illness or dementia.
- (4) In the exercise of clinical judgment, the physician and surgeon, the registered nurse, or the psychotherapist, as defined in Section 1010 of the Evidence Code, reasonably believes that the abuse did not occur.

Per WIC Section 15630(b)(4)(A), in a long-term care facility, a mandated reporter who the California Department of Health Services determines, upon approval by the Bureau of Medi-Cal Fraud and the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman (OSLTCO), has access to plans of care and has the training and experience to determine whether all the conditions specified below have been met, shall not be required to report the suspected incident of abuse:

- (1) The mandated reporter is aware that there is a proper plan of care.
- (2) The mandated reporter is aware that the plan of care was properly provided and executed.
- (3) A physical, mental, or medical injury occurred as a result of care pursuant to clause (1) or (2).
- (4) The mandated reporter reasonably believes that the injury was not the result of abuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOC 341 COPIES

Mandated reporter: After making the telephone report to the appropriate agency, the reporter shall send the original and one copy to the agency; keep one copy for the reporter's file.

Receiving agency: Place the original copy in the case file. Send a copy to a cross-reporting agency, if applicable.

DO NOT SEND A COPY TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES ADULT PROGRAMS BUREAU.

Tactical Survey Checklist.pdf



Tactical Site Survey Checklist

Survey Conducted by: _____

Date Conducted: _____

Time Conducted: _____

Target Description:

Number of floors above ground: _____ Below ground: _____

Approximate square footage: _____

Type of Location:

- Single Family Residence
- Business
- Apartment
- Duplex
- Business/Office Bldg
- Compound
- Other Describe: _____

Location of Activity (Address):

Items 1-5 (Check mark "Yes" to 1 or more of the criteria listed below, SWAT should be contacted)	YES	NO	EXPLAIN
1. Is the location fortified? (i.e. steel doors, gates, internal fortifications)			
2. Firearms believed to be on the premises and the suspect(s) have made threats to use them?			
3. Automatic weapons, explosives or military ordinances on the premises?			
4. Suspect(s) have history of felonies assault on Peace Officer involving weapons?			
5. Based upon specific articulable facts, is there a likelihood of violent/armed confrontation?			

Items 6-11 (Check mark "Yes" to 2 or more of the criteria listed below, SWAT should be contacted.)	YES	NO	EXPLAIN
6. Sophisticated counter surveillance? (CCTV, intrusion devices, etc.)			
7. Are the suspect(s) 3 strikes candidates involving violence?			
8. Do the suspect(s) have propensity for violence?			
9. Security screen on the doors and/or windows?			
10. Have specific threats of violence been made against Peace Officers? 11. Suspect is a member of a gang, criminal organization or militant group?			

Supervisor Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

Lieutenant Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

SWAT Commander Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

Captain Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

Citizen Complaint Form.pdf



CITY OF VALLEJO

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

111 AMADOR STREET • VALLEJO • CALIFORNIA • 94590-6301 • (707) 648-4540 • FAX (707) 648-4390

HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT

The Vallejo Police Department accepts and thoroughly investigates all complaints against its employees, policies or procedures. In so doing, the Department's goals are to:

- Maintain a constant check on the efficiency and fairness of our policies and procedures
- Absolve the innocent
- Establish responsibility for improper conduct when and where it exists
- Facilitate prompt and just discipline in accordance with the City of Vallejo Personnel Rules, Regulations and Police Department General Orders
- Enhance communication to resolve misunderstandings and improve service levels

Enclosed is information regarding the Vallejo Police Department's complaint process. The following documents are included:

- Citizen's Complaint Form
- Information Regarding Complaint Procedures

If you wish to file a complaint using the Citizen's Complaint Form, please thoroughly complete the Citizen's Complaint Form. Please be sure to:

- Include the date, time and location of occurrence
- Provide possible identification of the officer(s) or employee(s)
- Provide specific, detailed descriptions of what occurred
- List names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses

If you wish to mail your complaint, please refold, tape or staple the completed forms, place a stamp in the upper right hand corner and drop it in the nearest mail box.

If you have any questions regarding the Citizen's Complaint Form, please call the Internal Affairs Unit at (707) 648-4695.

For Official Use Only

Watch Commander/Designee	Badge Number	Date
Employee Providing Complaint	Employee Number	Date
Employee Receiving Complaint	Employee Number	Date
Internal Affairs	Employee Number/Badge	Date

CITIZENS COMPLAINT FORM
INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECTION
VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

For Official Use Only

CASE NO.

Complainant's LAST Name	First	Middle	Date of Birth
Address	<input type="checkbox"/> City (Vallejo)	Zip	Home Phone () Work Phone ()

Complete this Portion if Complainant is a Minor or Assisted by an Attorney

LAST Name	First	Middle	Relationship to Complainant
Address	<input type="checkbox"/> City (Vallejo)	Zip	Home Phone ()

Location of Occurrence	Day	Date	Time	<input type="checkbox"/> A.M. <input type="checkbox"/> P.M.
------------------------	-----	------	------	--

Identity of Involved Personnel (Name, Badge No., Vehicle No., etc)

If you need more space, please use an additional sheet of paper.
If you have any questions, please contact the Internal Affairs Section at (707) 648-4695

Brief Narrative

Narrative (continued)

Witness Name (Last , First, Middle)	Address	City/ZIP	Phone (Include Area Code)

I have read and understand this statement, which I have made of my own free will and the facts contained therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Complainant's Signature

Date

X

FOLD ON DOTTED LINE

From _____

Place
Stamp
Here

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT
Internal Affairs Section
111 Amador Street
Vallejo, CA 94590

Hate Crime Checklist.pdf

HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page _____ of _____

VICTIM	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Victim Type:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual Legal name (Last, First): _____ Other Names used (AKA): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> School, business or organization Name: _____ Type: _____ <i>(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)</i> Address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organization Name: _____ Faith: _____ Address: _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></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;"><u>Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></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>
---------------	---	--

BIAS	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Type of Bias</u> (Check all characteristics that apply):</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;"><u>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</u></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;"><u>Reason for Bias:</u></p> <p>Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p>
-------------	--	---

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):</u></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>
--	--

HISTORY	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Relationship Between Suspect & Victim:</u></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>
----------------	--	--

WEAPONS	<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>
----------------	--

HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page ____ of ____

EVIDENCE	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

OBSERVATIONS	<u>VICTIM</u>	<u>SUSPECT</u>
	<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: _____

MEDICAL	<u>Victim</u>	<u>Suspect</u>	Paramedics at scene? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Unit # _____
	<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			Name(s)/ID #: _____
			Hospital: _____
			Jail Dispensary: _____
			Physician/Doctor: _____
			Patient #: _____

Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)	Date

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf

Statutes and Legal Requirements

Items listed in this section include sections from the California Penal Code (CPC), Welfare and Institutions Code (WI) and Government Code (GC).

Definitions

CPC 422.55 - Provides general definition of hate crimes in California.

CPC 422.56- Provides definitions of terms included in hate crimes statutes.

GC 12926- Disability-related definitions applicable to some hate crime statutes.

Felonies

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.7 - Commission of a crime for the purpose of interfering with another's exercise of civil rights.

Related Crimes

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 190.03(a) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 288(b)(2) - Sexual assault of dependent person by caretaker

CPC 368(b) - Dependent adult abuse generally - may apply as disability-related hate crime.

CPC 594.3 - Vandalism of places of worship.

CPC 11412 - Causing or attempting to cause other to refrain from exercising religion by threat.

CPC 11413 - Arson or destructive device at place of worship.

Misdemeanors

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.6 - Use of force, threats, or destruction of property to interfere with another's exercise of civil rights.

CPC 422.77 - Violation of civil order (Bane Act) protecting the exercise of civil rights

Related Crimes

CPC 302 - Disorderly conduct during an assemblage of people gathered for religious worship at a tax-exempt place of worship.

CPC 538(c) - Unauthorized insertion of advertisements in newspapers and redistribution to the public.

CPC 640.2 - Placing handbill, notice of advertisement on a consumer product or product packaged without authorization.

CPC 11411 - Terrorism of owner or occupant of real property. Placement or display of sign, symbol, or other physical impression without authorization, engagement in pattern of conduct, or burning or desecration of religious symbols.

Enhancements

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Special circumstances imposing the Death Penalty or Life Without Possibility of Parole, if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 190.3 - Special circumstances imposing LWOP if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 422.75 - Penalty for felony committed because of victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country or origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation shall be enhanced one, two, or three years in prison, if the person acts alone; and two, three, or four years if the person commits the act with another.

CPC 1170.8 - Enhancement for robbery or assault at a place of worship.

CPC 1170.85(b) - Felony assault or battery enhancement due to age or disability.

Reporting

CPC 13023- Requirement for law enforcement agencies to report hate crime data to DOJ.

WI 15630 – Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Mandated Reporting (may apply in disability-related hate crimes).

Training and Policy Requirements

CPC 422.87 - Hate crimes policy adoption and update requirements (AB 1985, Effective January 1, 2019).

CPC 13519.6 - Defines hate crime training requirements for peace officers.

CPC 13519.41 - Training requirements on sexual orientation and gender identity-related hate crimes for peace officers and dispatchers (AB 2504, Effective January 1, 2019).

Miscellaneous Provisions

CPC 422.78 - Responsibility for prosecution of stay away order violations.

CPC 422.86 - Public policy regarding hate crimes.

CPC 422.89 - Legislative intent regarding violations of civil rights and hate crimes

CPC 422.92 - Hate crimes victims brochure requirement for law enforcement agencies.

CPC 422.93 - Protection of victims and witnesses from being reported to immigration authorities.

GC 6254 - Victim confidentiality.

.Vallejo Tools and Techniques for Force Options.pdf

Subject's Actions	Description	Possible Force Option
Compliance	Subject offers no resistance	<p>Mere professional appearance</p> <p>Nonverbal actions</p> <p>Verbal requests and commands</p> <p>Handcuffing and control holds</p>
Passive non-compliance	Does not respond to verbal commands but also offers no physical form of resistance	<p>Officer's strength to take physical control, including lifting/carrying</p> <p>Pain compliance control holds and techniques to direct movement or immobilize</p>
Active resistance	Physically evasive movements to defeat an officer's attempt at control, including bracing, tensing, running away, and verbally or physically signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into or retained in custody	<p>Use of personal body weapons to gain advantage over the subject</p> <p>Pain compliance control holds, takedowns, and techniques to direct movement or immobilize a subject</p>
Assaultive	Aggressive or combative; attempting to assault the officer or another person; verbally or physically displays an intention to assault the officer or another person	<p>Use of tools and/or techniques to ultimately gain control of the situation</p> <p>Use of personal body weapons to gain advantage over the subject</p>
Life-threatening	Any action likely to result in serious bodily injury or death of the officer or another person	Utilizing firearms or any other available weapon or action in defense of self or others to stop the threat

Report John Letter.pdf

Sample "Letter of Visibility"

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE ZIP CODE

Dear,

A vehicle registered under your name License number -----, has been observed in the area of -----
- and ----- in Vallejo, Ca. We want to make you aware that this area has high rates of human
trafficking and prostitution activity.

The City is taking a firm stance against perpetrators of these illegal activities. Prostitution is not a victimless crime and is often associated with kidnapping, human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children. These individuals, both children and young adults, have frequently been forced or coerced and are being prostituted, which makes them human trafficking victims. Buying sex from persons who frequently are human trafficking victims supports and encourages the illegal human sex trade in our community. These are grave concerns to the City and its residents. Human trafficking and prostitution has an impact that extends beyond the parties involved in the sexual transaction. There are numerous associated violent crimes and conduct that creates a public nuisance that negatively affect residents and neighborhoods exposed to this activity.

The Vallejo Police Department is working closely with concerned residents to inform the public of this public safety concern, investigate suspicious activity, and prosecute those attempting to solicit individuals for sex. Subdivision (b) of California Penal Code Section 647 makes soliciting sex a misdemeanor punishable with jail time and fines. Subdivision (k) of Penal Code Section 647 also authorizes the discretionary punishment of suspending or restriction the driver's license for up to 6 months pursuant Vehicle Code Section 13201.5 for any solicitation violation under subdivision (b) of Penal Code Section 647 that is committed within 1,000 feet of a private residence with the use of a vehicle.

We need your help and cooperation in keeping the City safe. If you are no longer the owner of the above-referenced vehicle, we recommend that you contact the California Department of Motor Vehicles to have your name removed from the registration records for this vehicle. Finally, we ask you to exercise caution when visiting this area and to report suspicious activity by calling the Vallejo Police Department at (707) 648-4321.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Vallejo Police Department

Photo Line-Up admonishment (003).pdf

PHOTO LINE-UP ADMONISHMENT FORM
VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT (Rev. 12/19)

2. Report No. _____

1. Victim / Witness	Crime		
3. Date of Birth	Sex	Race	
4. Residence Address	City <input type="checkbox"/> Vallejo	Zip	Phone ()
6. Waiver Statement Taken By	Badge No.	Date	Time Started – Completed -
7. Location Where Waiver Statement Taken	Names, Addresses of Persons Present During Waiver Statement		

Investigator’s Note: *If identification is made, ask the witness to state, in his/her own words, how certain he/she is of the identification (DO NOT use a scale [i.e. 1-10 or %]). Record in writing, verbatim, the witness’s reply.*

Read admonishment on video. If video is not available, audio record and explain in your report why there is no video.

Read verbatim, to the victim/witness, Number 1 through 9 below.

1. You will be shown a series of photos.
2. The person who committed the crime may or may not be included.
3. Even if you identify someone during this procedure, I will show you all of the photos in the series.
4. The investigation will continue whether or not you make an identification.
5. Keep in mind that things like hair styles, beards, and mustaches can be easily changed and that complexion colors may look slightly different in photographs.
6. You should not feel you have to make an identification.
7. It is just as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify the perpetrator.
8. Take as much time as you need to look at the photos.
9. If wish to see a photo again you will be shown all of the photos again.

I read and understand the instructions above, prior to reviewing the photographs (signature):

_____ **Yes**

_____ **No**

If photos shown sequentially list order of photographs shown:

At the date and time below, Officer _____ showed me ___ photographs of persons of similar appearance. I examined each of the photographs and identified photograph number _____ as the person who:

If I identified a person, I signed and dated the photograph I identified (initial): ____ **Yes** ____ **No**

Please do not discuss the case with other witnesses nor indicate in any way whether you have identified someone.

Date	Time	Signature:
------	------	-------------------

**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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POST Mission Statement

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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Thomas Chaplin

Chief, Walnut Creek Police Department

Barry Donelan

Sergeant, Oakland Police Department

Robert T. Doyle

Sheriff, Marin County

Geoff Long

Public Member

John McMahon

Sheriff, San Bernardino County

Jethroe Moore

Public Member

James O'Rourke

Sergeant, California Highway Patrol

Batine Ramirez

Sergeant, Placer County Sheriff's Department

Laurie Smith

Sheriff, Santa Clara County

Walt Vasquez

Chief, La Mesa Police Department

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.

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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

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- 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.

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

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.

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"¹ 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

¹See Appendix, page 15, for definition

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.

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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.

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.

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. 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.²
 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:

²As described in CPC 13519.6(b)(8)

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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.

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

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.

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

Statutes and Legal Requirements

Items listed in this section include sections from the California Penal Code (CPC), Welfare and Institutions Code (WI) and Government Code (GC).

Definitions

CPC 422.55 - Provides general definition of hate crimes in California.

CPC 422.56- Provides definitions of terms included in hate crimes statutes.

GC 12926- Disability-related definitions applicable to some hate crime statutes.

Felonies

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.7 - Commission of a crime for the purpose of interfering with another's exercise of civil rights.

Related Crimes

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 190.03(a) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 288(b)(2) - Sexual assault of dependent person by caretaker

CPC 368(b) - Dependent adult abuse generally - may apply as disability-related hate crime.

CPC 594.3 - Vandalism of places of worship.

CPC 11412 - Causing or attempting to cause other to refrain from exercising religion by threat.

CPC 11413 - Arson or destructive device at place of worship.

Misdemeanors

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.6 - Use of force, threats, or destruction of property to interfere with another's exercise of civil rights.

CPC 422.77 - Violation of civil order (Bane Act) protecting the exercise of civil rights

Related Crimes

CPC 302 - Disorderly conduct during an assemblage of people gathered for religious worship at a tax-exempt place of worship.

CPC 538(c) - Unauthorized insertion of advertisements in newspapers and redistribution to the public.

CPC 640.2 - Placing handbill, notice of advertisement on a consumer product or product packaged without authorization.

CPC 11411 - Terrorism of owner or occupant of real property. Placement or display of sign, symbol, or other physical impression without authorization, engagement in pattern of conduct, or burning or desecration of religious symbols.

Enhancements

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Special circumstances imposing the Death Penalty or Life Without Possibility of Parole, if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 190.3 - Special circumstances imposing LWOP if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 422.75 - Penalty for felony committed because of victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country or origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation shall be enhanced one, two, or three years in prison, if the person acts alone; and two, three, or four years if the person commits the act with another.

CPC 1170.8 - Enhancement for robbery or assault at a place of worship.

CPC 1170.85(b) - Felony assault or battery enhancement due to age or disability.

Reporting

CPC 13023- Requirement for law enforcement agencies to report hate crime data to DOJ.

WI 15630 – Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Mandated Reporting (may apply in disability-related hate crimes).

Training and Policy Requirements

CPC 422.87 - Hate crimes policy adoption and update requirements (AB 1985, Effective January 1, 2019).

CPC 13519.6 - Defines hate crime training requirements for peace officers.

CPC 13519.41 - Training requirements on sexual orientation and gender identity-related hate crimes for peace officers and dispatchers (AB 2504, Effective January 1, 2019).

Miscellaneous Provisions

CPC 422.78 - Responsibility for prosecution of stay away order violations.

CPC 422.86 - Public policy regarding hate crimes.

CPC 422.89 - Legislative intent regarding violations of civil rights and hate crimes

CPC 422.92 - Hate crimes victims brochure requirement for law enforcement agencies.

CPC 422.93 - Protection of victims and witnesses from being reported to immigration authorities.

GC 6254 - Victim confidentiality.

HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page _____ of _____

VICTIM	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Victim Type:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual Legal name (Last, First): _____ Other Names used (AKA): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> School, business or organization Name: _____ Type: _____ <i>(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)</i> Address: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organization Name: _____ Faith: _____ Address: _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></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;"><u>Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):</u></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>
---------------	---	--

BIAS	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Type of Bias</u> (Check all characteristics that apply):</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;"><u>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</u></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;"><u>Reason for Bias:</u></p> <p>Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p> <p>Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</i></p>
-------------	--	---

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):</u></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>
--	--

HISTORY	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Relationship Between Suspect & Victim:</u></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>
----------------	--	--

WEAPONS	<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>
----------------	--

HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page ____ of ____

EVIDENCE	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

OBSERVATIONS	<u>VICTIM</u>	<u>SUSPECT</u>
	<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: _____

MEDICAL	<u>Victim</u>	<u>Suspect</u>	Paramedics at scene? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Unit # _____
	<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			Name(s)/ID #: _____
			Hospital: _____
			Jail Dispensary: _____
			Physician/Doctor: _____
			Patient #: _____

Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)	Date

NominationForm.pdf



Distinguished Service Award Nomination



NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING:

DATE: NOMINEE'S NAME AND RANK:

BUREAU / ASSIGNMENT:

NOMINATED

FOR:

DESCRIBE THE ACTIONS THAT OCCURRED THIS YEAR FOR THE NOMINEE OF YOUR CHOICE

Non-Secure_Juvenile_Detention_Log_Rev_0106.pdf

A juvenile shall not be detained in a law enforcement facility for a period exceeding six hours.

Non-Secure Detention Conditions:

Month/year _____

1. Juveniles described by Section 602 WIC, under 14 years of age, shall be kept in non-secure detention no more than 6 hours to investigate the case, facilitate release to a parent or guardian, or arrange for transfer.
2. Juveniles 14-17 years of age who do not present a serious security risk of harm to self or others shall be kept in non-secure detention.
3. Non-securely detained juveniles shall not be detained in either a jail or lockup (holding tank or other locked enclosures).
4. Non-secure detention allows the handcuffing of a juvenile, regardless of age, but not to a cuffing rail or other stationary object.

NON-SECURE DETENTION - JUVENILE

A. Complete this section for each juvenile placed in non-secure detention for any length of time.							B. Complete this section when juvenile is released or transferred.				
Juvenile/Ofcr/Case Number	Sex	DOB	Reason Detained	Entered Facility			When Released		Type of Release Code*	Release Information	
			Charge	Date	Time	Where Held	Date	Time			
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:	
Arresting Officer:										Released By:	
Case Number:											
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:	
Arresting Officer:										Released By:	
Case Number:											
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:	
Arresting Officer:										Released By:	
Case Number:											
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:	
Arresting Officer:										Released By:	
Case Number:											

Supervisor Approving: _____

NON-SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES

Instructions: Effective August 2003, Section 1150, Title 15, California Code of Regulations requires that a log shall be kept of all juveniles held in non-secure detention. At the end of each month the entries on the log of juveniles held in non-secure detention shall be tallied and entered on the Corrections Standards Authority form entitled Monthly Report On The Detention Of Minors In Buildings That Contain Lockups/Jails/Temporary Holding Facilities. Ensure that each juvenile is counted only once. Retention begins when the juvenile enters the law enforcement facility and ends when the juvenile leaves the facility.

Section A

Detentions:

Information shall be entered for each juvenile placed in non-secure detention, regardless of the length of time. "Reason Detained" shall be the appropriate charge (e.g., 211 PC, 459 PC, 11350 H&S).

Section B

Type of Release Codes:

<u>Code #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	Juvenile released to parents.
2.	Transfer to detention facility.
3.	Other type of release.

Secure_Juvenile_Detention_Log_Rev_1-11.pdf

SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES LOG

Agency: _____

Month/Year: _____

Record ONLY those juveniles held in secure detention and document 30 minute checks.

Conditions for Secure Detention (WIC 207.1(d)1 / Title 15, Article 9):

(secure = secure perimeter, cell, a locked room, or secured to a stationary object)

1. Juveniles must be 14 years of age or older and detained under WIC 602.
2. Juveniles may not be held longer than 6 hours for processing purposes.
3. The detaining officer must have reason to believe that the juvenile presents a serious risk of harm to self or others. **This risk must be documented.**
4. Juveniles must be sight and sound separated from adult prisoners at all times (WIC 208).

***Status Offenders and Nonoffenders must not be held in secure detention.**

Status Offenses include: runaway, underage drinking, possession of alcohol/tobacco, curfew violations, truancy (WIC 601).

A Nonoffender is a dependent/neglected juvenile or a juvenile in need of mental health services with no delinquent charges (WIC 300).

*** Release Codes and definitions are listed on back of log.**

A. Complete this section for each juvenile placed in secure detention.

B. Complete this section when juvenile is released or transferred.

Juvenile / Officer / Approved By / Location	Sex	Age	Reason Detained	Entered Facility		WIC 207.1 Advisements		30 Minute observations or 15 minute observations if intoxicated				Released From Facility		Total Time in Facility	Type of Release Code*	Release Information	
			Charge(s)	Date	Time	Juvenile advised of	by: Initials	Time	Emp. Initials	Time	Emp. Initials	Date	Time	Hrs/Mins			
Juvenile's Name:							Purpose of secure detention		/	/	/	/					Released To:
Arresting Officer:							Expected duration of detention		/	/	/	/					Released By:
Detention Approved By:							6 hour detention limit		/	/	/	/					
Location of Secure Detention:	Juvenile Secured to a Stationary Object? (circle one): Yes No			Reason(s) for Secure Detention (circle all that apply): age; maturity; delinquent history; severity of offense; behavior; availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection; type and number of other individuals detained. Other:													
Juvenile's Name:							Purpose of secure detention		/	/	/	/					Released To:
Arresting Officer:							Expected duration of detention		/	/	/	/					Released By:
Detention Approved By:							6 hour detention limit		/	/	/	/					
Location of Secure Detention:	Juvenile Secured to a Stationary Object? (circle one): Yes No			Reason(s) for Secure Detention (circle all that apply): age; maturity; delinquent history; severity of offense; behavior; availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection; type and number of other individuals detained. Other:													
Juvenile's Name:							Purpose of secure detention		/	/	/	/					Released To:
Arresting Officer:							Expected duration of detention		/	/	/	/					Released By:
Detention Approved By:							6 hour detention limit		/	/	/	/					
Location of Secure Detention:	Juvenile Secured to a Stationary Object? (circle one): Yes No			Reason(s) for Secure Detention (circle all that apply): age; maturity; delinquent history; severity of offense; behavior; availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection; type and number of other individuals detained. Other:													

This document is an EXAMPLE of a secure detention of juveniles log; although this information must be documented, there is no prescribed format.

Secure Detention of Juveniles Log

Instructions: This log shall be kept pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 207.1 (d)(1)(F). At the end of each month, the entries on the log of juveniles held in secure detention shall be tallied and entered on the Corrections Standards Authority form titled Monthly Report On The Detention Of Minors. Ensure that each juvenile is counted only once. Detention begins when the juvenile enters the law enforcement facility and ends when the juvenile leaves the facility.

Section A.

Detentions:

Information shall be entered for each juvenile placed in secure detention, regardless of the length of time. The "Charge(s)" for which the juvenile is detained must include a criminal offense rather than a status offense (see definition of status offense below).

Section B

Type of Release Codes:

<u>Code #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	Juvenile released to parent or guardian.
2.	Transfer to detention facility.
3.	Other type of release.

Definitions

Status Offense:

A status offense is: runaway, underage drinking, possession of alcohol/tobacco, curfew violation, truancy. A juvenile detained on a warrant where the original offense is a status offense remains a status offender.

Stationary Objects:

Stationary objects include cuffing rails, rings, desks, tables, or other immovable objects.

**Tactical Site Survey Checklist
(risk assessment form).pdf**



Tactical Site Survey Checklist

Survey Conducted by: _____

Date Conducted: _____

Time Conducted: _____

Target Description:

Number of floors above ground: _____ Below ground: _____

Approximate square footage: _____

Type of Location:

- Single Family Residence
- Business
- Apartment
- Duplex
- Business/Office Bldg
- Compound
- Other Describe: _____

Location of Activity (Address):

Items 1-5 (Check mark "Yes" to 1 or more of the criteria listed below, SWAT should be contacted)	YES	NO	EXPLAIN
1. Is the location fortified? (i.e. steel doors, gates, internal fortifications)			
2. Firearms believed to be on the premises and the suspect(s) have made threats to use them?			
3. Automatic weapons, explosives or military ordinances on the premises?			
4. Suspect(s) have history of felonies assault on Peace Officer involving weapons?			
5. Based upon specific articulable facts, is there a likelihood of violent/armed confrontation?			

Items 6-11 (Check mark "Yes" to 2 or more of the criteria listed below, SWAT should be contacted.)	YES	NO	EXPLAIN
6. Sophisticated counter surveillance? (CCTV, intrusion devices, etc.)			
7. Are the suspect(s) 3 strikes candidates involving violence?			
8. Do the suspect(s) have propensity for violence?			
9. Security screen on the doors and/or windows?			
10. Have specific threats of violence been made against Peace Officers? 11. Suspect is a member of a gang, criminal organization or militant group?			

Supervisor Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

Lieutenant Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

SWAT Commander Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

Captain Review

Reviewed by: _____ Badge # _____

Comments: _____

Vehicle Mark Card Exceeding 72 Hours 06052014.pdf

W A R N I N G

IT APPEARS THAT

THIS VEHICLE IS PARKED IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW

SECTION 8.12.030 OF THE VALLEJO MUNICIPAL CODE PROVIDES THAT NO VEHICLE SHALL BE PARKED UPON ANY STREET OR ALLEY FOR A PERIOD EXCEEDING 72 HOURS (3 DAYS).

SECTION _____
(FUTURE VIOLATIONS OF THIS SECTION MAY RESULT IN A FINE)

LICENSE/VIN NUMBER _____

DATE/TIME THIS VEHICLE MUST BE MOVED BY: _____

IF THE VEHICLE IS NOT MOVED, IT MAY BE TOWED TO A GARAGE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE VALLEJO POLICE DEPT. AT THE OWNERS EXPENSE. IN ADDITION TO A TOWING CHARGE AND A STORAGE FEE, THE OWNER OF THE VEHICLE MAY BE SUBJECT TO A FINE.

IF THE VEHICLE CANNOT BE DRIVEN, YOU SHOULD ARRANGE FOR PRIVATE TOWING OR AUTO WRECKING SERVICE TO MOVE IT TO A PERMITTED LOCATION.

IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS REQUIRED, TELEPHONE THE NUMBER CIRCLED: (N. SUB) 648-4682 (C. SUB) 648-5262 (S. SUB) 648-4438

OFFICER NAME/BADGE # _____



CITY OF VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

LOCATION _____ DATE _____

MAKE _____ MODEL _____ COLOR _____

LICENSE/VIN NUMBER _____

INOPERATIVE: _____
(REASON)

UNREGISTERED: MOVE BY DATE _____

ODOMETER _____ MARK TYPE/LOCATION _____

OFFICER NAME/BADGE # _____ 8.12.030 VMC

Outside Employment Application 06052014.pdf

CITY OF VALLEJO

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

DEPARTMENT _____

EMPLOYEE _____

DATE _____

Section 2.60.480 of the Vallejo Municipal Code reads as follows: Outside Employment. Every full-time employee shall devote his time, attention, and effort to the service and welfare of the City while on duty. He shall not engage in any off-duty business, occupation, or calling for compensation without obtaining the approval of his Department Head. Off-duty employment will be approved if it does not interfere with the full and efficient performance of duty at all times, if there is not a demonstrable conflict of interest between outside employment, and if employment is covered under the State Compensation Insurance Fund or a comparable accident and health insurance policy approved by the Director of Human Resources.

USE OF THIS FORM:

For department head's use in approving or disapproving outside employment, based on information provided by employee (If you do engage in outside employment, complete three copies of the form).

THIS FORM IS NOT FOR USE IN REQUESTING APPROVAL FOR SERVICE AS U.S. ARMED FORCES RESERVIST OR MEMBER OF NATIONAL GUARD.

1. (To be completed by each employee who is requesting approval to be EMPLOYED BY ANOTHER EMPLOYER in addition to the City of Vallejo).

a. Name of Employer _____

b. Address of Employer _____

c. Nature of Employer's Business _____

d. Location where you perform your duties _____

If you are required to leave Vallejo to perform all or a part of your work, explain extent of out of city work

e. Telephone number where you can be contacted during outside employment _____

f. Describe your duties _____

g. Outside employment work schedule:

Days/Week _____ Hours/Week _____

h. Does your employer provide State Compensation Insurance Fund Coverage for you?

Yes No

If NO, does he provide comparable insurance coverage? Yes No

If YES, state:

1) Type of insurance _____

- 2) Name of insurance company _____
3) Policy number _____

2. (To be completed by each employee who is SELF-EMPLOYED in addition to his employment with the City of Vallejo)

- a. Address of Employment _____
b. Telephone Number _____
c. Nature of Work _____

d. If you perform all or a part of your work away from Vallejo, explain extent of out of city employment

e. Days and hours of self-employment _____

f. Do you carry insurance to cover yourself in case of injury during outside employment?
 Yes No

If YES, state:

- 1) Type of insurance _____
2) Name of insurance company _____
3) Policy number _____

g. Do you employ anyone in the conduct of your business?
 Yes No

If YES, is employee also employed by the City of Vallejo?

Yes No

If YES, state employee's position classification in City of Vallejo service.

h. Do you have a City of Vallejo business license?
 Yes No

If yes, state business license category _____

i. Have you complied with all other City of Vallejo regulations governing your outside work activities?
 Yes No

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

I understand that I must maintain compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws concerning my outside employment. I understand that any approval of my engaging in outside employment is limited to the above described employment, and that I must complete a new form if my employment is changed in any way. I understand that I must notify my department head of termination of my outside employment.

I hereby request approval required by Section 2.60.480 of Vallejo Municipal Code to engage in the above described employment.

EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE

DATE

Comments by Division Head or immediate supervisor

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE

I hereby () APPROVE () DISAPPROVE* this request for outside employment.

DEPARTMENT HEAD

DATE

REASON: () Interference with work

() Conflict of interest

Insurance coverage as indicated above is () ADEQUATE () INADEQUATE

RISK MANAGER

DATE

DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES/DESIGNÉE

DATE

Distribution: Department Head
Employee
Human Resources
Original in Personnel File

Health Questionnaire Form 052115.pdf



VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

City of Vallejo Employee Confidential Health Questionnaire

This form is to be completed and submitted to your personal physician

Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____

Birth Date: _____ Sex: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

Health History

Describe your present physical condition:

Date of last physical examination: _____

Do you have any trouble or disorder in relation to your:

Heart?	Yes__ No__
Nerves?	Yes__ No__
Nervous System?	Yes__ No__
Respiratory System?	Yes__ No__
Back and Spine?	Yes__ No__

Have you had problems with or had the following conditions:

Chest Pains?	Yes__ No__
Dizziness or blackouts?	Yes__ No__
High blood pressure?	Yes__ No__
Diabetes?	Yes__ No__
Ulcers?	Yes__ No__
Epilepsy?	Yes__ No__
Strain or sprain to any part of your body?	Yes__ No__

Do you smoke? Yes__ No__

Describe in detail all "Yes" answers to the above questions:

Do you have any other illness, ailment or disorder which may affect your ability to engage in strenuous or prolonged physical activity? Yes__ No__

If "Yes", please explain:

In the event you have suffered from a prior illness or injury, have you as of this date recovered? Yes__ No__

If "No", please explain:

Have you consulted with your physician at any time regarding your ability to engage in or limits to be placed on your engagement in strenuous physical activity? Yes__ No__

If "Yes", please explain:

Date

Signature

Do NOT return this form to the City. ONLY PAGE 3 -Physician's Consent Form is returned to Professional Standards where a list of eligible members is maintained.

**CITY OF VALLEJO USE OF CITY EXERCISE EQUIPMENT LOCATED AT THE
PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CENTER AND THE VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT**

PHYSICIAN CONSENT FORM

The City of Vallejo will be allowing its employees to use City exercise equipment located at the Public Safety Training Center (Mare Island) and the Police Department exercise room.

Use of the equipment will be unsupervised and City of Vallejo employees will be responsible both for learning to use the equipment and for limiting their use so as not to strain or injure themselves. Each employee is expected to consult with his/her individual physician concerning his/her physical limitations, if any, and to obtain their physician's consent.

I have reviewed the physical history of _____ and hereby consent to his/her use of the City of Vallejo exercise equipment located at either the Public Safety Training Center (Mare Island) or the Police Department exercise room.

Date: _____

By: (Physician Signature)

Name (Please Print)

Address

Telephone Number

Original: Professional Standards – Personnel File

**Written Authorization for Strip
Visual Body Cavity Search.pdf**

VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FOR STRIP/VISUAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH

Name of Person Arrested Date of Arrest Vallejo PD Case #

The above named individual was arrested and held at the Vallejo Police Department on a misdemeanor or infraction offense. Based on the following facts, there is reason to believe that a strip search and/or visual body cavity search will result in the discovery of weapons or contraband:

Signature of Requesting Officer Employee #

Pursuant to §4030(f) of the California Penal Code, I hereby authorize a strip search/visual body cavity search of the above name arrestee.

Supervisor's Signature Employee #

1st_Responder_Checklist Child Abduction.pdf

**CHILD ABDUCTION
FIRST RESPONDING OFFICER CHECKLIST**

RESPOND

RESPOND to ANY **disappearance of a child as an Abduction Case until further information is developed.** CHILD ABDUCTION BY A FAMILY MEMBER **must be treated as an urgent missing child investigation.** ALWAYS **consider the child endangered until proven otherwise.**

WITHOUT DELAY BROADCAST SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO: All police communication channels, other patrol officers, other law enforcement agencies, and consider AMBER ALERT.

GATHER DATA RELEVANT TO THE INITIAL RESPONSE: interview reporting party & witnesses

- Ensure child is missing
- Description of child
- Circumstances of disappearance
- Description of alleged perpetrator (if known)
- Description of vehicle
- Initial determination of abduction type
- Risk assessment (see risk assessment checklist)

YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY

- Establish and secure the crime scene
 - Additional personnel and supervision
- NOTIFY**
- Additional personnel and supervision
 - Highway Patrol

ENTER INFORMATION INTO

The Department of Justice Missing Person System (MUPS/NCIC)

GATHER ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE DATA

- Photograph & other identifying data
- Re: child (and abductor-suspect, if known)
- Detailed family history
- Locations of other family members
- School, health and other info re: child
- Possible destinations

PRIOR TO LEAVING THE SCENE ADVISE FAMILY

- How to access victim witness services
- Can offer DNA if child is missing 30 days

IF APPROPRIATE, NOTIFY THE:

- District Attorney's Family Child Abduction Unit
- Local office of the FBI
- Media
- Amber Alert
- National Center For Missing & Exploited Children
- Missing children nonprofit organizations

CONTACTS AND RESOURCES

DOJ Missing & Unidentified
Persons Unit..... (916) 227-3290

DOJ Missing Children Hotline (800) 222-FIND
(3463)

California Highway Patrol **or**
nearest CHP Communications (800) TELL-CHP
Center..... (835-5247)

FBI

Los Angeles (310) 996-5000
Sacramento (916) 481-9110
San Diego (858) 565-1255
San Francisco..... (415) 553-7400

National Center for Missing &
Exploited Children..... (800) 843-5678

Missing Children Organizations:

District Attorney's Child Abduction Unit

Sponsored by

The California Child Abduction Task Force
and
The Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Children's Section
(916) 323-7449

This checklist is a suggested guide, but is not all-inclusive.
Local jurisdictions may have protocols with varying requirements.

**CHILD ABDUCTION & RISK OF DANGER TO
CHILD ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST**

**ALWAYS consider the child endangered until
proven otherwise.**

ABDUCTOR-SUSPECT INFORMATION

- Prior threats to abduct child
- Prior abductions and/or prior concealments
- Has strong family ties in other states or countries
- Unwed parents
- Criminal history
- Has a weapon/access to a weapon
- Has/is threatening suicide
- Child taken without any personal items
- Recently been fired from employment
- Recently quit employment
- Made verbal threats to harm custodian/child
- Major deviation from normal behavior pattern
- Prior incidence of violence
- History of Domestic Violence/Child Abuse
- Chronic alcoholism/drug use
- Currently Under the Influence
- Mental illness
- Registered sex offender
- History of Stalking
- History of violent criminal acts
- Custody battle/recent divorce or separation
- Potential of International Abduction
- Has passport & support system outside U.S.
- Child has current passport
- Signs of pre-abduction plans to leave the U.S.
- Cumulative recent "stressors" and/or loss of "control" over personal life or other individuals

MOTHER ABDUCTOR-SUSPECT INFORMATION

(Additional factors common to female caretaker abductors)

- Allegations of child abuse by male custodian/father
 - Allegations are supported by mother's family
 - Child under age six
 - Recent court hearing/decision regarding custody
-
-

CHILD(REN) INFORMATION

- Is within at-risk age group
 - Is preschool age or younger
 - Knows own address and telephone number
 - Knows how to dial 911
 - No or limited English-speaking ability
 - Acute Serious Health Concern
 - Chronic Serious Health Concern
 - Requires Medication
 - Developmentally Delayed
 - Physical Disability
 - Child is Drug Dependent
 - Potential violence or sexual abuse of victim
-
-

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Potential "Honor Killing"
 - Potential unwilling victim of "Marriage Abduction"
 - Child seen as rightful property of abducting party
 - Potential maiming such as, female circumcision
 - Mixed culture marriage relationship
 - Parents are members of a religious cult, militia, or other extremist group
-
-

This checklist is intended as a guide and may not be all-inclusive.
Local jurisdictions may have varying requirements.

Sponsored by The California Child Abduction Task Force and
The Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Children's Section (916) 323-7449

DHS-bomb-threat-checklist-2014-508_Fillable.pdf

BOMB THREAT PROCEDURES

This quick reference checklist is designed to help employees and decision makers of commercial facilities, schools, etc. respond to a bomb threat in an orderly and controlled manner with the first responders and other stakeholders.

Most bomb threats are received by phone. Bomb threats are serious until proven otherwise. Act quickly, but remain calm and obtain information with the checklist on the reverse of this card.

If a bomb threat is received by phone:

1. Remain calm. Keep the caller on the line for as long as possible. DO NOT HANG UP, even if the caller does.
2. Listen carefully. Be polite and show interest.
3. Try to keep the caller talking to learn more information.
4. If possible, write a note to a colleague to call the authorities or, as soon as the caller hangs up, immediately notify them yourself.
5. If your phone has a display, copy the number and/or letters on the window display.
6. Complete the Bomb Threat Checklist immediately. Write down as much detail as you can remember. Try to get exact words.
7. Immediately upon termination of call, DO NOT HANG UP, but from a different phone, contact authorities immediately with information and await instructions.

If a bomb threat is received by handwritten note:

- Call _____
- Handle note as minimally as possible.

If a bomb threat is received by e-mail:

- Call _____
- Do not delete the message.

Signs of a suspicious package:

- No return address
- Excessive postage
- Stains
- Strange odor
- Strange sounds
- Unexpected delivery
- Poorly handwritten
- Misspelled words
- Incorrect titles
- Foreign postage
- Restrictive notes

*** Refer to your local bomb threat emergency response plan for evacuation criteria**

DO NOT:

- Use two-way radios or cellular phone. Radio signals have the potential to detonate a bomb.
- Touch or move a suspicious package.

WHO TO CONTACT (Select One)

- **911**
- **Follow your local guidelines**

For more information about this form contact the DHS Office for Bombing Prevention at OBP@dhs.gov



Homeland Security

2014

BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

DATE:

TIME:

TIME CALLER HUNG UP:

PHONE NUMBER WHERE CALL RECEIVED:

Ask Caller:

- Where is the bomb located? (building, floor, room, etc.)
- When will it go off?
- What does it look like?
- What kind of bomb is it?
- What will make it explode?
- Did you place the bomb? Yes No
- Why?
- What is your name?

Exact Words of Threat:

Information About Caller:

- Where is the caller located? (background/level of noise)
- Estimated age:
- Is voice familiar? If so, who does it sound like?
- Other points:

Caller's Voice	Background Sounds	Threat Language
<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal noises	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoherent
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> House noises	<input type="checkbox"/> Message read
<input type="checkbox"/> Accent	<input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen noises	<input type="checkbox"/> Taped message
<input type="checkbox"/> Angry	<input type="checkbox"/> Street noises	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrational
<input type="checkbox"/> Calm	<input type="checkbox"/> Booth	<input type="checkbox"/> Profane
<input type="checkbox"/> Clearing throat	<input type="checkbox"/> PA system	<input type="checkbox"/> Well-spoken
<input type="checkbox"/> Coughing	<input type="checkbox"/> Conversation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cracking voice	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	
<input type="checkbox"/> Crying	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deep	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deep breathing	<input type="checkbox"/> Static	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disguised	<input type="checkbox"/> Office machinery	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distinct	<input type="checkbox"/> Factory machinery	
<input type="checkbox"/> Excited	<input type="checkbox"/> Local	
<input type="checkbox"/> Laughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Long Distance	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lisp		
<input type="checkbox"/> Loud	Other Information:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nasal	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Normal	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ragged	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rapid	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Raspy	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Slow	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Slurred	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Soft	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stutter	_____	

PSD City Claims Review Process 041824.pdf



VALLEJO POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION

POLICY 1011 - ATTACHMENT

City Claims Review Process

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is guide the independent review of all claims involving VPD personnel to determine whether misconduct is observed, or identify if there are patterns that are present which can be used as opportunities to improve the department through changes to policy, supervision, or training.

This policy attachment is for use as a guide to the Professional Standards Division (PSD) when reviewing city claims submitted to the Vallejo Police Department (VPD) by the City of Vallejo Risk Management Division. This policy attachment will define the role and responsibility for this involved, establish a standardized internal review process, and describe reporting on action items that may come from the claim review.

Background

In the City of Vallejo, when a person wishes to be compensated for a loss of any kind that was cause by the alleged actions of the city, a city claim must be filed with the City Clerk's office. Claims associated with VPD often range in significance from minor property damage to allegations of civil rights violations. As such the response to city claims by VPD are standardized and undergo and consistent review process with uniform action outcomes and recommendations.

Internal Review and Responsibilities

The City Clerk's Office receives and processes the city claim. The claim is then routed to the Risk Management Division – general liability section. The general liability liaison receives the claim and is the link between the city, the involved department, and the insurance carrier. In cases involving the police department, the Risk Management Division deals with the VPD Professional Standards Division (PSD).

General Liability (GL) Liaison – Member of the Risk Management Division (Human Resources Department) who processes the claim once sent by the City Clerk's Office. The GL liaison is responsible for forwarding the claim electronically to the police department's Chief, Deputy Chief/Captain, and Professional Standards Lieutenant and analyst for review and claim response. The GL liaison will indicate the specified time limit associated to the claim pursuant to the California Government Code (generally 45-65 days). PSD will conduct an intake on the claim by issuing it a claim number (CL#) and issuing it to the internal affairs sergeant for review and response.

Assigned CAO Attorney – There is an assigned lawyer from the City Attorney's Office (CAO) tasked with representing the police department and providing legal counsel. The Professional Standards Division hold weekly meetings with this attorney to provide legal input on police related matters. During this weekly meeting, the internal affairs sergeant provides updates on any city

claim review(s) that have yielded conduct or risk concerns. The CAO attorney will then liaison with the Risk Management GL liaison as the claim processes through the insurance carrier. The CAO attorney does not provide direct input into the police department's internal review and ultimately response to the city claim.

PSD Claim Reviewer – The claim reviewer (generally the IA Sgt.) will gather necessary information on the claim to properly formulate an assessment and potential response with recommendation to the GL liaison within the specified time period. The reviewer's response will involve an analysis of the facts/circumstances of the incident, any legal justification or factors involved, and a preliminary recommendation as to whether or not the claim should be accepted or denied. This recommendation is not intended to be binding or all encompassing, but used as a basis of evaluation by the GL liaison when reviewing the claim with the insurance adjuster.

If the PSD reviewer observes any risk issues, potential misconduct, need for training, or other remediation while reviewing the claim incident, he/she will bring the issue(s) to the attention of the next level of authority in the chain of command (generally the PSD lieutenant). This chain of command meeting will be requested in writing and should occur within 30-days of the claim response submission.

PSD Lieutenant – The division commander is responsible for the overall internal review process and response to the Risk Management Division. Should any issues of misconduct, risk mitigation, training, opportunity for agency improvements, or other concerns arise, the PSD Lt. will conduct an evaluation of the fact and circumstances and make a recommendation to the next level of authority in the chain of command (generally a Captain or Deputy Chief). Depending on the nature of the concern, several tasks or outcomes could result from a claim review, to include but not limited to: initiation of an internal investigation (IA) or citizen complaint, additional training (either as an individual or line-up/AOT training), convening of the Critical Incident Review Board (CIRB), or other action as dictated by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

PSD Analyst – The analyst will document any action resulting from a city claim review. The action will be noted in writing in the CL# file and referenced to the corresponding outcome so the task can be monitored for completion by the PSD lieutenant. Once the claim response is completed and approved by the PSD lieutenant, the PSD analyst will submit the claim response on behalf of the PSD lieutenant to the GL liaison, insurance adjuster, CAO attorney, risk manager, and VPD executive staff.

Required Review & Reporting

The updated status of all claim reviews (CL #) or action items resulting thereof, will be reviewed by PSD staff at their monthly case status meetings. At these meetings, any unfinished or outstanding action items will be identified and assigned to PSD staff for follow up. The PSD lieutenant who will have overall responsibility of overseeing any improvement and/or remediation resulting from a city claim review.

Annual Audit Report – in the PSD Annual Audit, there will be a city claim review section. This section will identify the amount of actions taken as a result of city claims reviews, address any connectivity between community concerns and litigation. Report on any community problem-solving actions attempted as a result of a city claim incident and/or review. The annual report information and other data will be used to assist VPD in evaluating whether or not there are trends or patterns that necessitate improvement, remediation, or training. This information will be contained in the overall PSD annual report as described in other areas of this policy.

Routing

If during a city claim review, remedial action is deemed warranted by the PSD lieutenant (or officer of higher authority), the recommended action will be forwarded to the appropriate unit. In cases requiring additional training, the PSD Admin/Training Sgt. will be tasked with follow-up. In cases involving potential policy violation(s) and/or discipline, the IA Sgt. will be tasked with follow-up. In cases involving performance issues, the employee's supervisor will be tasked with the follow-up.

Any action item(s) identified will be time bound and will be tracked in the PSD software system's "TASKS" section of the case file. The PSD will be responsible for following up on any time sensitive action items to ensure timely completion.

Last Rev. 5/23/23

PSD Procedural Guidelines 041824.pdf

Policy 1011 Attachment

Professional Standards Division

Procedural Guidelines

Purpose

This policy attachment is to be used by the Professional Standards Division (PSD) as a procedural guide when conducting certain administrative tasks. This is including, but not limited to, when investigating Use of Force Complaints or Citizen Complaints submitted to PSD. This policy attachment will define new responsibilities for the involved investigator, establish a standardized internal review process, and describe action items that may come from the administrative review.

NO CONFLICT ATTESTATION FORM

To ensure that fair and impartial investigations are conducted, supervisors at the scene of the events or otherwise involved in the circumstances of the event will not have any investigative role with the PSD investigation. Collective bargaining board members or officers who represent other police officers during internal interviews or disciplinary hearings will also not have any investigative role in that particular PSD investigation. Each lead investigator will complete a No Conflict Attestation Form before case assignment. If a conflict of interest exists, an alternate investigator will be assigned as lead. All investigations require a completed No Conflict Attestation.

TRACKING SOFTWARE

Citizen Complaints and Internal Investigations that are received by the Professional Standards Division for review shall be entered into the tracking software. The tracking software will issue a tracking number for each entry and will document the type of complaint, outcome, and demographic data for the complainant and involved officer(s).

The tracking software tracks many aspects of the PSD investigation to include the following information:

- PSD case number
- Date case received
- Accused officer(s)
- Witness officer(s)
- Criminal allegation(s) – assigned criminal investigator
- Administrative allegation(s)
- Tolling dates: start & end
- Reason(s) for tolling (i.e. criminal investigation, member unavailable, trail, etc.)
- Case status (i.e. active administrative, criminal trial pending, member unavailable, closed, etc.)
- Case disposition
- Officer / Complainant demographics
- Notes

This policy requires the interview of all subject and witness officers in administrative investigations. All attempted or completed officer interviews will be logged and tracked. If the

officer could not be interviewed, this information will still be logged and tracked into the database with an explanation describing the circumstances of the incomplete interview.

Use of force incident will be entered into the use of force reporting software by the officer who used force. This report will then be forwarded to the first line supervisor for review. After the first line supervisors review, the UOF report will be forwarded to the Watch Commander for additional review. After the Watch Commander has reviewed the use of force entry, it will be forwarded to PSD Sergeant for a final review. At any point in the review process, a reviewer determined a violation of the use of force policy has occurred, a PSD investigation will be initiated.

The use of force reporting software will be used by PSD to look for trends in force use that may constitute a conduct that violates department policy or law. A component of the use of force reporting software is the Early Intervention System that identify trends resulting from complaints. Watch Commanders will track complaints filed during their shift to also identify trends in complaints. The PSD Commander will also review all use of force complaints monthly to determine if trends are present that can be addressed to reduce the likelihood of use of force incidents. In addition to a monthly review, the PSD Commander will present an annual audit report to the Chief of Police. These trends will be forwarded to the PSD training manager for further training as needed.

PSD TRAINING

PSD investigators will be educated and trained on policies and procedures including, but not limited to, the use of the No Attestation Form, the PSD Investigative Checklist, PSD Officer Interview Questionnaire Form, and the PSD Monthly Investigative Review Memo prior to conducting any internal investigations.

All internal PSD training records will be retained by the PSD Commander or their designee. The PSD Commander will also document deficiencies identified, and any corrective / remedial action taken.

A PSD Officer Interview Questionnaire will be utilized to ensure consistent investigative integrity.

PSD INVESTIGATIVE CHECKLIST

To ensure that investigations are thoroughly completed in a timely manner, a standardized investigation procedure will be performed. This procedure will include, but are not limited to, investigative actions listed in the Professional Standards Checklist such as interviewing of all subjects and witnesses (to include all witness officers) and adherence to timelines.

The VPD has established investigative responsibilities and associated deadlines for investigative tasks. This Professional Standards Investigation Checklist outlines investigative steps will be performed with deadlines for each phase. It is serves to keep consistency to the investigation, enhancing public trust and legitimacy. If the investigation is complex or other variables require a deviation from established deadlines, requiring more investigative resources or time exceeding deadlines, an explanation and approval will be required by the PSD Commander.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION NOTIFICATION PROCESS

The following will be the responsibility of the Professional Standards Division upon notification of an allegation of misconduct.

- (a) Confirmation that a complaint has been received by the Professional Standards Division. Confirmation can be made by email and or a follow up telephone call.
- (b) The complaint will be entered into tracking software and a member of the Professional Standards Division will attempt to contact the complainant within 48 hours of receipt.
- (c) The assigned investigator will contact the complainant at a minimum once every 30 days to provide a case status update until the case is completed.

POST ADMINISTRATIVE INTERVIEW PROCESS

At the conclusion of the investigation, policy violations will be identified and documented in the PSD report. The completed investigation will be reviewed and approved by the PSD Commander. The PSD Commander will forward the completed packet to the appropriate Bureau Captain for review and approval. The Bureau Captain will complete a Findings and Recommendations Memo to be routed through the chain of command to the Chief of Police for final approval.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Professional Standards Division Commander is responsible for reviewing all letters prior to the Administrative Analyst sending them. All letters will be uploaded into the tracking software and the Professional Standards Division Drive.

PSD INVESTIGATIVE REVIEW MEMO

The PSD Commander will conduct a monthly and phase review of each PSD investigation. A PSD Investigative Review Memo will be completed. The PSD Investigative Review Memo is used to document review and approval for cases meeting the investigative deadlines, documenting circumstances for past due cases, direction to the lead investigator to perform additional investigative steps, and to establish new deadlines.

The PSD Commander will review each case monthly until all remediation is completed.

Training, policy, or practice deficiencies identified will be agenized and discussed at weekly PSD meetings. The PSD Commander will coordinate with the appropriate personnel to ensure if individual or group training may be required. The PSD Commander will document in a memo deficiency identified and any corrective / remedial action taken.

The PSD Commander or their designee is responsible for monitoring review and remediation of any deficiencies identified during the review or remediation process, measuring associated outcomes, monitoring adherence to the process, and provide an annual report on all outcomes to the Chief of Police.

PSD CASE INSPECTIONS

Upon subsequent inspections, if deadlines or direction is not achieved, the PSD Commander will take corrective or other remedial action which may include directing the lead investigator to complete a PSD Investigative Review Memo explaining the circumstances for non-adherence, reassigning the lead investigator, or other remedial or punitive action.

It shall be the responsibility of the Professional Standards Division Commander to review all use of force complaints monthly and determine if trends are present that increase the likelihood of force being used in the future.

Additionally, the PSD Commander will conduct an annual review of the training curriculum for the PSD Officer Interview Questionnaire form and will make updates or changes as necessary.

AUDIT REPORTS

PSD will conduct an annual report detailing the outcomes of each personnel complaint investigation to ensure PSD adheres to policy. The annual report will also include statistics of discipline issued.

PSD will create a bi-annual report will be created showing evidence of remediation recommended by PSD to include training, discipline, and policy adjustment. The annual and bi-annual reports will be downloaded to the VPD webpage.

FORCE TRENDS

The Professional Standards Division Commander will assess use of force trends on a quarterly basis with the assistance of the Force Options Team as Subject Matter Experts. This assessment will be used to identify officer(s) who would benefit from further training.

No Conflict Attestation 041824.pdf



No Conflict Attestation

To ensure fairness and impartiality for internal affairs investigation, I attest that I do not have any conflicts that would impede my ability or judgment relating to the person(s) or entities associated to this investigation/complaint.

I attest that ALL of following is true:

1. I did NOT have an active or supervisory role during this event.
2. I am NOT a collective bargaining board member.
3. I do NOT represent police officer(s) at internal interviews or disciplinary hearings.
4. I do NOT have any present or prior relationship with the complainant, witnesses, or officers that would compromise my ability to objectively investigate this matter.

I understand that if ALL of the above attestations are NOT accurate, I CANNOT act as the lead during this investigation/complaint.

Investigator Name: _____

Investigator Signature: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor Name: _____

Supervisor Signature: _____ Date: _____

Secure Juvenile Detention Log Rev.xls

MAV Disposition Form - FINAL.PDF



The Vallejo Police Department

MAV Records Deletion Request Form [Policy 421.8(d)]

Date/Time of Video:	Date/Time of Request:	Name of Video File:

Reason for Deletion Request: (Summary of Video Content - address whether it is associated with any police incident)

Reviewed By:

Approved: Y N

MAV System Coordinator:

Date:

Name

Signature

PSD Lieutenant:

Date:

Name

Signature

Deputy Chief of Police:

Date:

Name

Signature

421.8(d) "Nonevidentiary data including video and audio recorded by Body Worn Camera should be retained for a minimum of 60 days (Penal Code § 832.18(b)(5)(A). No recording approved for deletion will be erased until the recording is further reviewed and approved for destruction pursuant to the process designated under City of Vallejo Administrative Rule 1.11 – Public Records Management Policy."

PSD Investigative Checklist 041824.pdf



PSD INVESTIGATIVE CHECK LIST

FIRST PHASE

- Make contact with complainant within 48 hours of receipt of complaint. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Open an internal complaint and assign complaint number. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Schedule a date and time to conduct an interview with complainant**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Interview complainant & determine allegations against the employee. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Determine if there are civilian or officer witnesses. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Interview civilian witnesses. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Review CAD data and any reports generated. Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Update complainant. Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

PSD Commander _____ Date _____

SECOND PHASE

- Speak to supervisor to determine basic facts. Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Review BWC or In-Car videos.

Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Review other video evidence.

Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Schedule interviews with witness and complainant officers.

Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Conduct interviews with witness and complainant officers.**

Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Consult subject matter experts (SMEs) if necessary.**

Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Update complainant. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

PSD Commander _____ **Date** _____

THIRD PHASE

- Generate PSD report with facts gathered. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Submit to PSD Commander for review and approval.**

Date completed:

If not completed, add explanation here:

- Update complainant. Date completed:**

If not completed, add explanation here:

PSD Commander _____ **Date** _____

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

SUSPECT INFORMATION				RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT & VICTIM			
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	

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