

**CITY OF OCEANSIDE**  
**POLICE**

**Training Bulletins 2023**

- #23-001 – Transport of Injured Officers
- #23-002 – Pursuit Consideration on Camp Pendleton
- #23-003 – Investigations on Camp Pendleton
- #23-004 – Invasion of Privacy: First Responders
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# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Training Division

Training Bulletin #23-001  
January 18, 2023

### TRANSPORT OF INJURED OFFICERS VIA PATROL CAR

With the increased frequency of officer deaths and injuries by gunfire, it is important that we review several factors to consider when deciding whether or not to transport an injured officer via patrol car post incident. Each situation is context dependent and will need to be evaluated based on the situation at hand. There is no checklist. Consider the following factors when making your decision:

- Get off the X (which means get out of the suspect's field of fire), evaluate the officer's injuries and immediately begin tactical emergency casualty care (TECC)
  - Conduct a wound sweep
  - Stop life threatening external bleeding.
    - Limbs – tourniquet application (high on the limb)
    - Mid-section- chest seal(s) application
    - Junctional injury – hemostatic gauze
- Evaluate transport options
  - How close is OFD?
    - If OFD Medics are staged nearby consider driving out of the hot zone and to the medic's staging area for transfer.
    - If the scene is code 4 and medics are staged, it will be clear for them to enter and transport the injured officer.
  - How close is TCMC?
    - TCMC is not a Level 1 Trauma Center and not the only option that should be evaluated for transport via patrol car. Remember, officers with severe injuries will need a Level 1 Trauma Center.
    - If you drive to Scripps in La Jolla it is a 30-minute drive without traffic.
  - Consider Palomar Hospital as an option – this is a Level 1 Trauma Center.
    - A major consideration is the time of day due to traffic on SR-78.
- If you transport to a hospital, have dispatch advise the hospital that you are en-route so they are waiting for your arrival.
- Whichever option you utilize, provide TECC while waiting for OFD or before evacuating the injured officer. Trying to apply a tourniquet, chest seal or hemostatic gauze in the back of a patrol vehicle is problematic at best.

As a reminder, do not park in the middle of the roadway during a critical incident. Pull your patrol vehicle off to the side and leave room for follow on vehicles that will need rapid access to the scene. Parking issues are a common occurrence during these events and lead to serious problems such as fire and armor assets unable to reach the crisis site.

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For questions regarding this training bulletin contact Lt. Norton.

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Lt. Travis Norton, Training Unit  
Firefighter/Paramedic Bryan Howell

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# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

Training Bulletin 23-002  
April 14, 2023

### PURSUIT DRIVING CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ENTERING MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP PENDLETON

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide Officers with information about the newly installed speed humps at the Main Gate (Harbor Drive) and San Luis Rey Gate (Vandegrift Boulevard). There are two sets of large speed humps that are installed prior to reaching the screening points at both access points upon entering the base. In addition, the Main Gate has a barrier arresting system located approximately 400 feet north of the screening point. It is the policy of the installation to stop any threat at the gate entrance to the military installation rather than allow the threat onto the installation. The training given to base personnel at the entrance to the Main Gate is to deploy the barrier arresting system in front of any unidentified vehicle that attempts to run through a sentry position without stopping. The San Luis Rey Gate has a cat claw (deflates vehicle tires) installed approximately 30 feet north past the screening point. Base personnel have been trained to deploy the catclaw if any vehicle does not stop at the screening point.

What should Officer's do:

- Officers pursuing vehicles towards the Main Gate from Harbor Drive shall slow to under 10 mph or stop before crossing San Rafael Drive. The large speed humps have the potential for vehicles to become airborne if they attempt to cross over the speed humps at fast speeds. If the vehicle being pursued is able to transition across the speed humps without losing control and continues onto Camp Pendleton the barrier arresting system will be deployed. Officers shall wait for base personnel to verbally or by hand signal (waving of hand) to authorize access onto the base if the suspect vehicle is not stopped by the barrier arresting system. The barrier arresting system is designed to immediately stop any vehicle. The device may cause extensive damage to a vehicle and possibly cause serious injuries to the occupants of the vehicle.
- Officers pursuing vehicles towards the San Luis Rey Gate (Vandegrift Boulevard) shall slow to under 10 mph or stop before crossing Papagallo Drive. The large speed humps have the potential for vehicles to become airborne if they attempt to cross over the speed humps at fast speeds. If the vehicle being pursued is able to transition across the speed humps without losing control and continues onto Camp Pendleton the cat claw tire deflating system will be activated. Officers shall wait for base personnel to verbally or by hand signal (waving of the hand) to authorize access onto the base.

**Distribution:**  
All Members

**Reference/Sources:**  
Officer Gruntowicz, EVOC Coordinator



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

Training Bulletin 23-003  
April 14, 2023

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### INVESTIGATIONS ABOARD CAMP PENDLETON

The Oceanside Police Department has a long history of cooperation with Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP). MCBCP is a federal installation, and California Law Enforcement Agencies have no policing powers aboard the base with military, dependents, or civilians. There is a current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Oceanside Police Department and MCBCP that defines our roles and responsibilities.

Oceanside Police Department members have no authority to go on base and make an arrest or investigate, including conducting interviews, without permission from the Provost Marshalls Office (PMO), Criminal Investigative Division (CID), or Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). A warrant should be obtained if we need to arrest for a crime in our jurisdiction and the suspect is on MCBCP. This applies to both military and civilian suspects. Coordination shall be made with the Base Staff Judge Advocate; before making the arrest, someone from PMO, CID, or NCIS will assist and coordinate the arrest. Failure to follow these procedures could jeopardize the case's prosecution and could allow civil claims for illegal detention or arrest. Contact your supervisor, Watch Commander, or Military Liaison for any questions before proceeding. Making arrests or investigations at any of the gates regarding DUIs or warrant arrests for civilians are exempt from this procedure.

In the event of a Critical Incident, the MOU allows OPD to assist in emergencies on MCBCP. A unified command will be established, and an OPD representative will proceed to the TBD Command Post and join up with the Incident Commander. We have coordinated with the MCBCP and OPD Communication Center. We have established a standard frequency that will be patched will be SD ICS 11 in the RMA talk group for communications.

Military Protective Orders (MPO), similar to local Temporary Restraining Orders (TROs) will appear in an NCIC check. We have no authority to arrest or detain for a violation of an MPO. There should be a phone number in the NCIC that you can call to inform the command of the violation, and they may opt to come out and pick up the person. Transporting the subject to any gate without their consent is not authorized and will constitute an arrest.

**Distribution:**  
All

**Reference/Sources:**  
MOU, Policies & Procedures  
Lt. John McKean



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Office of the Chief

### Training Bulletin 23-004

May 01, 2023

#### **Penal Code 647.9 – Invasion of Privacy: First Responders**

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with information about Penal Code 647.9.

On September 28, 2020, the Governor signed AB 2655 into law, also known as the Kobe Bryant Privacy Law. AB 2655 was enacted after media reported that public safety personnel who responded to the tragic helicopter crash that claimed the life of Kobe Bryant and eight other victims may have shared photographs of the deceased victims.

AB 2655 added section 647.9 to the Penal Code, which took effect January 1, 2021 and making it a misdemeanor for any first responder who responds to the scene of an accident or crime to take photographs of a deceased person by any means, including either a personal electronic device or one belonging to the employing agency, unless the picture is taken for an official law enforcement purpose or to advance a genuine public interest.

In addition to creating Penal Code section 647.9, AB 2655 amended Penal Code section 1524 to authorize the issuance of a search warrant to seize a device that may contain evidence of a violation of section 647.9. The law limits a search warrant to a criminal investigation under Penal Code 647.9 and excludes evidence of a violation of a department policy or guideline that is not a public offense under California law.

#### **Penal Code § 647.9**

(a) A first responder, operating under color of authority, who responds to the scene of an accident or crime and captures the photographic image of a deceased person by any means, including, but not limited to, by use of a personal electronic device or a device belonging to their employing agency, for any purpose other than an official law enforcement purpose or a genuine public interest is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation.

(b) An agency that employs first responders shall, on January 1, 2021, notify its employees who are first responders of the prohibition imposed by this section.

(c) For purposes of this section, "first responder" means a state or local peace officer, paramedic, emergency medical technician, rescue service personnel, emergency manager, firefighter, coroner, or employee of a coroner.

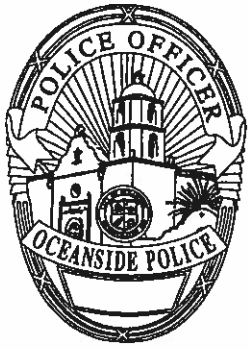
Section 647.9 requires all agencies that employ first responders to notify its first responder employees of the prohibition imposed by this section. For purposes of section 647.9, the statute defines "first responder" to include state or local peace officer employees. This training bulletin serves as the notification to all Oceanside Police Department employees of the penal code section.

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Lt. M. Bussey, Training and Logistics



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 23-005

May 8, 2023

## E Board Laws

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with information on how to effectively enforce and educate the public as it pertains to E Boards and their use.

### **E Board Definition**

**CVC 313.5.** An electrically motorized board is any wheeled device that has a floorboard designed to be stood upon when riding that is not greater than 60 inches deep and 18 inches wide, is designed to transport only one person, and has an electric propulsion system averaging less than 1,000 watts, the maximum speed of which, when powered solely by a propulsion system on a paved level surface, is no more than 20 miles per hour. The device may be designed to also be powered by human propulsion.

### **Age Requirement**

**CVC 21291** - An electrically motorized board shall be operated only by a person who is 16 years of age or older.

### **Helmet Requirement**

**CVC 21292** - A person shall not operate an electrically motorized board upon a highway, bikeway, or any other public bicycle path, sidewalk, or trail, unless that person is wearing a properly fitted and fastened bicycle helmet that meets the standards described in Section 21212.

### **Lighting Requirements**

**CVC 21293** - (a) Every electrically motorized board operated upon a highway during darkness shall be equipped with all of the following:

- (1) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a lamp emitting a white light that, while the electrically motorized board is in motion, illuminates the highway in front of the operator and is visible from a distance of 300 feet in front of the electrically motorized board.
  - (2) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a red reflector on the rear that is visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle.
  - (3) Except as provided in subdivision (d), a white or yellow reflector on each side that is visible from a distance of 200 feet from the sides of the electrically motorized board.
- (b) A lamp or lamp combination, emitting a white light, attached to the operator and visible from a distance of 300 feet in front of the electrically motorized board, may be used in lieu of the lamp required by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).
- (c) A red reflector, or reflectorizing material meeting the requirements of Section 25500, attached to the operator and visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear when directly



in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle, may be used in lieu of the reflector required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(d) A white or yellow reflector, or reflectorizing material meeting the requirements of Section 25500, attached to the operator and visible from a distance of 200 feet from the sides of the electrically motorized board, may be used in lieu of the reflector required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

### **Speed Limit**

**CVC 21294** - (a) An electrically motorized board shall only operate upon a highway designated with a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less, unless the electrically motorized board is operated entirely within a designated Class II or Class IV bikeway.

(b) A person shall not operate an electrically motorized board upon a highway, bikeway, or any other public bicycle path, sidewalk, or trail, at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a person shall not operate an electrically motorized board at a speed greater than is reasonable or prudent having due regard for weather, visibility, pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and the surface and width of the highway, bikeway, public bicycle path, sidewalk, or trail, and in no event at a speed that endangers the safety of any person or property.

### **E-Board Under the Influence**

**21296** - (a) It is unlawful for a person to operate an electrically motorized board upon a highway while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, or under the combined influence of an alcoholic beverage and any drug.

(b) A person arrested for a violation of this section may request to have a chemical test made of his or her blood or breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic or drug content of that person's blood pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 23612, and, if so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.

(c) A conviction for a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

### **E-Boards that don't fit the definition**

**CVC 21968** - (a) A motorized skateboard shall not be propelled on any sidewalk, roadway, or any other part of a highway or on any bikeway, bicycle path or trail, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail.

(b) For purposes of this section, an electrically motorized board, as defined in Section 313.5, is not a motorized skateboard.

For questions regarding this training bulletin contact Ofc. Matthew Larson.

### **Distribution:**

All Members

### **Reference/Sources:**

Ofc. Matthew Larson, OPD



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Office of the Chief

### Training Bulletin 23-006

June 06, 2023

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## SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES DURING A USE OF FORCE INCIDENT

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide supervisors with updated information on the supervisor's responsibilities when requested to a scene where a use of force had occurred.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCOESS MANUAL** **2.1.2 Supervisor Responsibilities**

When a supervisor is notified that a Use of Force has occurred, the supervisor will respond to the scene where this force was applied, if possible, and walk the scene. The supervisor will speak with the officer(s) involved in the Use of Force and obtain brief statements encapsulating the incident.

The supervisor will then ensure that a witness canvass is conducted, identification of all available witnesses, and recorded statements are obtained. This will include obtaining statements from individuals that claim to have not witnessed the incident from the beginning stages; this will preclude individuals from providing false statements at a later time. It is not necessary for the supervisor to personally interview these witnesses, officers on scene other than those directly involved with the Use of Force, may obtain those statements and document them in a case-numbered report.

The supervisor will conduct a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. **If the suspect is in custody, the interview should occur post Miranda Admonition.** ~~This interview should take place post-Miranda Admonition if possible. In those cases where it is not possible to provide a Miranda Admonition or the suspect invokes, the supervisor should not attempt to gain a statement from the suspect. after providing the following Admonition or an approximation of it:~~

~~I am Sergeant/Lieutenant \_\_\_\_\_, with the Oceanside Police Department. I would like to speak with you regarding this incident. This is a recorded administrative inquiry regarding the Use of Force that has occurred involving you directly. Are you willing to speak with me regarding this incident, specifically about the Use of Force?~~

If the subject upon whom physical force was used decides to speak with the supervisor, it is important to ask some specific questions regarding the Use of Force. The following should not be considered an all-inclusive list of questions to ask, but rather a guideline. Supervisors should ask clarifying and follow-up questions when appropriate.

- Did you know the Officers were Police Officers?
- How did you know they were Police Officers?
- Did you hear the Officers say anything?
- What did they say?
- Did you comply with the Officer's instructions?
- If not, why?
- Are you injured?
- If so, where?
- Did you (insert violent act used by subject) the Officer?
- Do you have any pre-existing injuries?

The recorded interview or attempted interview will be submitted into the digital evidence system (**AXON**), (**TRAC**), under the case number for the event. If an allied agency is involved in the use of force, the Supervisor will ensure that all personnel involved are identified. If personnel from the assisting outside agency are directly involved in the Use of Force, request they complete a report outlining their observations and actions. It is also essential the supervisor obtain the contact information of all allied agency Personnel involved and that of their supervisor. The allied agency case number should be obtained, and if possible, secure a copy of the allied agency report. If a copy allied agency's report is obtained, the supervisor will ensure it is scanned into RMS as an attachment to the OPD case number.

The supervisor will ensure that photos of the suspect's injuries or lack of injuries are obtained, provided this can be accomplished reasonably. The supervisor will also confirm that the scene is processed for any other relevant documentation related to the Use of Force.

The supervisor shall notify their Chain of Command regarding the Use of Force Incident as early as reasonably possible and provide significant details regarding the incident.

In cases where an employee has been injured or exposed to a communicable disease or blood borne pathogen, the supervisor will complete the appropriate Work Injury Report, and notify Human Resources and the Chain of Command. (See Work Injury Reporting)

As Use of Force Incidents can incur damage to City of Oceanside property or private property, the supervisor will complete the requisite documentation. That

documentation may include: Potential Claims, Accident Review or Property Review. (See the corresponding section of this document)

If a supervisor suspects misconduct ~~has occurred~~ **relating to the use of force**, they shall **indicate in the Blue Team comments "Request UOF Board Review" and forward the incident via Chain of Command to the Division Captain.** ~~complete an Administrative Memorandum to the Chief of Police documenting their observations and outlining their reasoning in suspecting this misconduct. (See Internal Complaints.) They shall also immediately notify their Chain of Command.~~ In cases where the misconduct is egregious, the supervisor will consult their Chain of Command and take the most appropriate action, including relieving personnel of duty and/or placing them on administrative leave.

The supervisor will review all completed reports for accuracy and thoroughness. As the justification for the Use of Force often hinges upon the state of mind of the person using this physical force, the supervisor will ensure the officers involved detail their observations, actions, and their interpretation of the suspect's actions based upon their training and experience. Most importantly, the supervisor will verify that the officer's written account adequately memorializes their state of mind prior to and during their application of physical force on the suspect.

The supervisor will complete a case numbered report using the same case number of the incident. The report shall not unnecessarily repeat information already contained in other reports. This report will minimally outline the following:

- Location of Incident
- A synopsis of the Supervisor's actions
- The direction the Supervisor gave to personnel regarding this incident
- The personnel involved in the incident
- How the Supervisor was notified of the incident (Radio Call, Officers Request, Phone Call, etc.)
- The appearance of injuries to the suspect/ lack of injuries to the suspect
- Injuries to any officers

The supervisor completing the Use of Force documentation will complete the appropriate documentation of this incident in "Blue Team" software, maintained by professional standards.

The supervisor shall route this documentation through the chain of command via "Blue Team." The supervisor shall ensure that all reports documenting this incident have been reviewed and all photos and recordings related to this incident have been submitted to the digital evidence system **(AXON)**. ~~(TRAQ)~~. These items can be accessed by anyone that needs to review the incident, thus eliminating the need to produce hard copies of reports, photos, and audio recordings.

If any other documentation is produced as a result of a Use of Force, the supervisor shall follow the format delineated in this manual, and include the attachments listed for that documentation.

**Distribution:**  
All Members

**Reference/Sources:**  
Lt. M. Bussey, Training and Logistics

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# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Investigations Division

### Training Bulletin 23-007

September 5, 2023

#### PATROL PROCEDURE FOR NAVIGATION CENTER

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide direction to officers regarding their use of the Oceanside Navigation Center (ONC) after normal business hours.

When an officer comes across a subject/s that the officer believes would be a good candidate to place into the ONC after hours, the officer must:

1. Run the person for warrants. If a subject has a misdemeanor non-commit warrant, they are still eligible. If the subject has a bookable warrant, they should be arrested.
2. Ensure the subject is not a 290 registrant. 290 registrants are not eligible to stay in the navigation center.
3. Ensure the subject is not under the influence to the point they are unable to care for themselves or others. The Navigation Center is not a sobering center.
4. Call the center to see if they have openings and if the subject is not on the center's banned list. (619-507-2299 or 619-753-5367)
5. Transport the subject to the center. They are allowed 2 – 15 x 20 x 29 (27gallon) storage containers. Property that will not fit in these containers is not allowed. Well-behaved pets are allowed. No more than 1 pet per person.
6. If the person does not want assistance or if the center is full, place a referral into the HOT mailbox at OPD. The HOT will follow up with the individual. If contact is made during normal business hours, notify the HOT.  
Normal Business Hours: **0800 - 1600**

Subjects considered good candidates:

1. They are homeless in Oceanside (not passing through) and want assistance. They should understand that the center is dormitory living and they will not get their own rooms.

Flow chart is attached for further information:

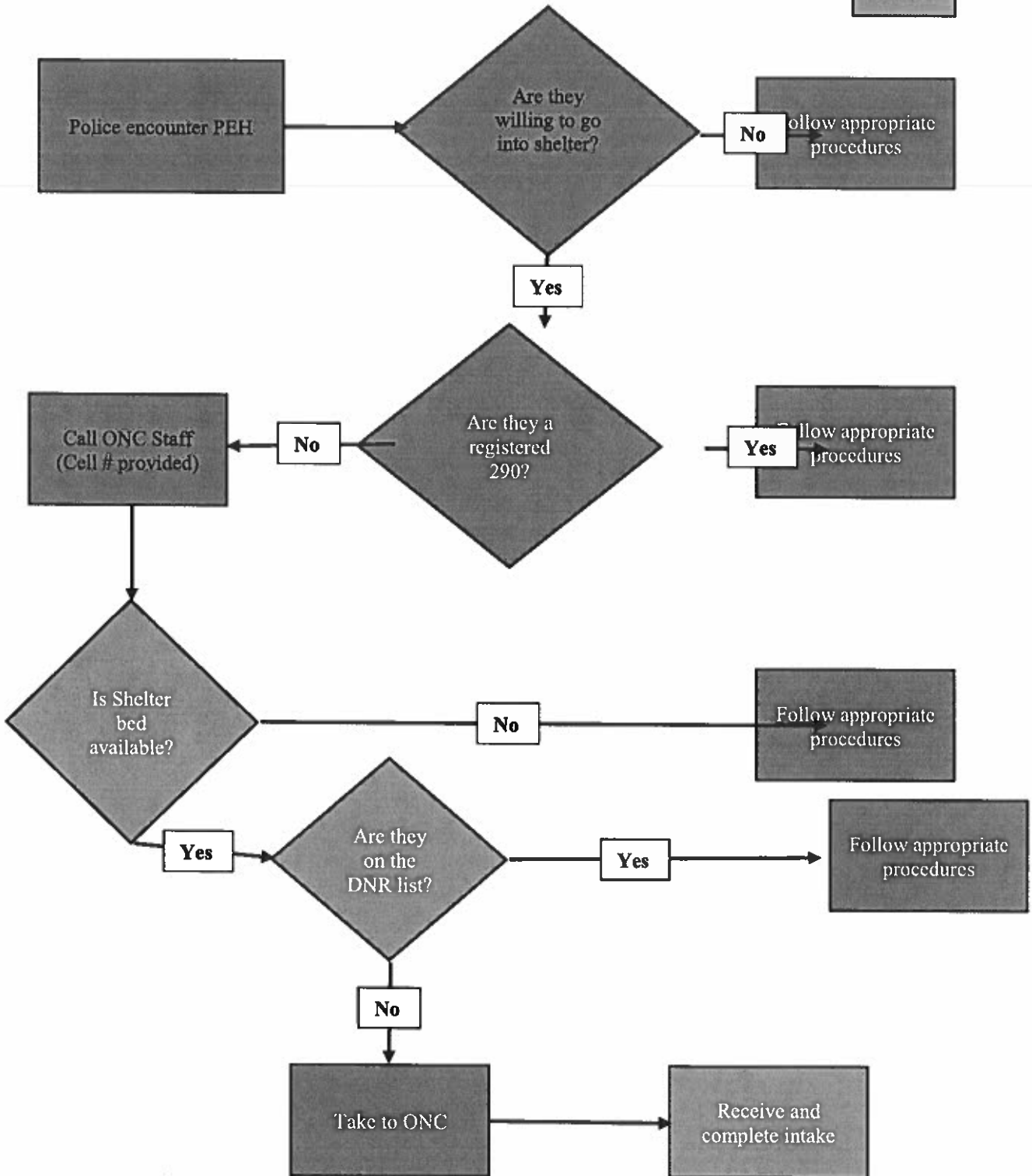
**Distribution:**  
All Members

**Reference/Sources:**  
Acting Lieutenant Nathanael Brazelton, Special Operations

Police

ONC

### After hour Procedures





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Office of the Chief Training Bulletin 23-008

August 31, 2023

### Death Investigation Protocols – (Notifications, TIP and Searches)

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with information on interacting with grieving individuals when responding to death investigation scenes.

Although death investigations can be routine for officers, it is essential to remember that these are traumatic events for many individuals who may be present at these scenes and for any loved ones who may be contacted.

In cases where the Medical Examiner will not make notifications, remember that next-of-kin notifications should be made in person when practical. Officers should not leave voice messages, text messages, or emails to next-of-kin regarding their deceased loved one.

Remember, the Trauma Intervention Program (TIP) is designed to offer citizens suffering emotional or psychological trauma from these events immediate assistance and will allow officers time to return to field duties as soon as possible.

Moving and searches of dead bodies should be conducted by the Medical Examiner or only after a Medical Examiner Waiver has been granted. Limited searches for identification on scenes of traffic collisions are warranted for determining donor information. Photographs shall be taken prior to any movement.

Below are the current Policy and Procedure sections as it pertains to Death Notification and the Trauma Intervention Program:

**805.04.5 DEATH NOTIFICATION** In most situations, the Medical Examiner's Office will assume responsibility for notifying the next of kin of the deceased person.

When practical, and if not handled by the Medical Examiner'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 the jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification. If the relatives live outside this county, the Medical Examiner may be requested to make the notification. The Medical Examiner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned detectives may need to talk to the next of kin. (Added 3/15)

**765 Trauma Intervention Program.** The Trauma Intervention Program provides a service to community citizens suffering emotional or psychological trauma or stress due to being victims of crimes, accidents, or family problems.

**765.01 Objective.** The objective of the Trauma Intervention Program is to provide immediate assistance to persons suffering emotional or psychological trauma or stress to resolve the problem quickly and efficiently so officers can return to field duties as soon as possible and not have to return to the scene on future calls.



**765.02 Generally.** The Trauma Intervention Program is a joint endeavor by the Department and the San Diego County Department of Mental Health. The Training Sergeant is the coordinator and liaison officer within the Department. Trauma intervention situations may be divided into two categories, cases that will require follow-up through the court system and cases that generally do not result in prosecution, but may involve referrals to trained counselors or volunteers.

**805.04.4 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES** The Medical Examiner 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 Medical Examiner 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 Medical Examiner or a designee; the investigating officer shall first obtain verbal consent from the Medical Examiner 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 Medical Examiner or a designee. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report. (Added 3/15)

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Sgt. K. Wilson, Professional Standards



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Investigations Division

### Training Bulletin 23-009

September 06, 2023

## REPORTING OF CITY VEHICLE INVOLVED COLLISIONS

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The purpose of this bulletin is to inform officers and supervisors of the changes to the Policy and Procedure regarding the documentation of (all) city vehicle involved collisions (P&P Vol III – 810).

#### History:

Until now, all collisions involving city vehicles required a collision report via a CHP 555. This policy update involves not only Police Department vehicles but all city departments. Under certain circumstances, a city vehicle collision will now be documented as a numbered Officer's Report. This will benefit all non-sworn employees of the City of Oceanside as it will no longer adversely affect their driver's license and private insurance when involved in certain types of collisions.

#### Section:

Police & Procedure Manual Vol. III – 810 Traffic Collision Reporting

**810.06 Use of Forms.** The CHP 555 and CHP 556 or a numbered Officer's Report shall be used in all instances that require an Investigation. These forms shall also be used in the documenting of:

- Non-traffic (off highway) collisions that result in an injury;
- Any traffic collision that results in any injury;
- Any traffic collision involving City of Oceanside vehicles or property;
- Any traffic collision report involving any emergency vehicle.
- Any hit & run traffic collision. (Revised 01/02)

**810.10 Collisions Involving City of Oceanside Vehicles.** All vehicles owned, operated, or leased by the City of Oceanside, regardless of the department to which those vehicles are assigned, shall be documented on the CHP555 and CHP556 forms. (Revised 01/02, 12/19) or by a numbered Officer's Report. Additionally, The Fleet Department must inspect all involved city vehicles to ensure no safety or mechanical issues were caused by the collision. This inspection should be done as soon as possible, if there are questions regarding the safety of the vehicle, it should be placed out of service until inspected by Fleet.

**810.10.1** The investigation format will be used for the narrative if a CHP 555 and CHP 556 is warranted. Factual diagrams are only required in the report if there is a severe or fatal injury. (Revised 3/98)

**810.10.2** The completed report will be turned in to the reviewing supervisor. After reviewing the document, and approving the final report, the reviewing supervisor shall submit the report to the Records Section.

**810.10.3** Any property damage only collision involving a city owned or operated vehicle that occurs on private property shall be documented on a numbered Officer's Report and photographs will be taken and uploaded into Axon. The supervisor will ensure the property owner or agent shall be given the case number and contact information for the City of Oceanside Risk Management Department. The involved employee's supervisor will also be notified.

**810.11 Collisions Involving Police Department Vehicles.** All collisions involving police department vehicles shall be investigated in the following manner:

### **810.11.1 Inside City Limits**

a. The involved employee will call his/her supervisor or the Field Supervisor to the scene *who will determine how to document this incident. Collisions where the city is solely involved (vehicle and/or property) and there is no injury to any member will be documented with a Numbered Officer's Report.*

The involved member(s) shall provide a verbal statement to the *Supervisor* regarding the accident. The on-scene supervisor may require an Officer's Report from any member involved in the incident. *The completed report will be turned in to the supervisor that responded to the scene before the end of the reporting officer's shift. (03/23)*

b. *If the collision will be documented on CHP forms 555 and 556, a member of the Traffic Services Unit/Motor Unit officer, will be called to the scene to investigate and document the collision. If one (TSU/Motors) is not available, an officer other than the involved employee will document the collision.*

The collision will be documented on CHP forms 555 and 556. The investigation format will be used. The completed report will be turned in to the supervisor that responded to the scene before the end of the reporting officer's shift. (02/18)

c. Photographs will be taken of all collisions involving police vehicles. The photos shall include photos of the collision scene from all sides and surrounding area, all involved vehicles' license plates, and close-up and mid-range photos of any damage. If injuries occurred, photos of the interior areas of the vehicles shall be taken as well (02/18).

d. The supervisor shall review the report. Once the report is approved, it is the responsibility of the supervisor tasked with the investigation to complete a Blue Team Traffic Collision entry, and forward to their Division Captain via their Chain of Command. (02/18)

e. The on-scene supervisor will complete a "Supervisor's Accident Investigation Report" (City required form) whenever a police vehicle is involved in a collision. S/he shall notify Risk Management/Fleet via email or phone that the collision has occurred. The notification to Risk Management/Fleet shall include the location of the collision, when it occurred, whether or not the member(s) or other party was injured, how many vehicles were involved and the case number. The notification to Risk Management/Fleet must be completed on the date the collision occurred. An email or voice message is sufficient, unless the seriousness of the collision requires an immediate response by Risk Management.

f. The supervisor shall ensure the Supervisor's Accident Investigation Report, a copy of the *Police* Report, and pertinent/selected copies of the photographs are submitted, via the chain of command, to the involved employee's divisional Captain. (02/18)

g. After review, the divisional Captain shall submit the packet to Risk Management. (02/18)

### **New Procedure:**

A numbered Officer's Report can now be used for the following circumstances:

1. Any **Non-Injury Collision** where the City is **solely** involved (Vehicle and/or property)
2. Any **Property Damage Only** collision involving city vehicles that occurs on private property and no injuries are reported.

A CHP 555 Collision Report **shall** still be used for all other circumstances.

For Police Department involved collisions, Supervisors are still required to complete a Supervisor's Accident Investigation Report, Blue Team, and notify Risk Management. An Additional requirement added to the Supervisor is ensuring Fleet Maintenance is notified of all OPD vehicle involved collisions so a safety inspection can be arranged. (P&P Vol III – 810.10) Any questions can be directed to Training or the Traffic Services Unit.

### **Distribution:**

All Members

### **Reference/Sources:**

Sgt. Clint Bussey, Traffic Services



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Office of the Chief

### Training Bulletin 23-010

October 9th, 2023

## Blue Envelope Program

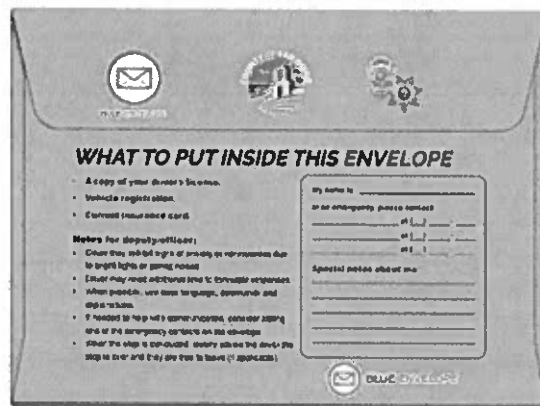
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The San Diego County Sheriff's Department, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, and the San Diego County Chiefs and Sheriff Association, along with a myriad of community advocacy groups, developed the San Diego Blue Envelope Program to assist ensuring safe and successful community interactions. The program provides individuals with the easily identifiable blue envelopes and/or wearable products with the program logo, which allows the individual to identify themselves to law enforcement as having a condition or disability which may impact communication or require additional accommodations or awareness during an interaction. The envelope and/or logo serves as an opportunity for a law enforcement officer to be aware that varied communication methods may be needed to effectively interact with the individual, or that they may have medical conditions which may require an accommodation. The goal of this program is to encourage positive and effective interactions between law enforcement and the public.

The Blue Envelope Program includes multiple products which are available to participants through law enforcement agencies and community partner organizations and includes the following:

### 1. Blue Envelope

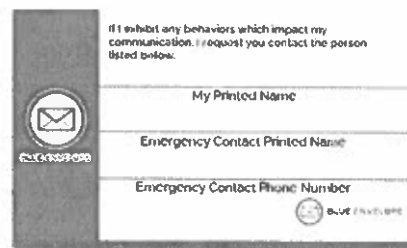
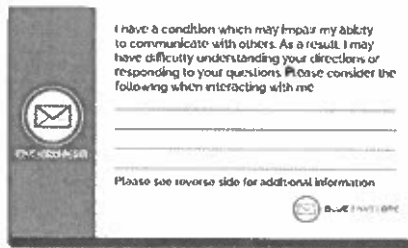
The namesake of the program comes from the program's blue envelope designed to hold a copy of a driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance of a driver. The envelope includes instructions to the driver and tips for helping to ensure a positive interaction with the law enforcement officer conducting a traffic stop. The envelope contains a section where a person can add handwritten notes to provide the law enforcement officer with advice for assisting communication with the driver or passenger. The envelope also has the option for a person to include points of contact for family members or other caregivers. The use of the blue envelope is not required by the Blue Envelope Program.





**2. Blue Envelope wallet cards**

Wallet cards have been developed to display a person's name, emergency contact information, and tips for interacting with the person. These cards will come in two forms: cardstock and hard plastic. The cardstock version, intended for people to fill in by hand, will be available upon program launch at any location which disseminates Blue Envelope merchandise. The hard plastic version will become available for print at Sheriff's Headquarters in the near future. Additional training material will be released once the hard plastic version has become available.



**3. Wearable products**

Numerous wearable products were produced to display the Blue Envelope program logo. These products currently include bracelets, pins, key chains, or neck lanyards meant to be worn on or carried by the individual.



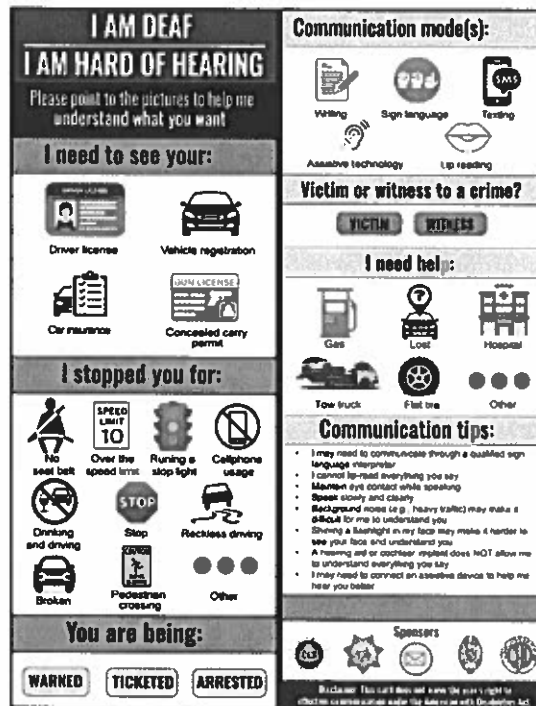
**4. Displayable products for vehicles**

Multiple products were produced to display the Blue Envelope program logo on a vehicle or other inanimate object. These products currently include stickers, vehicle decals, and seatbelt covers.



## 5. Communication Assistance Cards

Cards with law enforcement-related graphic representations are being created to assist in communication with the deaf or hard of hearing community. These will be available to law enforcement officers and the public in the coming months.



The following are examples of scenarios where law enforcement officers may encounter a person participating in the program:

- A driver produces a blue envelope during a traffic stop which contains notes about their sensitivity to flashing lights and loud sounds.

- A person with diabetes and prone to hypoglycemia, which can make her appear as if under the influence, is seen wearing a Blue Envelope wristband during a law enforcement contact.
- A driver with a neurodivergent child displays a Blue Envelope sticker on the back of his vehicle.
- A teenager who is hard of hearing has a Blue Envelope keychain hanging from her backpack and noticed by the law enforcement officer as she is walking away during a call for service.

The goal of individuals displaying the logo is to promote assistance and encourage communication with law enforcement through proactive self-identification.

The Blue Envelope Program should only be used by individuals with a condition or disability that may impact communication or require additional accommodation or awareness during an interaction. The program is purposely broad, and the participant does not need to disclose their condition to participate. Due to the program not requiring proof of a condition or disability, there is a small possibility of misuse of the program by someone to intentionally delay or disrupt law enforcement officers. The presence of the Blue Envelope logo should not influence enforcement decisions or safety considerations.

Participation in the Blue Envelope Program is not implied consent to search the individual for information on the person's condition or disability.

If an arrest occurs of someone wearing or displaying the Blue Envelope logo, the arresting officer should notify the intake nurse at jail so they can ensure accommodations for the individual during the booking process, and where practical, provide the envelope or a photograph of it to them.

Additionally, law enforcement officers are reminded that people with disabilities are a protected class under California and federal law. Should someone be victimized in whole or part because of a person's actual or perceived disability, or association with someone who has a disability, the crime would be applicable as a hate crime under 422.55 PC and/or federal law. When law enforcement officers respond to crimes where the victim is displaying the Blue Envelope logo, the officer should consider if the presence of the Blue Envelope logo was a factor in the victimization and handle accordingly.

This link will take you to SDSD's PSA on the Blue Envelope Program:  
<https://vimeo.com/866129624/038ce5c61f?share=copy>

For public information on the Blue Envelope Program and where participants can pick up Blue Envelope merchandise, go to "Resources" on the Oceanside Police Department's website, <https://www.oceansidepolice.com>

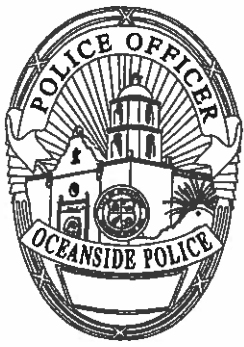
For questions regarding this training bulletin contact CSO Supervisor Gregory or Lt. Matt Bussey.

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

CSO Supervisor Dulcinea Gregory  
Lt. M. Bussey, Training and Logistics



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 23-011

December 28, 2023

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#### **STOPS: NOTIFICATION BY PEACE OFFICERS**

The purpose of this bulletin is to inform officers and supervisors of the changes to the requirements pertaining to vehicle and pedestrian stops that are effective January 1, 2024.

#### **HISTORY:**

Legislation outlined in California AB2773 (2021-2022) provided the below guidance for peace officers during contacts. This procedure is nothing new to our department when completing the contact. We currently comply with this legislation by simply filling out our RIPA data for every contact.

Small changes were included in the language below. These additions will require us to add a comment to our citations and reports.

Existing law requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by the agency's peace officers, and requires that data to include specified information, including the time, date, and location of the stop, and the reason for the stop.

This bill would, beginning on January 1, 2024, require a peace officer making a traffic or pedestrian stop, before engaging in questioning related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation, to state the reason for the stop, unless the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat.

This is important because now, after issuing a citation for a traffic related offense, **YOU MUST** notify the person **in writing either on the citation or in a report.**

This is **in addition** to the current steps you are taking to fill out the appropriate information in your RIPA data.

**CVC Section 1656.3 (a)** was added to the vehicle code detailing necessary language to be added to the California Driver's handbook and is specific to subsection **1656.3 (5)** during contacts for peace officers:

(5) The requirement that a peace officer disclose the reason for a traffic or pedestrian stop before engaging in questioning related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation, unless the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, and the requirement for the officer to document the reason for the stop on any citation or police report resulting from the stop.

(c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2024.



**CVC Section 2806.5** was added to the Vehicle Code which applies to police officers and states:

(a) A peace officer making a traffic or pedestrian stop, before engaging in questioning related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation, **shall** state the reason for the stop. The officer **shall** document the reason for the stop on any citation or police report resulting from the stop.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply when the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, including, but not limited to, cases of terrorism or kidnapping.

(c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2024.

**COMPLIANCE:**

When issuing a citation for an offense, simply write the reason for the offense on the citation in the comments section. This area for the note reduces the chances the court will include the violation with others.

For example, as a guide when stopping a motorist or pedestrian, you may use something to the affect of, "Hello. My name is Officer XXX with the Oceanside Police Department. the reason you are being stopped today is for XYZ."

The image shows a citation form with the following fields and content:

- Address: / State:  Same as Driver
- City: State: Zip Code
- Correctable Violation (Veh. Code, § 40810):  Booking Required (see reverse) Misgender or Infraction (Circle)
- Violation: CVC 12500(a) Unlicensed Driver M  I
- Speed Approx. P.F./Max. Spd. Veh. Lmt. Safe Radar/Lidar  Continuation Form Issued N
- Location of Violation(s) at: W E S
- Comments (Weather, Road & Traffic Conditions): REASON CVC 22450 STOP SIGN
- Signature: X
- WHEN ON OR BEFORE THIS DATE: / / Time  AM  PM
- WHAT TO DO: FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE

An arrow points to the handwritten note with the text: "Add Reason for Stop Regardless If Cited or Not."

\* In the event the officer forgets to write the reason for the stop or detention on the citation, a citation correction form with the proper reason will be filled out and submitted immediately.

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Sgt. Gary Cababa, Traffic Services