



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-01

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: 1/4/2023

Subject: Identity Theft Resource Center (ITRC)

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Williams #5221".

Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

A joint effort between the Carlsbad Police Department and the Identity Theft Resource Center (ITRC) to assist the identity theft/fraud victims referred to the Carlsbad PD.

DEFINITION:

As the national leader on identity crime, the ITRC can provide comprehensive, step-by-step remediation planning that would best suit the needs to victims of identity theft and fraud who contact the Carlsbad Police Department directly for assistance. The Carlsbad Police Department has the ability to provide a police report, as needed, for victims to use to remediate their cases and will follow its protocols to investigate identity theft matters.

PROCEDURES:

Carlsbad Police Department will:

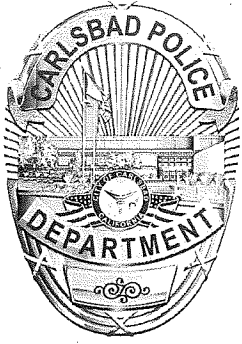
- Refer identity theft and fraud victims to the ITRC for comprehensive step-by step remediation assistance (estimated 500 cases/year).
- Provide feedback regarding identity theft issues impacting victims/constituents in Carlsbad.

ITRC will:

- Serve as a direct referral source for identity-related compromises and misuse.
- Provide feedback regarding identity theft-related training to the Carlsbad Police Department's staff as requested.
- ITRC will provide regular reporting to the Carlsbad Police Department regarding the number of victims referred from their agency, types of identity misuse and scams being experienced by victims residing in the Carlsbad Police Departments jurisdiction.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

ITRC website www.idtheftcenter.org, email itrc@idtheftcenter.org, phone 1-888-400-5530



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-02

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: 01/24/2023

Subject: AMENDMENT TO CALIFORNIA VEHICLE CODE FOR "JAYWALKING"

William S #5221
Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

California Assembly Bill 2147 – "The Freedom to Walk Act," became effective on January 1st, 2023. The law amended the California Vehicle Code, essentially legalizing "jaywalking" (CVC 21955) under certain circumstances. This training bulletin will serve as a training tool to inform staff of the effective changes.

RELEVANT STATUTES:

1. California Vehicle Code 21955

(a) 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.

(b) (1) A peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, **shall not stop a pedestrian for a violation of subdivision (a) unless a reasonably careful person would realize there is an immediate danger of a collision with a moving vehicle or other device moving exclusively by human power** (*Emphasis added*).

(2) This subdivision does not relieve a pedestrian from the duty of using due care for their safety.

(3) This subdivision does not relieve a driver of a vehicle from the duty of exercising due care for the safety of any pedestrian within the roadway.

(Amended by Stats. 2022, Ch. 957, Sec. 11. (AB 2147) Effective January 1, 2023.)

2. California Vehicle Code 21950

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

The new law does not give pedestrians the right to dismiss their duties of care. They must still cross safely rather than walking into the path of an oncoming vehicle. It is still illegal for a pedestrian to unnecessarily stop traffic while using a crosswalk or while crossing a street in an unmarked area.

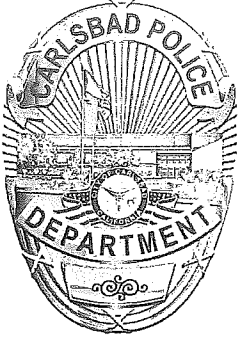
Additionally, the change in law does not allow for individuals to cross a street where signs explicitly prohibit crossing traffic (California Vehicle Code 21461a).

REFERENCES:

CALIFORNIA VEHICLE CODE

DIVISION 11. RULES OF THE ROAD [21000 - 23336], CHAPTER 5. Pedestrians' Rights and Duties [21949 - 21971]

(Chapter 5 enacted by Stats. 1959, Ch. 3.)



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

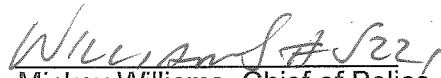
Department Training Bulletin

#2023-03

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: 1/27/2023

Subject: At Risk Missing Persons


Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

To clearly determine when a missing person or run away juvenile should be entered into MUPS or listed as "At Risk".

DEFINITION:

Missing Person - Any person whose whereabouts are unknown to the reporting party, and/or 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
- A child kept by a parent in violation of the law (Penal Code § 277 et seq.).

Missing person also includes any child who is:

- Missing voluntarily or involuntarily
- 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 – At risk means there is evidence of, or there are indications of any of the following:

- A missing person who is the victim of a crime or foul play.
- A missing person and in need of medical attention.
- A missing person with no pattern of running away or disappearing.
- A missing person who may be a victim of parental abduction.
- A missing person who is mentally impaired (cognitively impaired/developmentally disabled)

Per the definitions listed above – drug use alone does not automatically mean that a missing person is at risk. However, often drug use does lend to behavior that may fall into a category

listed. For additional information please refer to Department Policy 332 and 14215 Penal Code.

PROCEDURES:

Members of this department shall accept any report, including any telephonic report, of a missing person, including runaways, without delay and shall give priority to the handling of these reports over the handling of reports related to crimes involving property.

The required actions include the following:

- Make an assessment of reasonable steps to be taken to locate the person
- If the missing person is under 16-years of age, or there is evidence the person is at-risk, the Department shall broadcast over the radio a "be-on-the-lookout" transmission without delay within this jurisdiction.

If the missing person is under 16 or there is evidence that the person may be at risk, the reports must also be forwarded within no more than 24 hours to the jurisdiction of the agency where the missing person was last seen. (Penal Code § 14205(c)).

If a missing person is under 18 years of age and at risk or under 16 years of age and missing for more than 14 days, the handling detective shall immediately submit to the dentist, physician/surgeon, or medical facility the signed request for dental or skeletal Xrays or both (Cal. Penal Code § 14206(a)(2)).

School Notification:

Education Code § 49068.6 requires law enforcement to notify the school in which the missing child is enrolled. The school shall "flag" a missing child's record and immediately notify law enforcement of an inquiry or request for the missing child's records.

DNA Sample Collection:

- In any case in which a report is taken concerning a person missing under high risk circumstances, the assigned detective shall, within no more than 30 days, inform the parents or other appropriate relatives that they may give a voluntary sample for DNA testing or may collect a DNA sample from a personal item belonging to the missing person, if available (Penal Code §14250(c)).

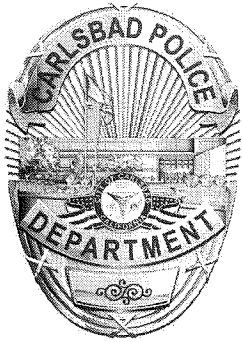
- (c) After 30 days, the reporting officer or assigned detective shall verify the status of the missing person. If still missing, the DNA sample and a copy of the original report and any supplemental reports shall be sent to the Department of Justice for testing and inclusion in the DNA database.

Missing

Missing Persons Located:

The investigation may be concluded when the missing person is located or when another agency accepts the case and formally assumes the investigative responsibilities.

If a missing person is located, Communications Division personnel must ensure that a teletype is sent within 24hours to the Department of Justice noting that information.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-04

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: MARCH 20, 2023

Subject: CMC 11.32.030 "Access to City Restrooms"

Williams #5221
Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

To provide officers with clear direction on the application of Carlsbad Municipal Code 11.32.030 regarding access to restrooms based on sex and gender identity.

STATUTE:

Carlsbad Municipal Code Section 11.32.030, subsection 24, provides that within any park or beach, "[n]o person who is over six years of age shall enter or use any water closet, restroom, dressing room or other facility designated for exclusive use by persons of the opposite sex in a public park or beach."

GUIDANCE:

To ensure continued compliance with state and federal law, the City Attorney's Office advises interpreting the word "sex" as including gender identity and gender expression consistent with other state laws, including Government Code Section 12926 and Civil Code Section 51. ("Gender expression" means a person's gender-related appearance and behavior whether or not stereotypically associated with the person's assigned sex at birth.)

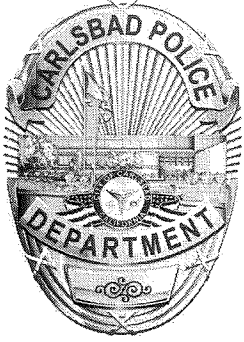
Therefore, this section would not prohibit a person from using a facility such as a restroom or locker room that corresponds to their gender identity.

Note: This does not render the law unenforceable. If an officer responds to a call for service or observes what they believe to be a violation of the law, they should conduct a complete and thorough investigation by gathering relevant information and, if reasonable suspicion exists and a detention is determined to be lawful and necessary, the officer should continue to perform their duties to ensure the safety and well-being of all citizens is upheld.

If, during an investigation, officers are able to establish how the subject identifies (gender identity or gender expression), they should use this information to determine if a violation of the

law has occurred. If a violation is confirmed, and probable cause exists, an arrest and/or citation would be warranted.

Should officers be dispatched to a call to investigate a possible violation of the above code, a supervisor *shall* accompany the officer(s) to aide in any potential challenges that may arise.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-05

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: MARCH 20, 2023

Subject: GUIDANCE ON FORCE CONSIDERATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES OR DEMONSTRATIONS

WILLIAMS #5221

Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

This document is designed to provide guidance for force considerations while responding to public assemblies or demonstrations in an effort to protect life and property, while preserving peace and constitutional rights.

APPLICABLE SITUATIONS:

Individuals or groups present in public generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest, or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters when certain facts are present (i.e. declaration of an unlawful assembly). However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed or the identity of the parties involved.

Generally speaking, behavior at a public demonstration fits into three categories:

1. Lawful, constitutionally protected actions/speech
2. Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts)
3. Rioting (see Penal Code section 404)

The above categories might all be present at the same event, even at the same time. This notion causes department members to implement strategies and tactics that are adaptive to the present challenge(s). What is lawful/ethical in one scenario might not be applicable to another. (471.3 P&P)

EVENT TYPES:

Public demonstrations typically fall into one of two categories: *Spontaneous Events* and *Pre-planned Events*.

Spontaneous event considerations (471.4 P&P) – Spontaneous events can be difficult to handle because intelligence is often lacking. Initial responding officers should seek to gather as much information as possible to aid in formulating the best possible response for the immediate as well as sustained timeframe. Below is a list of conditions to consider:

- Location
- Number of participants (attempt to ID persons of influence within the group)
- Apparent purpose of the event
- Any indicators of potential criminal or disruptive activity
- Community impact (i.e. traffic considerations, public/private resources involved)
- Deployment logistics (CP, TSA, tools to employ)

As the event evolves, supervisors should constantly assess their response and adjust their efforts accordingly. Strong communication is key, and relaying (both up and down the chain-of-command) relevant information in a timely manner should be at the forefront of a leader's mind.

Once enough information is developed, field leaders should begin to treat the spontaneous gathering as a pre-planned event.

Pre-planned event considerations (471.5 P&P)- For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events. All sources of information should be utilized. This includes (but is not limited to):

- Open-source information (news reports, public announcements, sponsored event adverts)
- Social media accounts (individuals, organizations, community forums)
- Partner/neighboring agencies (LECC)
- Information obtained directly from the event organizer
- Other departments within the city

Personnel tasked with planning a response to a pre-planned event should use the above sourced information to develop a proportionate response (to include staffing considerations). That response should be clearly outlined in a standardized operational plan.

USE OF FORCE CONSIDERATIONS (471.7 P&P):

The use of force during a first amendment assembly is governed by current department policy and applicable law. The requirements for using force do not change (i.e. become more or less restrictive) based on the activity surrounding the acute event being addressed. However, newly enacted legislation has specifically addressed the application of certain devices and techniques during these types of events. The following list provides a quick reference for force option considerations during such events:

- De-escalation techniques should be employed (when reasonable) prior to engaging in other forms of force.
- Prior to using force (when reasonable), officers should give subjects orders to disperse and provide for a reasonable amount of time to disperse.

- Control Devices (including OC spray) should be directed towards individuals and not toward groups or crowds. Officers shall minimize incidental impact of their tools on unintended targets.
- Kinetic energy projectiles (KEPs) and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for the use of these items during a crowd control event if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).
- When force options are utilized, they shall be used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat.
- Officers should make a reasonable effort to extract individuals in distress and promptly provide medical assistance when reasonable and safe to do so.
- Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used solely for the following violations:
 - Curfew violations
 - Verbal threats
 - Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive
- **ONLY AN INCIDENT COMMANDER CAN AUTHORIZE THE USE OF TEAR GAS (471.8(k))**

REPORTING CONSIDERATIONS (471.8.1 P&P)

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident. The use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents for crowd control purposes must be completed and published on the department's website within 60 days of each incident pursuant to Penal Code section 13652.1.

MEDIA ACCESS (471.10 P&P):

If supervisors/commanders do any of the following:

- close the immediate area surrounding any command post (emergency or otherwise),
- establish a police line (i.e. skirmish line)
- perform a rolling closure at a demonstration
- disperse a march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged in a protected activity pursuant to the First Amendment,

the supervisor/commander shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 409.7 relating to media access.

Media personnel are authorized to enter and remain in areas closed to the public so long as they are gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public.

Additionally, media personnel shall not be cited for failure to disperse, violations of curfew, or PC 148 while performing their duties.

Note: 409.7 PC does not give media personnel permission to engage in unlawful activity and law enforcement personnel are not prevented from enforcing other applicable laws. If a member of the media is detained, they shall be permitted to contact a supervisor immediately for the purposes of challenging the detention (unless circumstances make it impossible to do so).

DEMOBILIZATION (471.11 P&P):

When appropriate, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should implement a phased and orderly withdrawal of law enforcement resources. All relieved personnel should promptly complete any required reports, including use of force reports, and account for all issued equipment and vehicles to their supervisors prior to returning to normal operational duties.

AFTER ACTION CONSIDERATIONS (471.12.1 P&P):

The Incident Commander should work with City legal counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

- Date, time, and description of the event
- Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)
- Problems identified
- Significant events
- Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

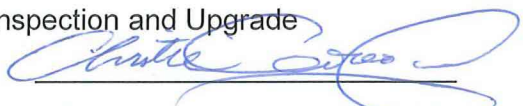
#2023-06

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: April 14, 2023

Subject: FIREARMS SAFETY

Topic: SIG SAUER P320 – Carry Suspended Pending Inspection and Upgrade


Christie Calderwood, Acting Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

This training bulletin aims to protect Carlsbad Police Department members and the public from potential injury resulting from a SIG SAUER P320 defect.

Effective immediately, officers shall only carry the SIG SAUER P320 for duty, backup, or off-duty carry after it has been inspected and upgraded by SIG SAUER. Officers wishing to carry the SIG SAUER P320 on-duty or off-duty with department approval must have the weapon inspected by range staff and provide proof of the applicable SIG SAUER P320 upgrade.

BACKGROUND:

A law enforcement agency recently had an errant discharge from a SIG SAUER P320. The weapon was secured in a duty belt holster when it discharged. The officer was preparing to start their shift and had their duty belt on their vehicle's front seat, and the belt fell to the vehicle's floorboard. The officer picked the duty belt up off the floorboard to secure the front buckle on the duty belt when the SIG SAUER P320 discharged inside the holster. The firearm remained secure in the holster when it went off. The officer did not pull the trigger, which was not accessible while secured in the holster. The officer was not injured.

Further inquiry into the SIG SAUER P320 has revealed that numerous agencies and individuals nationwide have stopped carrying the SIG SAUER P320 due to sporadic discharges from firearms secured in the holster and not being manipulated. Several injuries have resulted. Irregular discharges are a known issue and continue to be a concern for the SIG SAUER P320 without an upgrade.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Weapons Training Unit recommends that department members who own a SIG SAUER P320 contact SIG SAUER utilizing the following link [P320 Voluntary Upgrade Program | SIG SAUER](#). SIG SAUER will provide or verify your P320 upgrade at no additional cost.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-07

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date:

Subject: Hi-Low Audible Warning/Evacuation Sound

Williams #5221
Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE

To familiarize officers with the new Hi-Lo audible evacuation warning system in the event of natural disasters, critical incidents, and extreme emergencies.

DEFINITION

Siren: An audible warning device that produces the readily recognizable warning sound identified with emergency vehicles. Wail and Yelp sirens are the only approved siren sounds for code-3 emergency vehicle response.

Hi-Lo Audible Warning (HLAW): A non-siren sound alternating between a fixed high and a fixed low frequency. A Hi-Lo audible warning sound may only be used to notify the public of an immediate evacuation order in case of an emergency and is not a siren.

The HLAW button will be added to the emergency control head and labeled "HI/LO."

APPLICABLE SITUATIONS

The Hi-Lo audible warning (HLAW) may be used to alert specific communities during emergency evacuation orders per 27002 California Vehicle Code. The HLAW is an indicator to people in a specific area that they are in imminent danger. This sound should only be used to convey the need to evacuate immediately. Indiscriminate or misuse of the HLAW may reduce the public's awareness of the warning's identifiable sound and purpose and is therefore prohibited. The HLAW device should only be used with supervisor's approval.

The HLAW shall not be used while driving in Code 3 emergency capacity (per 27002 CVC) and is not legally considered a siren, per California law. All traffic laws must be obeyed while using the HLAW. If a Code 3 emergency response is necessary to drive in an emergency capacity, then wail or yelp are the only approved Code 3 sirens.

While using the HLAW, emergency overhead lights shall be activated to assist in warning of danger.

PRE-RECORDED AUDIBLE MESSAGING

This is the Carlsbad Police Department. This area is under an evacuation order. Please evacuate immediately. Failure to evacuate could result in a loss of life.

(Spanish) Este es el departamento de policia del la ciudad de Carlsbad. Esta area esta baja orden de evacuacion. Por favor evacue inmediateamente. Falla de evacuar podria resultar en muerte.

STATUES

Per 13 CCR 1029.2 Hi-Lo Audible Warning Sound Requirements:

- 1) The activation switch shall be clearly marked as "Hi-Lo" on a control panel

Per 13 CCR 1029.4 Hi-Lo Audible Warning Sound Public Education & Authorized User Training

- a) Public education events, public notices on websites, and public notices to media outlets
- b) The authorized user shall train personnel in the proper use of the Hi-Lo Audible Warning sound and the importance of warning against the indiscriminate use of the device so as to prevent the reduction of the effectiveness of the uniquely identifiable sound when used to warn the public.

Per CVC 27002

(a) No vehicle, except an authorized emergency vehicle, shall be equipped with, nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren except that an authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren meeting requirement established by the department.

(b) An authorized emergency vehicle may also be equipped with a Hi-Lo audible warning sound, meeting requirements established by the department.

(c) A Hi-Lo warning sound may only be used to notify the public of an immediate evacuation in case of an emergency and is not a siren. For the purposes of Section 21055, a Hi-Lo shall not be used in lieu of a siren if the sounding of a siren is reasonably necessary pursuant to that section.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY EVACUATION PLANNING

MULTI-AGENCY COMMITTEE



Hi-Lo Audible Warning Sound County Wide Informational Sheet

Evacuation Hi-Lo Audible Warning (HLAW) Policy Considerations:

The Hi-Lo audible warning (referred to as HLAW) may be used to alert specific communities during emergency evacuation orders per 27002 CVC. The HLAW is an indicator to people in a specific area that they are in imminent danger and should only be used to convey the need to evacuate immediately. Indiscriminate use of the HLAW may reduce the public's awareness of the warnings identifiable sound and purpose and is therefore prohibited.

The HLAW shall not be used while driving Code 3 (per 27002 CVC) and is not legally considered a siren. All traffic laws must be obeyed while using the HLAW. If a Code 3 response is necessary, use of the HLAW shall be discontinued, wail or yelp are the only approved Code 3 sirens.

While using the HLAW, emergency overhead lights shall be activated to assist in warning of danger.

Definition Update Considerations:

Siren: An audible warning device that produces the readily recognizable warning sound identified with emergency vehicles. Wail and Yelp sirens are the only approved siren sounds for code-3 response.

Hi-Lo Audible Warning (HLAW): A non-siren sound alternating between a fixed high and a fixed low frequency. A Hi-Lo audible warning sound may only be used to notify the public of an immediate evacuation order in case of an emergency and is not a siren.

Hi-Lo Audible Warning & Pre-Recorded Messaging for Patrol Vehicles (Recommend English & Spanish – County Wide):

This is the (Agency name). This area is under an evacuation order. Please evacuate immediately. Failure to evacuate could result in a loss of life.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY EVACUATION PLANNING

MULTI-AGENCY COMMITTEE



Este es el (nombre de agencia). Esta area esta baja orden de evacuacion. Por favor evacue inmediatamente. Falla de evacuar podria resultar en muerte.

Hi-Lo Statutory Requirements:

Per 13 CCR 1029.2 Hi-Lo Audible Warning Sound Requirements:

- 1) The activation switch shall be clearly marked as "Hi-Lo" on a control panel

Per 13 CCR 1029.4 Hi-Lo Audible Warning Sound Public Education & Authorized User Training

- a) Public education events, public notices on websites, and public notices to media outlets
- b) The authorized user shall train personnel in the proper use of the Hi-Lo Audible Warning sound and the importance of warning against the indiscriminate use of the device, so as to prevent the reduction of the effectiveness of the uniquely identifiable sound when used to warn the public.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-08

Distribution: All Sworn & Dispatch Personnel

Date: 06/28/2023

Subject: INSTALLATION OF AED CABINETS IN CITY PARKS

William S #5221

Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

On June 28, 2023, Automated External Defibrillator (AED) cabinets were installed throughout city parks to allow for better access in the event of an emergency. AED cabinets are locked and only accessible via code. This training bulletin will serve as a training tool to inform staff of the effective changes.

GUIDANCE:

Prior to June 28, 2023, park AEDs were not readily accessible to patrons or the public and were stored behind locked doors, only accessible by city staff when city staff was onsite. AED cabinets have been installed at the below locations and are accessible via code: **C159X**. Posted instructions prompt patrons and members of the public to dial 9-1-1 and report the emergency. If the situation calls for use of an AED City of Carlsbad Dispatch or NorthComm will issue the AED cabinet code to the caller and walk the person rendering first aid through the AED process.

All AED cabinets are equipped with Philips FRX AEDs. To operate the AEDs:

1. Press the **GREEN** ON/OFF button.
 - The FRx directs you to remove all clothes from the person's chest. If necessary, rip or cut off the clothing to bare the person's chest.
2. Follow the FRx's voice instructions.
 - Remove the SMART Pads II case from the carry case.
 - Peel off one pad.
 - The icons on the pads placement illustration of the FRx front panel will flash to help guide pad placement.
 - Place the pad on the patient's bare skin *exactly* as shown.
 - Press the adhesive portion of the pad down firmly.
 - Repeat with the other pad.

3. Press the flashing **ORANGE** shock button, if instructed.
 - As soon as the FRx detects the pads are attached to the patient, the pads icon turns off.
 - The FRx begins analyzing the patient's heart rhythm
NOTE: No one should be touching the patient. The CAUTION light begins flashing, as a reminder.

If a shock is needed:

- The CAUTION light stops flashing and stays on.
- The **ORANGE** shock button will begin to flash.
- The FRx will direct you to press the flashing, **ORANGE** button.
- Press the shock button for a shock to be administered
NOTE: Before you press the button, make sure no one is touching the patient.
- The FRx will administer the shock and inform you the shock has been delivered.
- The FRx will inform you it is safe to touch the patient and instruct you to begin CPR.
NOTE: The flashing, **BLUE** information button may be pressed for CPR guidance, if desired.

If a shock is not needed:

- The **BLUE** information button will come on, solid, to indicate it is safe to touch the patient.
- The FRx will direct you to perform CPR, if needed.
NOTE: CPR is not needed if the patient is moving or regaining consciousness.
- The FRx will advise you to press the flashing **BLUE** information button for CPR guidance, if desired.


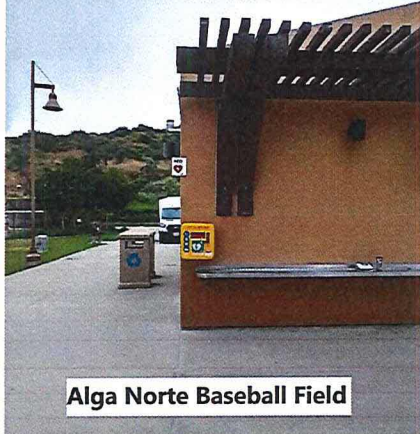


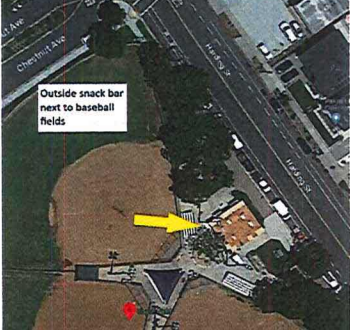



To treat infants and children:



1. Insert the Infant/Child Key into the slot at the top center of the front panel of the FRx.
 - The pink portion of the key pivots and fits into the slot, with the front of the key lying flat on the surface of the FRx so the infant/child pads placement illustration is visible.
NOTE: The back of the Infant/Child Key also has an illustration showing how to insert it.
2. Turn on the FRx and follow instruction to remove all clothing from the torso to bare both the chest and the back.
3. Place the pads on the child's front and back.
NOTE: It does not matter which pad is placed on the chest or back.

It does not matter whether the Infant/Child Key is inserted before or immediately after turning on the FRx, however, the key should be inserted before placing the pads on the patient.

With the infant/child key inserted, the FRx will announce "Infant/Child Mode" and automatically reduce the defibrillation energy from the adult dose to the child dose.

City of Carlsbad Park AED Locations

Park	AED Location	Access Code	AED Type	Map	Photo
Alga Norte	Snack Bar (next to the baseball field)	C159X	Philips FRX		 <p style="text-align: center;">Alga Norte Baseball Field</p>
Aviara	Food Facility (next to the overlook area)	C159X	Philips FRX		 <p style="text-align: center;">Aviara Food Serving Facility</p>
Chase Field	Snack Bar (next to the baseball field)	C159X	Philips FRX		 <p style="text-align: center;">Chase Field</p>
Poinsettia	Restroom (next to the soccer field)	C159X	Philips FRX		 <p style="text-align: center;">Poinsettia Park - playground/soccer field</p>

Park	AED Location	Access Code	AED Type	Map	Photo
Stagecoach	Snack Bar (next to the baseball field)	C159X	Philips FRX	 <p>Map showing the location of the AED (Snack Bar) next to the baseball field. A yellow arrow points to the location.</p>	 <p>Stagecoach baseball/soccer field</p>

REFERENCES:

- CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE - 1714.2
- CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE - 1797.196
- CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE – 104113
- CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE – 19300
- CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE - 116045



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-09

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: July 17, 2023

Subject: DV Supplemental update

Topic: Replacement of Domestic Violence Supplemental form

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Williams #5221".

Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this training bulletin is to notify personnel of a change to the San Diego County DV supplemental form.

BACKGROUND:

San Diego County Law Enforcement's response to domestic violence and children exposed to such violence will be a focused, coordinated community approach that emphasizes early intervention. As such, materials and resources used by patrol officers are ever evolving and updating.

GENERAL:

This training bulletin is an announcement that the previously utilized Domestic Violence supplemental form labeled "2019 San Diego Countywide Domestic Violence Supplemental" has been replaced by a new form labeled "2023 San Diego Countywide Domestic Violence Supplemental"

DIRECTION:

- Discard all previous versions of the 2019 San Diego Countywide Domestic Violence Supplemental.
- Utilize new 2023 San Diego Countywide Domestic Violence Supplemental
- Review Department Policy **320.2 (I)(d)**

Subsection I. Use of PC 13730 reports: ...6. DUTY TO ADVISE VICTIMS OF SAFETY INFORMATION...sub-section (d)
...COMPLETE THE COUNTY APPROVED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPLEMENTAL" 2-PAGE FORM. Law enforcement **shall** complete this form and attach it to each Domestic Violence incident report. This form is extremely helpful to prosecutors, assists them in making issuing decisions, and can serve as useful evidence in trial.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-10

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: JULY 26, 2023

Subject: LEGAL IMPLICATIONS FOR REMOVING ILLEGALLY PARKED VEHICLES
FOR COMMUNITY CARETAKING

William J. #521

Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

To provide officers with clear direction on the application of laws pertaining to towing vehicles for certain California Vehicle Code and Carlsbad Municipal Code violations following a recent court decision.

RELEVANT CASE LAW(S):

Coalition on Homelessness v. City and County of San Francisco, --- Cal.Rptr.3d ---- (2023)

S. Dakota v. Opperman (1976) 428 U.S. 364, 369, 96 S.Ct. 3092, 49 L.Ed.2d 1000 (Opperman))

LEGAL UPDATE REGARDING VEHICLE REMOVAL FOR PARKING CITATIONS:

Earlier this week, the California Court of Appeal issued a decision in *Coalition on Homelessness v City and County of San Francisco* (attached). The court considered whether warrantless tows are permissible under the vehicular community caretaking exception to the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement. The court concluded that the city and county of San Francisco failed to show that legally parked cars with unpaid parking tickets that present no threat to public safety and the efficient movement of vehicular traffic may be towed under that exception.

The court rejected the argument that the city's interest in deterring parking violations and nonpayment of parking fines justifies warrantless tows under the vehicular community caretaking exception. Notably, the court approved of a prior case, *Opperman*, which we have relied on for 72-hour tows. The court in *Coalition on Homelessness v City and County of San Francisco*, explained that *Opperman* supports the proposition that *illegally parked* (including in violation of city ordinances) cars may be towed under the community caretaking exception, but *not* that legally parked cars may be towed solely on unpaid tickets.

GUIDANCE TO PERSONNEL:

Officers should not utilize the community caretaking exception to justify the towing of vehicles simply for having numerous unpaid parking tickets. If a vehicle has multiple unpaid parking violations, but is otherwise legally parked, the vehicle shall not be removed, absent other violations justifying the removal of the vehicle.



CARLSBAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Department Training Bulletin

#2023-11

Distribution: All Sworn Personnel

Date: JULY 26, 2023

Subject: VERIFICATION OF VEHICLE REGISTRATION STATUS

William S #5221

Mickey Williams, Chief of Police

PURPOSE:

To notify Carlsbad Police personnel of statutory changes regarding the issuance of citations for violations of California Vehicle Code (Veh. Code) §5204.

BACKGROUND:

Senate Bill (SB) 1359 (2022) added a verification requirement to determine the registration status of the vehicle prior to issuing a citation for a violation of the requirement to attach the appropriate registration tabs.

Reference Veh. Code §§5204 and 40225

NEW INFORMATION:

Effective January 1, 2023, SB 1359 (2022) requires law enforcement officers or personnel authorized to enforce parking laws and regulations to verify the vehicle registration status using available Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) records prior to issuing a citation for violation of Vehicle Code §5204, which requires the display of current month and year registration tabs. A citation for a violation of Vehicle Code §5204 shall not be issued if the vehicle has current registration on file with the DMV. Refer to Vehicle Code §§5204 and 40225 for specific requirements.

GUIDANCE TO OFFICERS:

Prior to issuing a citation for a violation of CVC 5204, officers should verify the registration status of the subject vehicle through the DMV file, either through CAD or the CPD Dispatch Center. If an officer cannot confirm the registration status through the DMV system, a citation should not be issued.