



## **Training Bulletins 2021**

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- #21-002 – Crime Scene Management Considerations
- #21-003 – Remote Training Bulletin
- #21-004 – Use of TASER Drive Stun
- #21-005 – CAL-ID Certificate Process and Criteria
- #21-006 – FET Chain of Command
- #21-007 – Encampment OCC Code
- #21-008 – Watch Commander Responsibilities
- #21-009 – Medical Aid After Use of Force
- #21-010 – FET Backfill Process
- #21-011 – Zoom Crime Reporting
- #21-011B – Body Worn Camera Activation and Non-Activation
- #21-012 – DUI CRE Handling
- #21-013 – Relocation of Narcotics Processing Area
- #21-014 – Missing Persons at Risk Checklist
- #21-015 – Fume Hood Utilization for Narcotics Processing
- #21-013 update - Relocation of Narcotics Processing Area
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# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-002

February 24, 2021

### Crime Scene Management Considerations

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide employees with information about critical crime scene management protocols and procedures.

#### General Considerations

- If you do not need to go into the crime scene, do not go in. Remember every person coming into the crime scene is introducing and leaving behind DNA, hair, fibers and other potential things that can contaminate the crime scene. Also, remember if you are holding a perimeter spot do not leave behind any trash.
- If you do not need to be on scene, do not stay on scene.

#### While Awaiting COV

- If you are first on scene, note the position of the body. If OFD is there first, find out from them the initial position of the body before they started to work on the victim. Before they leave you will need to get all of OFD's names and phone numbers and you also need to add them to the crime scene log.
- DO NOT ever allow OFD to cover up the body. If you need to shield the body, ask an FET to bring out the barrier screens.
- Put up crime scene tape. Do not worry about the crime scene being too big. COV can always come in and make it smaller. Make sure to immediately start a crime scene log. Hold officers out that do not need to enter. Upon entering make officers and detectives fill out the log. If you are handing off the crime scene log to another officer note the time and officer on the log and note that in your report.
- With regards to the presumption of death, if there is ever doubt act in the favor of life and act accordingly. However, if there is an obvious indication of death such as decapitation, decomposition, postmortem lividity, postmortem rigidity or burned beyond recognition you do not need to have medics come in to pronounce and contaminate the crime scene.
- Separate all witnesses the best you can. If they are willing to come back to the station voluntarily, and need a ride, do not transport them together or admonish them not to talk to each other.

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- If the crime scene is outside and cars are parked on the street within the crime scene, you will need to hold all of the cars until COV is on scene. At that time the cars will be photographed in place before they are released from the scene.
- If it is raining request a pop-up canopy to cover the body, evidence, etc. Whoever brings the pop up in will need to write why they did it and at whose direction.
- If family or friends start to arrive on scene do not talk to them about the incident and refer them to a supervisor.
- If media arrives let a supervisor know.

#### **Officer Actions prior to Evidence Collection by an FET**

- Gloves should be worn while within the crime scene and touching items should be avoided until you are wearing gloves. If bodily fluid such as blood gets on your gloves you should change them before touching anything else. Do not discard your gloves at the crime scene. Soiled gloves should be placed in an evidence paper bag
- Guns and weapons that do not require you to render it safe should be left alone. More often than not, you will not have to render the weapon safe or move it. If you absolutely have to move the weapon and it is not an urgent situation, photograph it in place first. If you do move it, you will need to write in your report why you moved it, where you moved it from, and where you moved it to.
- If you need to clear a residence do your best to remember anything you might have stepped on or moved while conducting that sweep. Always be safe but limit the amount of officers conducting that sweep. When you write your officers report you will need to write about the route of travel you took in the house and note anything that you might have disturbed.
- If you notice evidence (knife, casings, blood, ECT...) outside of the immediate location of the body, make sure an officer stays with that evidence. You might have to designate an officer to stand next to the item until the scene is secure or until it is collected. Do not put pieces of paper, traffic spray paint or tape to mark any evidence. Yes these things have happened. It is better to just have an officer stay near the evidence and have a visual of it and not allow anyone in the area.
- At night and sometimes during the day shine your flash light on the ground or floor of everywhere you walk. This will help you avoid stepping on potential evidence.

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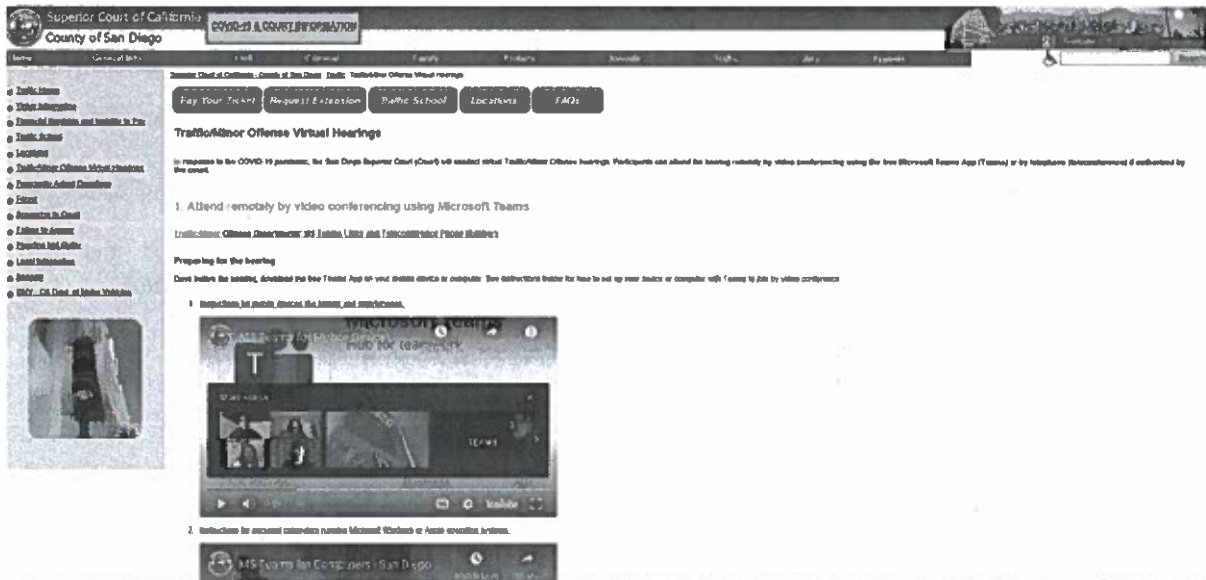
All Members

#### **Reference/Sources:**

Sgt. Keli Garcia, COV



- There you will see instructions on downloading the free Teams App and how to join the hearing. Make sure to download the app prior to the day you are to testify.



- To join the hearing, scroll down toward the bottom of the page where you will see the MS Team links. For North County hearings, most officers will select the **N-33 Court Video Hearings**.

ADVISORY: Several court hearings are being conducted virtually. Virtual hearings SHALL NOT be photographed, recorded (audio or video), or rebroadcast without prior written judicial authorization consistent with California Rules of Court, rule 1.150, and San Diego Superior Court General Order of the Presiding Department, Order No. 010120-02. Any unauthorized recording, photography, or rebroadcast without prior written judicial authorization may be a basis for a citation for contempt of court or an order imposing monetary or other sanctions as provided by law. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 1.160(h).)

Traffic/Minor Offense Departments' MS Teams Links and Conference Phone Numbers

Location	Courtroom	MS Teams Link	MS Teams Conference Number	Exhibit Email Address
Central Traffic	A Court	A Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 822 207 9866	CentralTraffic@sdcourts.ca.gov
Central Traffic	B Court	B Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 572 535 2656	CentralTraffic@sdcourts.ca.gov
Central Traffic	KM-1 Court	KM-1 Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 117 034 1266	CentralTraffic@sdcourts.ca.gov
Central Traffic	KM-2 Court	KM-2 Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 978 558 9336	CentralTraffic@sdcourts.ca.gov
East County	E-1 Court	E-1 Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 778 540 1296	EastCounty@sdcourts.ca.gov
North County	N-32 Court	N-32 Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 971 993 7236	NorthCounty@sdcourts.ca.gov
North County	N-33 Court	N-33 Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 179 804 8576	NorthCounty@sdcourts.ca.gov
South County	S-5 Court	S-5 Court Video Hearings	+1 619-614-4567 United States - San Diego (Toll) Conference ID: 562 110 2536	SouthCounty@sdcourts.ca.gov

IMPORTANT: Please be advised that the MS Teams Links may change. Please check and refer to this page on the date of your hearing to ensure that you are using the most current department conference link or telephone conference ID number.

- After selecting the courtroom, MS Teams will launch the screen for you to enter your name in the appropriate box and join. Once you join, you should turn off both audio/video until your called upon.



**Distribution:**

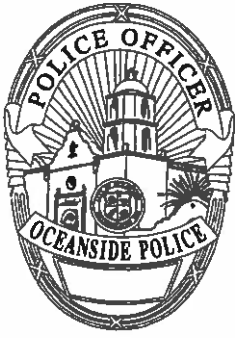
All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Sgt. Matt Bussey, TSU







# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-004

April 1, 2021

#### THE USE OF THE TASER DRIVE STUN

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with information about the use of the drive stun taser mode during use of force incidents.

The use of the TASER is covered in Policy and Procedure Chapter 9 (Conducted Energy Weapon). The specific section for the application of the Drive Stun is covered in the below section:

#### 9.8 Drive Stun Applications

A drive stun is the placing of the TASER® in direct and continuous contact with a subject's person while activating the TASER® arc button. A drive stun application causes localized pain and does not cause neuromuscular incapacitation. The use of a drive stun is authorized to supplement the probe-mode in order to complete the circuit. The use of a drive stun is also authorized as a pain compliance technique in instances when a subject is displaying active resistance with no threat of harm, and when done so in accordance with methods taught by the Training Unit.

To resolve any confusion or misconceptions and clarify the above highlighted areas, the following information is provided:

**-Continuous Act:** A "DRIVE STUN" means you are driving the suspects body or an appendage in a specific direction by using the TASER's drive stun mode in constant contact. Often officers use the Drive Stun as more of a "Touch Stun" and we lose the effectiveness of the Drive Stun and cause the suspect to become more combative and end up having multiple applications (every touch is an application).

**-Supplement the probe-mode in order to complete the circuit:** "Completing the circuit" simply means taking the TASER (when only one dart has made contact or two darts are positioned so closely that NMI does not occur) and applying a third point of contact in order to obtain NMI.

**-NOTE:** with the issuance of the TASER 7 we have the ability to deploy a second set of probes. In the event that the first set of probes has no effect or little effect, deploy the second set of probes prior to closing the distance for a third point of contact.

**-Pain Compliance Technique/Active Resistance with no Threat of Harm:** The use of the Drive Stun should be limited in its use to specific situations where a suspect has not displayed a threat of harm and is actively resisting. Examples of this type of situation using the pain compliance with active resistance would be:

-suspect is refusing the give up their hands and keeping them under their body (Drive Stun is placed on the suspects elbow or tricep and that arm is driven out from under their body).

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-suspect is refusing to let go of the vehicles steering wheel and/or refusing to exit the vehicle (Drive Stun is placed on the elbow/tricep or torso of the suspect and is driven towards the open door).

As with any Use of Force, the officer's actions must be reasonable based upon the totality of the circumstances they are presented with.

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Lieutenant Michael Kos  
Patrol Operations Division



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-004

April 1, 2021

#### THE USE OF THE TASER DRIVE STUN

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**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Lieutenant Michael Kos  
Patrol Operations Division

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# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-005

MARCH 31, 2021

#### CAL ID CERTIFICATE PROCESS AND CRITERIA

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The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to provide staff with an understanding of what the process is for submission and approval of a Field Evidence Technician's (FET) name for a CAL ID Certificate.

Generally, the Property and Evidence Supervisor will send prints to be examined by FET's trained in latent print examination. If an FET believes they have made an identification to the latent print/s they are examining, they will write up a report (with supporting documentation) and submit the case to a similarly trained staff member to verify the identification.

Once the Verifier confirms the identification, the case is returned to the original Examiner who will then submit a lab request and send the case to the SDSO Lab for final confirmation.

SDSO Lab will confirm verification

Once the Lab submits the report to OPD and it is determined that the CAL ID hit is from a **person not already associated with the case**, the Examiner will email the Investigations Lieutenant for review and approval. The Investigations Lieutenant will be the final approval on all CAL ID Certificates.

Once the Investigations Lieutenant approves the print for a CAL ID Certificate, the Examiner will document the CAL ID hit on the CAL ID hit spreadsheet and generate a CAL ID Certificate for signature. The CAL ID Certificate, along with the Investigations Lieutenant's email approval will be given to the Investigations Captain and processed for signature.

The criteria for being awarded a CAL ID Certificate shall be: any Field Evidence Technician who lifts a print that provides an investigative lead to identify a possible suspect or rule out persons who are not associated or known to the victim shall be awarded a CAL ID Certificate. Additionally, any Field Evidence Technician who lifts a print that identifies a suspect and that print lifted provides evidentiary value to help corroborate the suspects involvement in the crime shall be awarded a CAL ID Certificate.

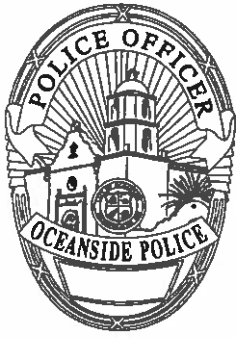
**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Lt Darrah, General Investigations





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-006

APRIL 14, 2021

#### FIELD EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN CHAIN OF COMMAND

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The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to provide staff with an understanding of the current Field Evidence Technician and Senior Field Evidence Technician (FET) Chain of Command. The current FET Chain of Command became effective December 29, 2020.

**Background:** Department employees follow a structured Chain of Command per Policy & Procedure Volume III, 834.01. As it pertains to the FET program a Patrol Lieutenant and Investigations Lieutenant currently share the programs management with regard to equipment, authorized training(s) etc. Overall direction of the FET program including formation of policy, program direction and hiring falls under these Lieutenants at the direction of the Patrol/Investigations Captain and the Chief of Police. Daily supervision of FET's including scheduling, personnel issues and performance falls under the assigned Patrol/Investigations Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain. Rebutted evaluations, grievances, discipline and personnel issues culminate at the Police Department with the Patrol/Investigations Captain who reports to the Human Resources Director (P&P Volume II, Section 403.04).

**FET Program Chain of Command:** All FET's directly report to a Police Sergeant who has been assigned as their immediate supervisor.



**FET Personnel Chain of Command** All FET's directly report to a Police Sergeant who has been assigned as their immediate supervisor



**Distribution:**

All Field Evidence Technicians  
All Supervisors

**Reference/Sources:**

Captain Knowland,  
Investigations Division







# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-007

April 26, 2021

#### **Oceanside City Code, Chapter 20, Article II**

#### **Section 20.21 Encampment on Private Property**

#### **Section 20.21.1 Public Encampment**

#### **Section 20.21.2 Storage of Personal Property in Public Place**

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide Officers with information about the changes to the City of Oceanside City Codes Section 20.21, 20.21.1, and 21.21.2, which were adopted into law on April 7, 2021. The following are the applicable points necessary to enforce the new ordinances, however a complete review of the ordinances is highly recommended.

#### **OCC Chapter 20, Section 20.21 Encampment on Private Property**

##### **PROHIBITIONS:**

- **20.21(a)** – It is unlawful for any person to camp in or on an occupied or unoccupied private property without the express written permission of the owner or person in current lawful possession of the property.

#### **OCC Chapter 20, Section 20.21.1 Public Encampment**

##### **DEFINITIONS:**

- **Camp** – To pitch or occupy camp facilities, or to use camp paraphernalia, for living purposes in an outdoor area. The act of sleeping on its own does not constitute camping.
- **Camp Facilities** – Include, but are not limited to tents, huts, unapproved shacks, or temporary shelters.
- **Camp Paraphernalia** – Includes, but is not limited to tents or tent-like structures, cots, beds, hammocks or personal cooking facilities and similar equipment.
  - This definition does not include blankets, sleeping bags or bedrolls.
- **Obstruct Pedestrian or Vehicular Traffic** – To impede or block the passage of another person or vehicle, requiring a person or a driver to take evasive action to avoid physical contact.
- **Open Space** – Any parcel or area of land or water which is essentially unimproved, and includes, but is not limited to publicly-owned parking lots, driveways, open space, parks, plazas, highways, streets, alleys, rights of way, trails, sidewalks, paths, and walkways.
- **Public Place** – Public property, that includes, but is not limited to publicly-owned parking lots, driveways, open space, parks, plazas, highways, streets, bridges, alleys, rights of way, sidewalks, paths, and walkways.

##### **PROHIBITIONS:**

- **20.21.1(c)(1)** - It is unlawful to camp, occupy camp facilities, or use camp paraphernalia in any public place.
- **20.21.1(c)(2)** - No person shall sit or lie down upon a public sidewalk, or sit upon any object placed upon a sidewalk, or in doorways, or entrances to buildings abutting sidewalks, in such a way as to obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic.
- **20.21.1(c)(3)** - No person shall be permitted to sleep in an "Open Space."
- **20.21.1(c)(4)** - No person shall cook food in any public place, except as otherwise allowed by this Code or by license or permit.

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**ENFORCEMENT:** Before issuing a citation or making an arrest to enforce this section, an officer charged with its enforcement who observes a violation must:

- Notify the person engaged in the prohibited conduct that s/he is in violation;
- Inform the person that resources are available through the Homeless Outreach Team; and
- Offer the person engaged in prohibited conduct an available shelter space, or a voucher for a hotel, motel, or shelter at no cost to them, and offer to provide transportation for the individual to the shelter, hotel, or motel.
- Any person notified of said violation shall be allowed a reasonable time to cease prohibited conduct, following such notification.

### **OCC Chapter 20, Section 20.21.2 Storage of Personal Property in Public Places**

#### **DEFINITIONS:**

- **Personal Effects** – Medication, medical devices, eye glasses or other prescription lenses; sleeping bag or bed roll which is sanitary and non-verminous; tents in usable and reasonably good condition; clothes stored in a manner protecting them from the elements, which are not unsanitary, soiled or verminous; non-perishable food items; personal property with an estimated individual fair market value of at least \$50.00.
- **Store** – To put aside or accumulate for use when needed, to place for safekeeping, or to put, place or leave in a particular place, whether attended or unattended.

#### **PROHIBITIONS:**

- **20.21.2(b) Storage of Personal Property in Public Places** – It is unlawful for any person to store personal property, including camp facilities and camp paraphernalia as defined in Section 20.21.1(b), in any public place, improved or unimproved, except as legally permitted.

#### **PROPERTY REMOVAL VIA OCC 20.21.2(d):**

- The location of personal property, including camp facilities and paraphernalia shall be noticed as follows:
  - *"It is illegal to store personal property in a public place, including but not limited to public open space, parks and parking lots. If this personal property is not removed within 48-hours of the date of this posting, be advised: THE PERSONAL PROPERTY SHALL BE DEEMED INTENTIONALLY ABANDONED AND SUBJECT TO REMOVAL AND POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION."*
- City personnel may remove any personal property remaining in a public place after the posting period has expired. City personnel shall offer the person claiming ownership of the personal property, if any, an emergency shelter bed or motel voucher while such a program remains in operation.
  - At the time of removal, City personnel shall conspicuously post and date a notice at either the exact location from which the property was removed, or at another nearby location giving the following information:
    - A list of personal property removed;
    - A telephone number for information on retrieving personal effects;
    - An address where the property will be temporarily stored;
    - The length of time during which the property may be claimed.
- Personal property stored by City personnel will be stored for a period of 90-days. If unclaimed after 90-days, the property will be deemed abandoned and summarily abated or destroyed.
- Personal effects which pose an imminent threat to public health or safety, is contraband, or which is evidence of a crime shall not be subject to the above notice, and shall be removed immediately by City personnel and stored or destroyed as follows:

**Distribution:** All Members



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operation Division

### Training Bulletin 21-008

APRIL 27, 2021

## WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

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The purpose of this bulletin is to outline the duties and responsibilities of the Oceanside Police Department's Watch Commander.

### BACKGROUND

The Oceanside Police Department Watch Commander is typically a Patrol Division Lieutenant. At the direction of the shift Lieutenant or Patrol Division Captain, it is common for a Patrol Division Sergeant to be designated as a Watch Commander during a shift. Regardless of the Watch Commanders rank, the daily duties and responsibilities do not change. Watch Commanders are responsible for all Law Enforcement activities in the City of Oceanside.

### RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The on-duty Watch Commander is responsible for: communicating critical information; efficiently managing calls-for-service in the field; ensuring minimum manning of patrol staff on each shift; responding to and supervising critical incidents or major events that may occur during their tour of duty; ensure proper handling of complaints as they arise.

B. The on-duty Watch Commander will provide overall supervision, guidance, and leadership to officers and subordinate supervisors.

C. The Watch Commander's routine duties and responsibilities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensuring appropriate supervision is on duty or available for call or consultation.
2. Efficiently supervising calls for service and field operations.
3. Communicating with supervisors to address problem areas, problem-solving initiatives, and special operations.
4. Communicating with supervisors to ensure that minimum / adequate staffing is met on each shift.

D. The Watch Commander's duties during a critical incident or major event will include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Establish command and control of critical incidents/major events, utilizing the Incident Command System when applicable.
2. Manage and assign resources as necessary.
3. Request additional resources as needed.
4. Ensure command notifications are made and continually update critical Information.
5. Ensure that community partners receive information regarding the event, e.g.,

- Nixle Notifications, SIG Alerts, AMBER Alerts, Silver Alerts, schools, hospitals.
6. Coordinate the on-scene media response and act as the onsite Public Information Officer at major events, when necessary.
  7. Ensure adequate resources are available for basic policing throughout the city i.e. Service Condition One.

### **AVAILABILITY**

**A.** A Watch Commander will be available for call or consultation at all times. Watch commanders should avoid field activities that would prohibit or impede their ability to maintain a strategic overview of all police activity and calls for service within the city. Watch commanders should also be mindful of the security of the station and the availability of armed officer's inside the police department specifically during hours of darkness.

**B.** The on-duty Watch Commander will ensure that dispatch is aware of who is currently in charge of the watch. During a change in Watch Commanders, either the oncoming or outgoing Watch Commander will make notifications to dispatch. The outgoing Watch Commander will ensure the oncoming Watch Commander receives a detailed brief regarding significant events, i.e. critical incidents, personnel issues, calls for service, personnel held over due to calls for service, etc.

### **Distribution:**

All Supervisors  
All Managers

### **Reference/Sources:**

Captain Adam Knowland



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-009

May 11, 2021

#### Medical Aid after Use of Force

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with information about the requirements to promptly provide medical treatment after an Use of Force (UOF) incidents.

Medical Aid after a UOF incident is covered in Policy and Procedure Chapter 2 (Medical Aid). The specific section for the application of the Medical Aid is covered in the below section:

#### 2.4 Medical Aid

When it is reasonable and safe to do so, medical assistance shall be provided for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed. Individuals who have been subjected to prone handcuffing shall be immediately placed in a recovery position, unless it is unsafe to do so. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may be provided by an officer on scene to the level of their training, on scene by an emergency medical technician or paramedic, or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

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

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation and/or violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical

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emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

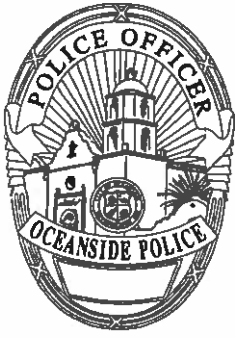
**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

P&P Manual  
SB 230

DRAFT



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-010

MAY 2021

#### FIELD EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN BACKFILL PROCESS

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The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to inform Field Evidence Technicians (FETs) and Supervisors of a new backfill process/procedure for filling vacant Patrol FET shifts.

**Background:** Patrol FETs backfill scheduling has traditionally been left up to the group to work out amongst themselves. This has led to confusion and intermingling of processes and practices. Therefore, the following process/procedure is being implemented.

**New Process/Procedure:** Patrol FETs will request time-off (Vac, COMP, Sick, etc.) through their direct supervisor or supervisor in charge of scheduling. The supervisor will process the time-off request and, when approved, the supervisor will arrange for the backfill of the requestee's vacant shift. This process will include sending an email to the [Police-FET@oceansideca.org](mailto:Police-FET@oceansideca.org) email group or contacting available FET's directly and determining the level of interest in filling the vacant shift(s). The vacant shift(s) will be filled at the discretion of the supervisor. The supervisor may use methods such as first-come/first-served or a rotating list to select the FET to fill the vacant shift.

**Distribution:**

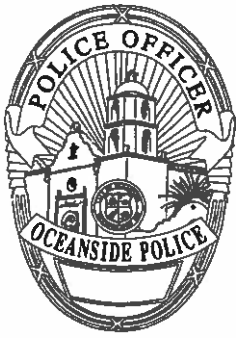
All Field Evidence Technicians  
All Supervisors

**Reference/Sources:**

Lieutenant Valdovinos,  
Patrol Operations Division







# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-011

MAY, 24 2021

## ZOOM CRIME REPORTING PROCESS

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The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to inform Community Safety Officers (CSOs) and the CSO Supervisor of the new Zoom Crime Reporting process/procedure.

**Background:** The Oceanside Police Department has created a new Zoom Crime Reporting option for community members to report crimes to the Police Department. Therefore, the following process/procedure is being implemented.

**New Process/Procedure:** Community members are being directed to the City of Oceanside's website when interested in contacting the Police Department via Zoom (<https://www.ci.oceanside.ca.us/gov/police/crimereport.asp>). Once there, the individual will complete the "Request a Zoom Appointment" option, and fill-out and submit the "Request for Zoom Crime Reporting Appointment" form. The community member will receive an email from Seamless Docs confirming the submission.

Community Safety Officers will receive an email from Seamless Docs with the community member's request for a Zoom Appointment at their [ZoomOPD@oceansideca.org](mailto:ZoomOPD@oceansideca.org) email address. Upon receiving the request, the identified CSO will log into Zoom.com utilizing the department's account identifiers and create a Zoom appointment for the community member. The CSO will then email the Zoom meeting details to the community member using the email address in the "Request for Zoom Crime Reporting Appointment" form they submitted.

On the date and time of the Zoom appointment, the designated CSO will log into Zoom.com and hold the Zoom meeting with the community member. If a crime report is warranted, the CSO will document the incident appropriately and provide the community member with a case number. The meeting will be recorded and uploaded to Evidence.com.

After completing the appointment, if applicable, the CSO will email the community member a Victim's Resource Guide Pamphlet and instructions on how to obtain a copy of the report.

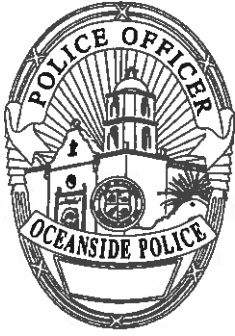
**Distribution:**

Community Safety Officers (CSO)  
Community Safety Officer Supervisor

**Reference/Sources:**

Lieutenant T. Valdovinos,  
Patrol Operations Division





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-011-B

July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021

#### BWC ACTIVATION AND NON-ACTIVATION

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with clarification about the use of their Body Worn Camera during specific circumstances. The following two circumstances have come to the attention of staff and will be clarified in this bulletin. The three incidents covered are:

- 1-Recording during the booking process at a detention facility
- 2-Recording of an investigation during an on-duty traffic collision

The use of the Body Worn Camera is covered in Policy and Procedure Volume I Policy 266 (Body Worn Camera Systems). The specific section for the focus of this bulletin is 266.03.7 Mandatory Recordings (Where/When to Record):

#### **Circumstance 1: Detention Facility**

When inside a detention facility with a cooperative subject the officer should keep their BWC in the buffering mode. In the event the subject becomes uncooperative or the officer perceives a potential use of force the officer can activate their BWC to document the event/actions proceeding the use of force. This use of BWC has been brought to the attention of jail staff and is approved.

**P&P 266.03.7 subsection b.1.n: Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require activating the BWC.**

#### **Circumstance 2: On Duty Traffic Collision**

In the event of an on-duty traffic collision the unit taking the collision is to not only record the citizens contact/statement but also record the involved officer's contact/statement. This ensures the optics of the investigation show no favoritism towards the officer and is impartial. The officer taking the collision should keep their questions focused specifically on the traffic collision.

As with any use of the officer's BWC the officer must use reasonable judgment in determining when to use and not to use their BWC in circumstances that aren't clearly laid out in policy.

#### **Distribution:**

All Members

#### **Reference/Sources:**

Lieutenant Michael Kos  
Patrol Operations Division





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-012

JUNE, 12 2021

## DUI COMPLAINT REQUEST EVALUATIONS PROCESS

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The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to inform Supervisors and Lieutenants of the current DUI Complaint Request Evaluations (CRE) process/procedure.

**Background:** The past process/procedure for all CRE's to include DUI related CRE's was as follows: Records Division would receive the CRE's then send them to Division Senior Office Specialists. The Senior Office Specialists would then send the CRE's to Unit Lieutenants. The Unit Lieutenants would then disseminate the CRE's to the originating officers associated with the CRE. This process will remain in place for all CRE's except DUI related CRE's.

**New Process/Procedure:** All DUI related CRE's will be sent to a Support Operations Senior Office Specialist and then to a DUI Investigator for review. After review of each CRE, the DUI Investigator will determine if the case related to the CRE will be resubmitted to the D.A.'s Office for filing. If the case was rejected only awaiting toxicology results, the CRE will be sent to the original Reporting Officer for further processing once the results are made available. The DUI Investigator will also review the CRE's for possible training issues that may need to be addressed with officers.

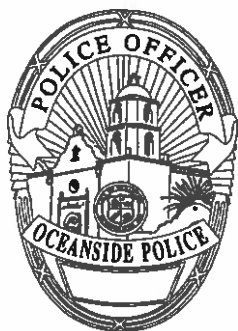
**Distribution:**

Supervisors  
Lieutenants

**Reference/Sources:**

Officer J.D. Killion,  
Traffic Services Unit





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Investigations Division

### Training Bulletin

April 21, 2021

#### RELOCATION OF NARCOTICS PROCESSING AREA

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with new guidelines when processing narcotics at the station.

With the ever-increasing number of narcotics cases involving Fentanyl, there is a potential for unintentional exposures. As a precaution, all narcotics processing has been relocated from the patrol FET Office to the east trailer along the south side of the main PD building and will be conducted within the fume hood.

#### New Procedure:

All drug processing will take place within the Narcotics Processing room located on the east side of the east trailer. The code "1016" will provide access to the space through the coded door handle.

**A buddy system will be in place for processing all narcotics, meaning another Officer/FET/CSO must accompany the processing officer/FET out to the trailer. *Even if there is no suspected Fentanyl involved in your case, the buddy system still applies.***

If a 2<sup>nd</sup> person cannot accompany you to the Narcotics Processing Room, you must notify dispatch you will be in the room and when you leave so the surveillance camera will be monitored for your safety

All scales, packing materials, and the TruNarc Drug analyzer have been moved out to the Narcotics processing room to have all necessary items needed to complete your processing.

The proper PPE shall be worn while processing all narcotics and all processing shall be conducted within the Fume Hood workspace to limit potential exposures.

Only gross weights of narcotics shall be obtained, meaning the suspected narcotic and its packaging only. Narcotics shall not be removed from their original packaging to limit potential of an exposure.

All narcotics must be weighed, processed, and booked before the end of your shift.

A computer work station and a label printer have been placed within the narcotics processing room to complete all necessary booking in to Traq/OIM.

If temporary storage within the FET office is necessary prior to finishing your processing, narcotics must be placed in a sealed plastic baggie or a sealed k-pak.

A red Narcan canister has been placed on the wall within the narcotics processing room in the event that a Fentanyl exposure occurs.

Press the lock key (button with Lock Icon) on the coded door handle to secure the processing room when you leave.

SES will retain the ability to maintain safety protocols and use their designated workspace with a Fume Hood in place

**Distribution:**  
All Members

**Reference/Sources:**  
FET Bazzo  
Sgt Reed  
Capt Knowland





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-014

MARCH 31, 2021

#### MISSING PERSON "AT RISK" CHECKLIST

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The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to provide staff with a checklist with things to consider when investigating a Missing Person "At Risk" incident. Staff should understand that this checklist is a guide only and that not everything on this checklist may pertain and other actions may be required depending upon the circumstances surrounding the specific incident they are investigating. Staff should always refer to the department's policies and procedures manual as it to these types of incidents.

**Background:** California Penal Code 14211(a) and the Oceanside Policy and Procedure Manual (Section 720) states 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).

#### Definitions:

**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).

**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.

**Child** - State law defines a child as any person under 18 years of age (Cal Pen Code §14215(c)). Federal law defines a missing child as any person under 21 years of age. (42 U.S. Code § 5779 also known as "Suzanne's Law")

**Unidentified Person** - A person, living or deceased, whose identity the local investigative agency is unable to determine. (Cal Pen Code §14215(f))

Living Doe - A person who is living and unable to ascertain his or her identity (for example: an unconscious person, an infant, etc.)

Catastrophic Missing - Child or adult who is reported missing and assumed to be a victim of some type of disaster (fire, flood, earthquake, terrorist act, etc.)

Dependent Adult - Adult who is reported missing and who has physical or mental limitations, e.g., dementia, Alzheimer's disease, autism (which restrict their abilities to carry out normal activities)

Lost - Child or adult who is reported to have strayed away and whose whereabouts is unknown

Parent/Family Abduction - Child who is taken, detained, concealed, enticed away, or retained by a parent/family member or person at the request of the parent

Runaway - A child under 18 years of age who is reported missing but has left of their own free will or has been rejected or "thrown away" by their family

Stranger Abduction - Child or adult who is taken or abducted against their will by an unknown person or a known person who is not a family member

Suspicious Circumstances - Child or adult who is reported missing, and the circumstances give rise to believe that:

- foul play may be involved
- the person is a danger to self or others (due to mental, physical, or emotional condition)
- the disappearance is out of character for the individual and no known reasons can be determined

Voluntary Missing Adult - Adult who is reported missing, but who has left of their own free will

AMBER Alert (America's Missing Broadcast Emergency Response) – A nationally recognized program used by law enforcement to help find children under the most serious life-threatening conditions. This is a rapid notification to the public, which utilizes all available technology during the most critical period after a child/missing person has been abducted. The AMBER Alert is limited to specific criteria – see P&P Section 720.12.1 for further details.

SILVER Alert - the Silver Alert program is to establish a quick response system designed to issue and coordinate alerts following the unexplained or suspicious disappearance of an elderly or developmentally disabled person. See P&P Section 720.12.2 for further details surrounding the criteria.

**Recommendations:** As stated in the beginning of this Training Bulletin, the following checklist should be used as a guide only and that not everything on this checklist may pertain to all Missing Person's "At Risk". Please read as follows:

## MISSING PERSONS "AT RISK" CHECKLIST

- Once the initial Officer gets a detailed statement, broadcast a BOL to include vehicle if used
- Check the residence
- Prior Missing's
  - Where did they go to or where were they found – consider checking those areas if there is a consistent pattern
- Friends or Family
  - Check if Missing Person is with Friends or Family
  - If it is a Juvenile, have the Officer go their residence and physically check even if the friend states they are not there
  - Contact SRO for Juveniles – Teachers sometimes know who the juvenile is friends with and/or hanging out with. Schools can also provide phone numbers and addresses to friends.
  - Social Media
    - Look for recent postings or conversations
- Is the Missing Person/Juvenile enrolled in the "Take Me Home" program with the Sheriff's Department
  - If so, this database may have pertinent information such as demographics, specific disability, places frequented by the Missing Person/Juvenile.
  - If the Missing Person/Juvenile is located and meets the criteria for this program, Officers should be encouraging family members to have the At Risk person enrolled.
- Get a recent photo
- Phone
  - Ping
  - Find My Phone App
  - Can the family log into the account and track the phone through GPS
- Vehicle
  - On Star or other vehicle GPS tracking system installed
- Search the area if left on foot
  - Quadrant Search - determine a Search Area
  - Get enough Officers together and have them do a quadrant search
  - Disseminate the Missing Persons photo to Officers
  - Have Officers call out the areas they checked over the air so it can be entered into CAD and be recreated later if need be
  - Have Officers conduct a canvas
  - Sometimes you may have to research an area 2-3 times
  - Have Officers check local businesses and show the photo
  - Conduct a canvas with neighbors
  - Check for Video Surveillance at residences nearby
- LPR hits if left in a vehicle
- Check local hospitals
- Check OTC
- Check NCTD for video either of bus routes or Sprinter in the area of the residence

- Nixle
  - Include recent picture
- Contact Search and Rescue
- Uber/Lyft Access
- Banking Account Usage
- Border check if applicable
- BOL Flyer
  - Contact Crime Analysis to distribute County wide
  - Have Dispatch send it to other agencies (North County, Out of County)
- Press Release
  - Include BOL Flyer
- Amber/Silver Alert (Contact CHP)
- Detective Call Out when assistance is need or all other resources are used.
  - Detective to report to the Watch Commander

Distribution:

All Members

Reference/Sources:

Captain Knowland, Investigations  
Division



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Investigations Division

### Training Bulletin

August 5, 2021  
#21-15

#### Fume Hood Utilization for Narcotics Processing

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with new guidelines when processing narcotics at the station. With the ever-increasing number of narcotics cases involving Fentanyl, there is a potential for unintentional exposures. As a precaution, all narcotics processing will be done utilizing a fume hood.

#### New Procedure:

All drug processing will take place within the Narcotics Processing room located on the east side of the east trailer. The code "1016" will provide access to the room through the coded door handle.

The proper PPE shall be worn while processing all narcotics

Place the green switch to the "On" position to activate the working light and air flow. Ensure the air circulation is active prior to starting your processing.

If sufficient airflow isn't detected, the orange light next to the power switch will illuminate as an "alarm". Do not proceed with processing if the orange light is illuminated. Notify the SES Narcotics Sergeant so the filter can be replaced and processing can resume.

Before you begin processing narcotics, place a new sheet of butcher paper within the fume hood work space to ensure a clean working area

All narcotics processing shall be conducted within the fume hood working space including weighing, analyzing, and packaging your narcotics.

In any instance the TruNarc can be utilized, the TruNarc shall be utilized to analyze narcotics within the fume hood working space.

In any instance where the TruNarc cannot be utilized, NIK testing of narcotics shall be conducted within the fume hood working space.

Narcotics shall not be removed from their original packaging to limit potential of an exposure, with the exception of taking a small amount to complete NIK testing

Only gross weights of narcotics shall be obtained, meaning the suspected narcotic and its packaging only. Only weigh the bindle, not the pouch or sunglasses case or entire mason jar.

Once processing is complete, ensure the workspace has been cleaned to limit potential of any cross contamination and unintentional exposures.

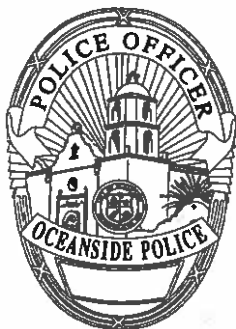
A red Narcan canister has been placed on the wall within the narcotics processing room in the event that a fentanyl exposure occurs.

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SES will retain the ability to maintain safety protocols and use their designated workspace with a Fume Hood in place

**Distribution:**  
All Members

**Reference/Sources:**  
Sgt. Jack Reed  
FET Christina Bazzo



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Investigations Division

### Training Bulletin

August 4, 2021  
21-013 UPDATE 8-10-2021

#### RELOCATION OF NARCOTICS PROCESSING AREA

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with new guidelines when processing narcotics at the station.

With the ever-increasing number of narcotics cases involving Fentanyl, there is a potential for unintentional exposures. As a precaution, all narcotics processing has been relocated from the patrol FET Office to the east trailer along the south side of the main PD building and will be conducted within the fume hood.

#### New Procedure:

All drug processing will take place within the Narcotics Processing room located on the east side of the east trailer. The code "1016" will provide access to the space through the coded door handle.

**A buddy system will be in place for processing all narcotics, meaning another Officer/FET/CSO must accompany the processing officer/FET out to the trailer. *Even if there is no suspected Fentanyl involved in your case, the buddy system still applies.***

If a 2<sup>nd</sup> person cannot accompany you to the Narcotics Processing Room, you must notify dispatch you will be in the room and when you leave so the surveillance camera will be monitored for your safety. **Dispatch monitoring the surveillance camera will be a last case scenario. Members are expected to make every effort to utilize the buddy system. Examples include delaying the processing until someone is available to assist, seeking assistance from another work unit.**

All scales, packing materials, and the TruNarc Drug analyzer have been moved out to the Narcotics processing room to have all necessary items needed to complete your processing.

The proper PPE shall be worn while processing all narcotics and all processing shall be conducted within the Fume Hood workspace to limit potential exposures.

Only gross weights of narcotics shall be obtained, meaning the suspected narcotic and its packaging only. Narcotics shall not be removed from their original packaging to limit potential of an exposure.

All narcotics must be weighed, processed, and booked before the end of your shift.

A computer work station and a label printer have been placed within the narcotics processing room to complete all necessary booking in to Traq/OIM.

If temporary storage within the FET office is necessary prior to finishing your processing, narcotics must be placed in a sealed plastic baggie or a sealed k-pak.

A red Narcan canister has been placed on the wall within the narcotics processing room in the event that a Fentanyl exposure occurs.

Press the lock key (button with Lock Icon) on the coded door handle to secure the processing room when you leave.

SES will retain the ability to maintain safety protocols and use their designated workspace with a Fume Hood in place

### **Dispatch Responsibilities**

Upon request for surveillance camera monitoring, a dispatch supervisor will determine if they are capable of fulfilling the request based on operational ability. If the dispatch supervisor determines they are unable to monitor the camera they will notify the member whose responsibility will be to wait until they either have a buddy or dispatch can monitor the camera. Dispatch will monitor the cameras in the processing room.

If dispatch observes a member lose consciousness dispatch will:

- Immediately go Emergency Traffic "units enroute code 3 to H&S processing area".
- Page the station "anyone in the building respond code 3 to processing area".
- Ensure OFD is enroute

Dispatchers will not respond to the drug processing area.

### **Distribution:**

All Members

### **Reference/Sources:**

FET Bazzo  
Sgt Reed  
Capt Knowland





# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-016

December 8, 2021

## PEDESTRIAN IN THE ROADWAY ENFORCEMENT

# T R A I N I N G B U L L E T I N

Over the last three years our department has documented 144 injury collisions and 10 fatal collisions involving a pedestrian. The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to provide officers with the proper California Vehicle Codes for enforcing pedestrians in the roadway and pedestrian right of way violations in our city.

### California Vehicle Code Definitions:

467.

(a) A "pedestrian" is a person who is afoot or who is using any of the following:

- (1) A means of conveyance propelled by human power other than a bicycle.
- (2) An electric personal assistive mobility device.

(b) "Pedestrian" includes a person who is operating a self-propelled wheelchair, motorized tricycle, or motorized quadricycle and, by reason of physical disability, is otherwise unable to move about as a pedestrian, as specified in subdivision (a).

275.

"Crosswalk" is either:

(a) That portion of a roadway included within the prolongation or connection of the boundary lines of sidewalks at intersections where the intersecting roadways meet at approximately right angles, except the prolongation of such lines from an alley across a street.

(b) Any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, there shall not be a crosswalk where local authorities have placed signs indicating no crossing.

## **California Vehicle Codes for Enforcement:**

### **21456 – Walk, Wait, or Don't Walk**

If a pedestrian control signal showing the words "WALK" or "WAIT" or "DON'T WALK" or other approved symbol is in place, the signal shall indicate as follows:

- (a) A "WALK" or approved "Walking Person" symbol means a pedestrian facing the signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal, but shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles lawfully within the intersection at the time that signal is first shown.
- (b) A flashing "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" or approved "Upraised Hand" symbol with a "countdown" signal indicating the time remaining for a pedestrian to cross the roadway means a pedestrian facing the signal may start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal but must complete the crossing prior to the display of the steady "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" or approved "Upraised Hand" symbol when the "countdown" ends.
- (c) A steady "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" or approved "Upraised Hand" symbol or a flashing "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" or approved "Upraised Hand" without a "countdown" signal indicating the time remaining for a pedestrian to cross the roadway means a pedestrian facing the signal shall not start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who started the crossing during the display of the "WALK" or approved "Walking Person" symbol and who has partially completed crossing shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety zone or otherwise leave the roadway while the steady "WAIT" or "DON'T WALK" or approved "Upraised Hand" symbol is showing.

### **21950 – Right-of-Way at Crosswalks**

- (a) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (b) This section does not relieve a pedestrian from the duty of using due care for his or her safety. No pedestrian may suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard. No pedestrian may unnecessarily stop or delay traffic while in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- (c) The driver of a vehicle approaching a pedestrian within any marked or unmarked crosswalk shall exercise all due care and shall reduce the speed of the vehicle or take any other action relating to the operation of the vehicle as necessary to safeguard the safety of the pedestrian.
- (d) Subdivision (b) does not relieve a driver of a vehicle from the duty of exercising due care for the safety of any pedestrian within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection.

**21951 - Vehicle Stopped for Pedestrians**

Whenever any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.

**21952 – Right-of-Way on Sidewalk**

The driver of any motor vehicle, prior to driving over or upon any sidewalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian approaching thereon.

**21954 – Pedestrians Outside Crosswalks**

(a) Every pedestrian upon a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway so near as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not relieve the driver of a vehicle from the duty to exercise due care for the safety of any pedestrian upon a roadway.

**21955 – Crossing Between Controlled Intersections**

Between adjacent intersections controlled by traffic control signal devices or by police officers, pedestrians shall not cross the roadway at any place except in a crosswalk.

**21956 – Pedestrian on Roadway**

(a) No pedestrian may walk upon any roadway outside of a business or residence district otherwise than close to his or her left-hand edge of the roadway.

(b) A pedestrian may walk close to his or her right-hand edge of the roadway if a crosswalk or other means of safely crossing the roadway is not available or if existing traffic or other conditions would compromise the safety of a pedestrian attempting to cross the road.

**21957 – Hitchhiking**

No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.

**21966 – Pedestrian in Bicycle Lane**

No pedestrian shall proceed along a bicycle path or lane where there is an adjacent adequate pedestrian facility.

**22520.5 – Vending On or Near Freeways**

(a) No person shall solicit, display, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise vend or attempt to vend any merchandise or service while being wholly or partly within any of the following:

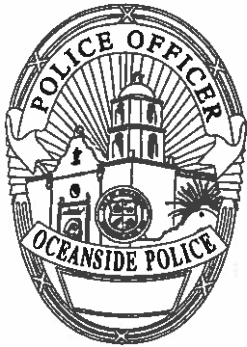
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- (1) The right-of-way of any freeway, including any on ramp, off ramp, or roadway shoulder which lies within the right-of-way of the freeway.
- (2) Any roadway or adjacent shoulder within 500 feet of a freeway off ramp or on ramp.
- (3) Any sidewalk within 500 feet of a freeway off ramp or on ramp, when vending or attempting to vend to vehicular traffic.
- (b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a roadside rest area or vista point located within a freeway right-of-way which is subject to Section 22520.6, to a tow truck or service vehicle rendering assistance to a disabled vehicle, or to a person issued a permit to vend upon the freeway pursuant to Section 670 of the Streets and Highways Code.
- (c) A violation of this section is an infraction. A second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

**Distribution:**

All Officers

**Reference/Sources:**

Sergeant Rick Davis,  
Traffic Services Unit



# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Support Operations Division

### Training Bulletin 21-017

December 21, 2021

## TRESPASS ARREST AUTHORIZATION AGREEMENT FORMS

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The purpose of this bulletin is to provide officers with information about the use of department's Trespass Arrest Authorization Agreement.

#### **Noted Updates/Changes:**

*"Businesses within a shared complex or with a shared or common parking lot are not eligible unless all the businesses are closed, posted as "No Trespassing," and a form for each such business has been separately submitted. Subjects contacted in the shared parking lot/areas that are not posted 'No Trespassing' will be advised to leave the premises unless involved in other criminal activity."*

*"Multi-unit or gated residential properties are not eligible."*

All requests and submissions for Trespass Arrest Authorizations Agreement Forms will be vetted through the Neighborhood Policing Team's officers. The Neighborhood Policing Team will determine the validation of the form prior to accepting and submitting them.

#### **Effective Date:**

Form must be filled out every 30 days unless otherwise stated for the following types of properties:

- Vacant residential property
- Other types of public lands and/or businesses

Form must be filled out every 12 months unless otherwise stated for the following types of properties:

- Closed to the public (undeveloped land or vacant commercial properties)

#### **For the form to be valid:**

##### **Business/residential/undeveloped land/ vacant lot property located at:**

- Business must not be where a twenty four hour business is located
  - For example, in the same parking lot as a 7-11.
- Can only be utilized for individual addresses and each address needs its own form filled out.
  - For example, cannot be utilized for addresses in a range of numbers such as 3100-3600 Main Street.
- Cannot be utilized for apartment/condominium complexes.
- Cannot be utilized for places typically open to the public in which typical public business would occur.
- "No Trespassing" signage for land, lots, allowed residential addresses and businesses must be properly posted.

**California Penal Code 602 (inclusive):**

*"If such person refuses to leave, or returns thereafter, I authorize the Oceanside Police Department to act as my agent for the purposes of enforcing any law violations on the property pursuant to."*

- Officers can act as an agent for enforcement of PC 602. As the agent, there is authorization given by the owner, owner's agent, manger or tenant of the real property located at the address to the Oceanside Police Department to arrest, remove, or advise any person present on the property without lawful business during the applicable period.
  - On first call/contact, verbal warning to subject is given
  - On second call/contact, enforcement for PC 602 can be taken
- -Property owners must desire prosecution and by signing the form they understand that it is their duty to cooperate in the prosecution of all persons who trespass on their property. The obligation includes testifying in open court if and when any case is to proceed to trial.
  
- -Liability concerns must be noted by the property owners.

**Distribution:**

All Members

**Reference/Sources:**

Nelson Candelario  
Deputy City Attorney

Officer Ashley Witherspoon  
Neighborhood Policing Team