

BRIEFING TRAINING

Instructor: Scott Mead

Date: 3/27/20

Time/Briefing: 2200 4B

Video/training discussed PD tactics: Yes | No

Video Link:

Summary / Documentation/Topics Covered

Self-Initiated: (11-95/10-95) Yes | No

Barricade: Vehicle/Residence Yes | No

Perimeter Discussed: Yes | No

Officer Ambushed: Yes | No

5150 Suspect: Yes | No

11550 Suspect: Yes | No

Pursuit Discussed: Yes | No

De-Escalation Discussed: Yes | No

Building Search: Yes | No

Less Lethal Discussed: Yes | No

Tactical Repositioning: Yes | No

PD Verbally ID Themselves: Yes | No

Medical Discussed: Yes | No

K-9 Discussed: Yes | No

Bear Cat Discussed: Yes | No

First Aid (Tactical): Yes | No

Active Shooter: Yes | No

CASE #

Additional information:

Policy, Procedure, Case Law Review

One Min Brief

Yes | No Document Attached

2020-10

Instructor Name: Scott Mead

Date: 3/27/20

Case Law

Yes | No Document Attached

Rodriguez Rule

Instructor Name:

Date:

SCPD Policy

Yes | No Document Attached

Instructor Name:

Date:

TRAINING FLASH

Yes | No Document Attached

Instructor Name: Scott Mead

Date: 3/27/20

OTHER

Yes | No Document Attached

Source/Topic: County Protocol for housing COVID-19 patients in local motels

Instructor Name: Scott Mead

Date: 3/27/20

Additional Information:





Santa Clara Police

Training Flash



Juvenile Fingerprint/Data Entry

Juvenile Fingerprint/Data Entry into CJIC Protocol for Santa Clara County Law Enforcement
Adopted by Santa Clara Police Chief's Association, March 2006.

Purpose:

The purpose of this protocol shall be to provide guidance to Santa Clara County law enforcement agencies in making informed decisions regarding the finger printing and data entry of juvenile offenders into the Criminal Justice Information Control (CJIC) data base.

Goal:

The goal of Santa Clara County law enforcement agencies shall be to minimize entry of unnecessary data and/or fingerprints of juvenile offenders into CJIC by outlining the circumstances under which such action should be taken.

Policy:

It shall be the policy of Santa Clara County law enforcement agencies to balance legal mandates, community safety, and the best interests of the juvenile when determining the fingerprinting and entry of data of juvenile offenders into CJIC,

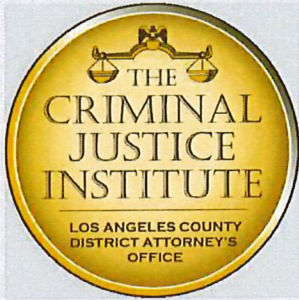
Procedures:

1. All juveniles who are arrested on any felony violation shall be fingerprinted using the LiveScan. Such action creates a Person File Number (PFN) in CJIC for the youthful offender and stores the juvenile's fingerprint images in the local Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), thereby maintaining a record of positive identification.
2. A juvenile arrested on a **misdemeanor** offense shall not be fingerprinted without a **compelling reason** unless the offense is one of the following:
 1. 243.4 (a) PC
 2. 243.4 (b) PC
 3. 243.4 (c) PC
 4. 243.4 (d) PC
 5. 243.4 (e) PC
 6. 243.4 (e) (1) PC
 7. 314.1 PC
 8. 314.2 PC
 9. 417 PC
- 3.
4. A law enforcement agency may not enter juvenile information into the CJIC database without positive identification by fingerprints verified through AFIS.
5. All juveniles who are arrested and fingerprinted must have their associated PFN and CEN number recorded on a Juvenile Contact Report (JCR) which is forwarded to the Juvenile Probation Department.

Chief Scott Vermeer
Chair, Police Chiefs' Association
of Santa Clara County

Date

4/4/06



JACKIE LACEY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

ONE MINUTE BRIEF

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NUMBER: 2020-10 DATE: 03-26-20 BY: Devallis Rutledge TOPIC: Receiving Stolen Vehicles

ISSUE: Is the offense of receiving a stolen vehicle valued at \$950 or less a Proposition 47 misdemeanor, or a felony “wobbler?”

When Proposition 47 made most theft offenses of property valued at \$950 or less misdemeanors, it also amended PC § 496(a), now making the buying, receiving, concealing, selling or withholding of known-stolen property valued at \$950 or less a misdemeanor. The California Supreme Court has held that this reduction also applies to theft-based convictions under VC § 10851. *People v. Page* (2017) 3 Cal.5th 1175, 1187.

PC § 496d separately makes buying, receiving, concealing, selling or withholding **vehicles** (or certain trailers or motorized construction equipment or vessels) a felony “wobbler.” Two appellate decisions previously ruled that although Proposition 47 did not specifically address this section, its misdemeanor reduction provisions should also apply to § 496d, making this crime a misdemeanor for low-value vehicles. *People v. Williams* (2018) 23 Cal.App.5th 641; *People v. Wehr* (2019) 41 Cal.App.5th 123. **These two decisions and their rationale have now been disapproved by the California Supreme Court.**

- Ernest Orozco pled guilty to a felony violation of PC § 496d, and later sought a reduction to misdemeanor under Proposition 47's provisions related to § 496(a). A unanimous California Supreme Court pointed out that the \$950 limit could not always fit the crime of receiving stolen vehicles, because stolen vehicles are often dismantled and their parts sold for more money than the vehicle itself might have been worth on the open market. And the court held that the clear language of the proposition supported neither Orozco's contention nor the rulings in *Williams* and *Wehr*:

*“Proposition 47 amended section 496(a) to require receipt of stolen property worth \$950 or less to be punished as a misdemeanor. **It did not add a similar provision to section 496d. Section 496d remains the same as it was prior to the enactment of Proposition 47.** It makes no reference to a value threshold below which receipt of a stolen vehicle must be punished as a misdemeanor. ...*

*“We hold that Proposition 47’s amendment to section 496(a) did not affect convictions for receiving stolen property [vehicles, trailers, etc.] under section 496d. ... We disapprove *People v. Wehr* and *People v. Williams* to the extent they are inconsistent with this opinion.”*

People v. Orozco (2020) ___ Cal.5th ___, S249495, Slip opn. at 5, 13, 11.

(Emphasis added; citations omitted.)

BOTTOM LINE: The crime of receiving a stolen vehicle under PC § 496d was not affected by Proposition 47, so it remains a felony “wobbler” offense, regardless of the value of the vehicle.

This information was current as of publication date. It is not intended as legal advice. It is recommended that readers check for subsequent developments, and consult legal advisors to ensure currency after publication. Local policies and procedures regarding application should be observed.

County of Santa Clara

Office of Supportive Housing
2310 N. 1st Street, Suite # 201
San Jose, CA 95131
(408) 278-6400 Main



Protocol for referrals to accommodations for people who are homeless in the following categories:

- Vulnerable Homeless Individuals
 - Vulnerable homeless individuals are the at risk population of older individuals with underlying medical conditions that are at high risk of death if they contract the virus
 - Active COVID-19
 - Persons Under Investigation (waiting test results)
1. Referrals for Vulnerable Homeless Individuals to be made by Valley Homeless Healthcare Program (VHHP) or Gardner Health Services (Gardner) following assessment of individuals in shelters or those backpack medicine or clinic clients.
VHHP and Gardner
 - a. Assess clients for vulnerability to COVID-19
 - b. Complete Referral form
 - c. Referrals prioritized and emailed to housing@eoc.sccgov.org Santa Clara County
 2. Emergency Operations Center (SCC EOC)
 - a. Coordinate site for client placement (consideration of location, functional and physical accommodation needs, the set-up of the facility). SCC EOC will discuss the client with medical provider and if applicable, the shelter provider to determine appropriateness of site placement
 - b. Email copy of referral and placement address to site service coordination staff
 - c. Call motel and advise of client arrival
 - d. Liaise with site services coordination staff to assist with check in of client to accommodation while practicing social distancing
 - e. Liaise with site service staff to monitor clients on regular basis and coordinate other services as necessary
 - f. Coordinate meal provision
 - g. Assist with coordination of transportation to location
 - h. Liaise with site service coordination staff who will provide clothing and supplies as needed
 - i. Healthcare provider (VHHP or GHS) will coordinate visits for assessment or care
 - j. If a vulnerable client in a motel develops active symptoms, they may need to shelter in place and the motel and client will follow protective guidelines.
 3. Referrals for Active COVID-19 and Persons Under Investigation will be taken from other medical providers in addition to VHHP and GFH following the same process (a.-h. above)
 - a. In addition to the above, motels will be advised of guidance for checking in clients, cleaning of rooms and interaction with clients.

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Guidance for Accommodation of People with Active COVID-19 in Motels Santa Clara County March 19, 2020

1. Motel staff should devise protocols to minimize contact with guests at all times, including check in. If contact is unavoidable, staff should wear surgical masks, gloves and eye protection if they are less than 6 feet from the guest and perform hand hygiene after checking in each guest. Staff and guests should stay 6 feet apart during interactions. Sanitize pens, counters and anything touched by the guest.
2. Guests should remain in their rooms except in order to attend medical appointments. While outside their room they must wear a mask.
3. Housekeeping activities by motel staff should be suspended.
 - a. Guests should be provided cleaning supplies and directed to maintain their own room and bathroom.
 - b. Bathroom supplies including soap, shampoo, toilet paper and tissues should be provided and can be left outside the room door for pickup by the guest.
 - c. Guests will set out their linens, towels, and clothing once a week. The county shall provide laundry service.
4. The county will be providing meal and delivery services for guests and meals should be left outside the room and the client advised to pick them up after the vendor has left.
5. If emergency maintenance must be performed in the room, the guest should leave the room and go outside and remain 6 feet away from other people, being always masked. Maintenance staff should wear mask, gown, eye protection and gloves to perform maintenance and then sanitize all equipment used to perform the maintenance. Routine cleaners are adequate.
6. Guests shall leave garbage outside the room daily and shall be left clean garbage bags each day. Staff shall wear gloves and an apron or gown when removing garbage bags. Staff shall perform hand hygiene after removing garbage.
7. When guest is ready to check-out, leave room vacant for at least 24 hours prior to cleaning. Upon cleaning, open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation. Cleaning can be provided by regular cleaning staff wearing gown and gloves. Staff should perform hand hygiene after cleaning.