



SHERIFF'S PERSONNEL SHALL UNDERSTAND THE PROVISIONS OF THE OFFICE'S POLICY MANUAL PERTAINING TO RACIAL AND IDENTITY PROFILING ACT (RIPA) COMPLIANCE.

Sworn personnel must have a complete understanding of Sheriff's Office policy regarding Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) compliance. Sworn personnel shall be familiar with the policy and what it contains. Sheriff's Policy 431 establishes the Sheriff's Office policy regarding Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) compliance. The following are excerpts from that policy. All affected personnel must be familiar with the entire Policy as stated in the Sheriff's Office Policy Manual.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions relate to terms used within this policy:

- ✓ **Sworn personnel:** Any deputy sheriff or higher ranking sworn personnel working outside a

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Sheriff's Office Motorcycle Patrol



FROM THE TRAINING MANAGER

Why should I become a trainer?

Have you considered becoming a trainer within the Sheriff's Office? Perhaps you have, but never pursued it or maybe you haven't explored the idea at all. There are several reasons why becoming a trainer can be a rewarding and fulfilling career choice. Here are a few:

Make a difference: As a trainer, you have the opportunity to help people learn and grow, both personally and professionally. By sharing your knowledge and expertise, you can help others develop new skills, overcome challenges, and achieve their goals.

Continuous learning: As a trainer, you are constantly learning and staying up-to-date with the latest research, trends, and best practices in your field. This keeps your own knowledge and skills sharp and allows you to provide the most current and relevant information to your learners.

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CODE OF ETHICS

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

I WILL keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

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

I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice. I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

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custodial setting.

- ✓ **Stop:** Any detention by a peace officer of a person, or any peace officer interaction with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search, including a consensual search, of the person's body or property in the person's possession or control.
- ✓ **Detention:** A seizure of a person by a peace

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Christina Corpus, Sheriff

Sergeant Jason Leone, Training Manager

Lance Bayer, Editor

officer that results from physical restraint, unequivocal verbal commands, or words or conduct by a peace officer that would result in a reasonable person believing that they are not free to leave or otherwise disregard the officer.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office (SMCSO) to collect and report data to the California Department of Justice in accordance with RIPA, which requires deputies and higher ranking sworn personnel to complete an entry for each individual detained or searched during a call for service or self-initiated activity.

PROCEDURE

SMCSO personnel shall not use or release any RIPA data unless authorization has been given by the Sheriff or designee. Sworn personnel shall:

- ✓ Complete a RIPA entry for every individual detained and/or searched. Only one RIPA entry is required for each detainee. When two or more reporting agencies are involved in a stop, only the primary agency shall submit a report. The primary agency is the agency with investigative jurisdiction based on local, county, or state law or applicable interagency agreement or memoranda of understanding. If there is uncertainty as to the primary agency, the agencies shall agree on which agency is the primary agency for reporting purposes. When two or more SMCSO deputies or sworn personnel are involved in a stop, the sworn personnel member with the greatest level of engagement with the person stopped is responsible for completing the RIPA entry. If a stop is done in conjunction with a reporting agency and an agency that is not subject to the reporting requirements of this chapter, the reporting agency is required to submit data on the stop, even if it is not the primary agency responsible for the stop.
- ✓ Include, at a minimum, the following reporting information for each stop:
 - The time, date, and location of the stop.
 - The reason for the stop.
 - The result of the stop, such as no action, warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest.
 - If a warning or citation was issued, the warning provided or violation cited.
 - If an arrest was made, the offense charged.
 - The perceived race or ethnicity, gender, and approximate age of the person stopped, provided that the identification of these characteristics shall be based on the observation and perception of the deputy making the stop, and the information shall not be requested from the person stopped. For motor vehicle stops, this paragraph only applies to the

driver, unless any actions specified under section 431.4 f.1 apply in relation to a passenger, in which case the characteristics specified in this paragraph shall also be reported for him or her.

- Actions taken by the deputy or other sworn personnel member during the stop, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Whether the deputy or other sworn personnel member asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided.
 - Whether the deputy or other sworn personnel member searched the person or any property, and, if so, the basis for the search and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any.
 - Whether the deputy or other sworn personnel member seized any property and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property.

SMCSO personnel shall not report the name, address, social security number, or other unique personal identifying information of persons stopped, searched, or subjected to a property seizure, for purposes of this section.

Complete the RIPA entries by the end of the shift on which the stop was made, unless exigent circumstances preclude doing so. In such circumstances, a supervisor shall be notified, and the data shall be completed as soon as practicable.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR A RIPA ENTRY

Per California Code of Regulations Title 11, Chapter 19, Article 4, Section 999.227, the following interactions do not require a RIPA entry:

- ✓ Crowd control or contacts made during public safety evacuations (e.g., natural disasters, critical incidents).
- ✓ Contacts made during active shooter incidents.
- ✓ Contacts made during security screenings required of all persons entering a building or event.
- ✓ Traffic control of vehicles due to a traffic accident or emergency situation that requires that vehicles are stopped for public safety purposes.
- ✓ Absent additional law enforcement actions, contacts made during routine traffic control, sobriety checkpoints, or other situations in which the contact is the result of a blanket regulatory activity or neutral formula not based on individualized suspicion or personal characteristics.

There are multiple further conditions governing which stops are reportable or not, including:

- ✓ Peace officers shall not complete a RIPA entry for passengers in vehicles subject to a stop unless the passenger is observed or suspected of violating the Vehicle Code or any other applicable law or ordinance or the passenger is subjected to certain specified actions;
- ✓ Interactions during which persons are detained at a residence only so that officers may check for proof of age for purposes of investigating underage drinking;
- ✓ Interactions that take place with a person in his or her residence who is the subject of a warrant or search condition;
- ✓ Interactions that take place with a person in his or her residence who is the subject of home detention or house arrest while an officer is on home detention or house arrest assignment;
- ✓ Reporting certain stops of students at a K-12 public school. ☆

A DETENTION WAS UNLAWFULLY PROLONGED AFTER AN OFFICER TOOK A POLICE CANINE AROUND THE SUSPECT'S VEHICLE DURING A STOP FOR A TRAFFIC VIOLATION.

A police officer was on duty when he observed a black pickup truck move abruptly from one lane of a roadway into an adjacent lane. There was a vehicle in that lane, and the driver had to brake hard in order to avoid a collision. The officer believed that the driver of the pickup truck had violated Vehicle Code section 22107, which prohibits unsafe turning movements. The officer also had spoken previously to an undercover officer in his department who told him that a pickup truck matching the truck he observed had been "acting suspiciously" at a certain motel with a reputation for drug trafficking. The undercover officer did not provide any further details.

The officer who observed the traffic violation was driving a patrol car accompanied by his certified narcotics-detection police canine. The officer initiated a traffic stop of the truck, which pulled over and stopped.

When the officer initiated contact with the driver, he asked him for his driver's license, which he provided. The officer then asked the driver about whether he was on probation or parole, whether he was a narcotics or sex registrant, whether he had any needles or sharp objects in the truck, and whether he had any weapons or drugs in the truck.

After about four or five minutes had elapsed since the initial stop, the officer ordered the driver out of the vehicle. When the driver asked whether he was going to be patted down, the officer told him that he could not do the patdown until another officer arrived. He told the driver to sit on the curb.

When the driver asked the officer why he was pulled over and what was going on, the officer responded, "I'll get to that. I'll tell you shortly," or something to that effect.

After the fill officer arrived, the first officer told the driver that he was pulled over

OUR MISSION AND VISION

As stewards of our community, we envision a world where all humanity is valued and respected. We recognize our role as leaders in this effort and commit to seeking creative and effective ways to work with and listen to the needs of our residents, businesses, and stakeholders. We do this with the passion to preserve safety for all who live, visit, or work in San Mateo County.

DIGNITY ❖ COMPASSION ❖ RESPECT

THE BOTTOM LINE

People First – Service Above Self

because he made an abrupt lane change and that the vehicle behind him had to slam on the brakes. When the officer conducted the pat-down search, he did not notice anything illegal.

After about seven and a half minutes had elapsed since the initial stop, the officer told the driver that he was a police canine handler and had the right to take his canine around the driver's pickup. The driver refused to give permission for the officer to search the interior of the truck and the officer responded to the effect: "It really doesn't matter. You don't have to say yes or no. It really doesn't matter what you think. I have the right to do this."

The officer made several orbits around the truck with his canine. After about 11 minutes and 54 seconds had elapsed since the initial stop, the dog alerted to an area underneath the truck.

In the case of People v. Gyorgy, the California Court of Appeal ruled that the search by the canine violated the Fourth Amendment rights of the driver.

In its written decision, the Court first stated, "The Fourth Amendment protects the right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable searches and seizures. A traffic stop constitutes a 'seizure' of 'persons' within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, but where the police have probable cause to

believe that a traffic violation has occurred, the seizure is constitutionally reasonable. Nevertheless, a traffic stop that is lawful at its inception can violate the Fourth Amendment if its manner of execution unreasonably infringes interests protected by the Constitution. A police stop exceeding the time needed to handle the matter for which the stop was made violates the Constitution's shield against unreasonable seizures."

The Court continued, "A seizure for a traffic violation justifies a 'relatively brief encounter' for police investigation of the traffic violation. The tolerable duration of police inquiries in the traffic-stop context is determined by the seizure's 'mission'—to address the traffic violation that warranted the stop and attend to related safety concerns. Because addressing the infraction is the purpose of the stop, it may last no longer than is necessary to effectuate that purpose. Authority for the seizure thus ends when tasks tied to the traffic infraction are—or reasonably should have been—completed."

The Court further stated, "The United States Supreme Court has identified tasks that are part of an officer's mission during a stop for a traffic violation: Beyond determining whether to issue a traffic ticket, an officer's mission includes ordinary inquiries incident to the traffic stop.

Typically such inquiries involve checking the driver's license, determining whether there are outstanding warrants against the driver, and inspecting the automobile's registration and proof of insurance. The temporary detention may also include a criminal history check, which is done by consulting an in-car computer terminal or radioing dispatch. And although not specifically compelled by law, certain other steps customarily taken as matters of good police practice are no less intimately related to the citation process: for example, the officer will usually discuss the violation with the motorist and listen to any explanation the latter may wish to offer. These tasks are included within the officer's mission during a traffic stop because

they serve the same objective as enforcement of the traffic code: ensuring that vehicles on the road are operated safely and responsibly. An officer may also require a lawfully stopped driver to exit the vehicle for officer safety to complete his traffic stop mission."

The Court also noted, "On-scene investigation into other crimes, however, detours from the traffic stop's mission. So too do safety precautions taken in order to facilitate such detours. While an officer may conduct certain unrelated checks during an otherwise lawful traffic stop the officer may not do so in a way that prolongs the stop, absent the reasonable suspicion ordinarily demanded to justify detaining an individual." ☆

FROM THE RANGEMASTER

Proper Staging of a Tourniquet

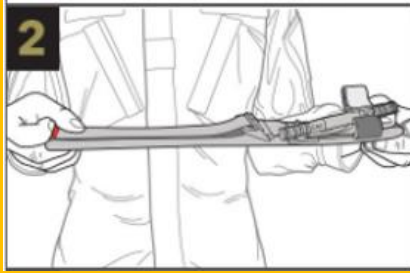
Hello everyone,

This month we would like to go over the proper staging of a tourniquet. Our issued tourniquet is the North American Rescue tourniquet. This tourniquet has been proven reliable by medical professionals and the U.S. Army's Institute of Surgical Research. We should all be carrying one of these tourniquets while on duty. Since it is part of our equipment belt, it's important to check our equipment regularly to make sure it is functioning and to make sure we know how to properly use it. Please take a moment to properly check your tourniquet and "stage" it correctly. With tourniquet application, every second counts and having a properly "staged" tourniquet will help save precious seconds in the event you have to use it.

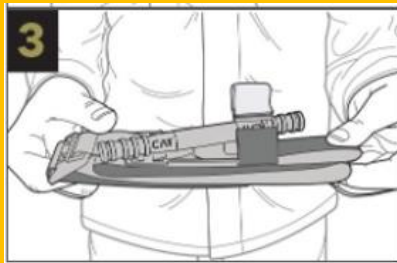
Here is an example of how to stage a Combat Application Tourniquet® (C-A-T) in the quick launch configuration. Simply follow the steps shown below if using this type of tourniquet.



Pass the red tip through the slit in the buckle. Pull 8" of band through, fold it back and adhere the band to itself.



Flatten the loop formed by the band. Place the buckle in the middle of the flattened band.



Fold the C-A-T® in half placing the buckle at one end. The C-A-T® is now ready to be placed in your medical kit.

- Sgt. David Weidner

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Flexibility: Many trainers work in a variety of settings, and have a choice in what subject matter they choose to become a trainer in. This provides the flexibility to choose the setting and discipline that best suits your interests and lifestyle.

Job stability: With the demand for skilled trainers always present, career experience in training can provide job stability and security depending on the situation. With a multitude of classes and courses available to develop your training skills, you can build your resume for today and beyond.

Personal growth: Becoming a trainer can also be a way to challenge yourself and grow both personally and professionally. As you work with learners from different backgrounds and with different learning styles, you will develop your communication and interpersonal skills.

Career advancement: As a trainer, you may be better prepared for career advancement opportunities, such as moving into leadership or supervisory roles within our organization. In some instances, trainers receive incentive pay as well.

Hopefully some of these benefits resonate with you if you've ever thought about becoming a trainer at the Sheriff's Office, or in your personal life. Most people already possess the ability to become effective trainers, but only a few people actually step forward and commit to it. If you have any questions about becoming a trainer here, please feel free to reach out to me or your direct supervisor. We're always seeking motivated trainers in a diverse pool of topics.

- Sgt. Jason Leone