

RESOLUTION NO: 2023- 8776

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT NEW PLUMAS COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES THROUGH LEXIPOL

WHEREAS, Plumas County personnel Rule 1.04 Department Rules provides the Chief Probation Officer to establish additional rules provided the County comply with the "meet and confer" obligation under California Government Code Section 3505; and

WHEREAS, during the Fiscal Year needs may arise to amend Plumas County's Policies; and

WHEREAS, these new Probation Department Policies and Procedures are needed for the day to day operations of this department; and

WHEREAS, this request was brought to the attention of County Counsel, Human Resources Director, and the Probation Association who approves of this resolution to adopt these Lexipol Policies and Procedures; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Plumas County Board of Supervisors as follows:

Approve this Resolution to adopt new Plumas County Probation Department Policies and Procedures according to Lexipol as follows:

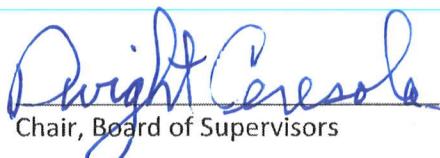
Policies: 201, 204, 205, 206, 308, 313, 314, 316, 319, 321, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 510, 511, 512, 600, 601, 603, 604, and 809.

The foregoing information was duly passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 4th day of April, 2023 by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors: Goss, McGowan, Hagwood, Engel, Ceresola

NOES: Supervisors: None

ABSENT: Supervisors: None


Dwight Ceresola
Chair, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:


Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Approved as to form:

Gretchen Stuhr
Plumas County Counsel

Departmental Directives

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Discretionary

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for issuing Departmental Directives.

201.2 POLICY

Discretionary

Departmental Directives will be used to modify policies of the Plumas County Probation Department when an immediate need to adapt a policy or procedure exists, in order to best meet the mission of the Department. Applicable memorandums of understanding and other alternatives should be considered before a Departmental Directive is issued.

201.3 PROTOCOL

Discretionary

Departmental Directives will be incorporated into the Policy Manual, as required, upon approval. Departmental Directives will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded if incorporated into the manual.

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee shall ensure that all Departmental Directives are disseminated appropriately. Departmental Directives should be numbered consecutively and incorporate the year of issue. All members will be notified when a Departmental Directive is rescinded or has been formally adopted into the Policy Manual.

201.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

201.4.1 SUPERVISORS

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Supervisors shall periodically review Departmental Directives to determine whether they should be formally incorporated into the Policy Manual and, as appropriate, will recommend necessary modifications to the Chief Probation Officer.

201.4.2 CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Only the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee may approve and issue Departmental Directives.

201.5 ACCEPTANCE OF DIRECTIVES

Best Practice

All members shall be provided access to the Departmental Directives. Each member shall acknowledge that the member has been provided access to and has had the opportunity to review

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the Departmental Directives. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions they do not fully understand.

201.6 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content](#)

201.6.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content](#)

Electronic Mail

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper use and application of the electronic mail (email) system provided by the Department.

204.2 POLICY

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Plumas County Probation Department members shall use email in a professional manner in accordance with this policy and current law (e.g., California Public Records Act).

204.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Best Practice

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

204.4 RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF EMAIL

Best Practice

Messages transmitted over the email system are restricted to official business activities, or shall only contain information that is essential for the accomplishment of business-related tasks or for communications that are directly related to the business, administration, or practices of the Department.

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive, harassing, or any other inappropriate messages on the email system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

Email messages addressed to the entire Department are only to be used for official business-related items that are of particular interest to all users. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular email communication, the member should seek prior approval from a supervisor in the member's chain of command.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message under another member's name or email address or to use the password of another to log into the system unless directed to do so by a supervisor. Members are required to log off the network or secure the workstation when the computer is unattended. This added security measure will minimize the potential misuse of a member's email, name, or password. Members who believe a password has become known to another person shall change the password immediately.

204.5 EMAIL RECORD MANAGEMENT

State **MODIFIED**

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Email may, depending upon the individual content, be a public record under the California Public Records Act and must be managed in accordance with the established records retention schedule and in compliance with state law.

The Chief Probation Officer, or the authorized designee, shall ensure that email messages are retained and recoverable as outlined in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy. The Chief Probation Officer shall have sole authority for requesting email recovery.

204.6 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

204.6.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Administrative Communications

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Discretionary

This policy sets forth the manner in which the Department communicates significant changes to its membership, such as promotions, transfers, hiring and appointment of new members and separations; individual and group awards and commendations; or other changes in status. This policy also provides guidelines for the professional handling of electronic and non-electronic administrative communications from the Department.

205.2 POLICY

Discretionary

The Plumas County Probation Department will appropriately communicate significant events within the organization to its members. Both electronic and non-electronic administrative communications will be professional in appearance and comply with the established letterhead, signature, and disclaimer guidelines as applicable.

205.3 MEMORANDUMS

Discretionary

Memorandums may be issued periodically by the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee to announce and document all promotions, transfers, hiring and appointment of new members, separations; individual and group awards and commendations; or other changes in status.

205.4 CORRESPONDENCE

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

To ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, all official external correspondence shall be on department letterhead. All letterhead shall bear the signature element of the . Official correspondence and use of letterhead requires approval of a supervisor. Department letterhead may not be used for personal purposes.

Official internal correspondence shall be on the appropriate electronic or non-electronic memorandum forms.

Electronic correspondence shall contain the sender's department-approved signature and electronic communications disclaimer language.

205.5 SURVEYS

Discretionary

All surveys made in the name of the Department shall be authorized by the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee.

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205.6 OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

[Discretionary]

Departmental Directives and other communications necessary to ensure the effective operation of the Department shall be issued by the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee (see the Departmental Directives Policy).

205.7 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content]

205.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content]

Supervision Staffing Levels

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Discretionary

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure that proper supervision is available to meet the needs of the Department and members.

206.2 POLICY

Discretionary

The Plumas County Probation Department will ensure that proper supervision is available to meet the needs of its members and to achieve the goals of the Department. The needs of its members should be balanced with the needs of the Department for flexibility and discretion in assigning members to meet supervisory needs. While balance is desirable, the paramount concern is to meet the needs of the Department.

206.3 MINIMUM SUPERVISION STAFFING LEVELS

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

Minimum staffing levels should be established by the Supervisors for each division. The supervision staffing levels should support proper supervision, span of control, compliance with any collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding, and activity levels to meet the needs of members and the goals of the Department.

206.3.1 TEMPORARY SUPERVISORS

Discretionary

To accommodate training and other unforeseen circumstances, another qualified member may be used as a temporary supervisor in place of a regularly assigned supervisor.

206.4 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

206.4.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Victim and Witness Assistance

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that members address victim- and witness-related issues appropriately.

308.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department recognizes the difficulties faced by victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Plumas County Probation Department will treat victims with compassion and provide them the services required by law.

308.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

State

Member responsibilities include the following:

- (a) Members preparing a pre-sentence/social study investigation are expected to include available information regarding the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing/disposition recommendations from the victim as required by California Constitution Article I § 28.
- (b) Officers who supervise a client requesting a transfer to another county shall provide written notice of the date, time, and place set for hearing on the motion to the victim, if a victim exists (Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 4.530).
- (c) Members should follow county protocol as applicable regarding notice to witnesses who were threatened by the offender following the offender's arrest and each victim or next of kin of the victim of a violent offense of their right to request and receive a release notification (Penal Code § 679.03).
- (d) Officers should provide victims, or the parents or guardians of the victim if the victim is a minor, or the next of kin of the victim if the victim has died written material containing their rights pursuant to Penal Code § 1191.1 and Penal Code § 1191.2.
- (e) Members will notify a victim of domestic violence or abuse, or a victim of stalking of the offender's current community of residence or proposed community of residence when the offender is being placed on or being released on probation when the victim has requested notification and provided the department with a current address for notification (Penal Code § 679.06).

308.4 VICTIM SAFETY

Best Practice

Officers should never guarantee a victim's safety from future harm but may make practical safety suggestions to victims who express fear of future harm or retaliation. Officers should never

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guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for the purpose of compensation or restitution but may direct the person to the proper written department material or available victim resources.

Officers should report all known allegations of victim intimidation to the appropriate local law enforcement agency and prosecutor as soon as practicable.

308.5 VICTIM INFORMATION

Best Practice

Written victim information materials should include:

- (a) Shelters and other community resources for victims, including domestic violence and sexual assault victims.
- (b) An advisement that a person who was arrested may be released on bond, probation, or other forms of release and that the victim should not rely upon such status or supervision as a guarantee of safety.
- (c) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.
- (d) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime.
- (e) VINE® information (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), including the telephone number and whether this free service is available to allow victims to check on an adult offender's custody status and to register for automatic notification when a person is released from jail.
- (f) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.
- (g) Resources available for victims of identity theft.
- (h) Victims' rights provided in Penal Code § 1191.1 and Penal Code § 1191.2, including:
 1. Their right to attend all sentencing or disposition proceedings.
 2. Adequate notice of all sentencing or disposition proceedings.
 3. Information concerning the victim's right to civil recovery against the offender.
 4. The requirement that the court order restitution for the victim.
 5. The victim's right to receive a copy of the restitution order from the court and to enforce the restitution order as a civil judgment.
 6. The victim's responsibility to furnish the probation department, district attorney, and court with information relevant to any losses.
 7. The victim's opportunity to be compensated from the Restitution Fund if eligible. This information shall be in the form of written material prepared by the Judicial Council in consultation with the California Victim Compensation Board, shall include the relevant sections of the Penal Code, and shall be provided to each victim for whom the probation officer has a current mailing address.

308.6 WITNESSES

Best Practice

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Officers should never guarantee a witness' safety from future harm or that the witness's identity will always remain confidential. Officers may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses who express fear of future harm or retaliation.

Officers should report all known allegations of witness intimidation to the appropriate local law enforcement agency and prosecutor as soon as practicable.

308.7 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content](#)

308.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content](#)

Outside Agency Assistance

313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members when requesting or responding to a request for mutual aid or assistance from a law enforcement agency.

313.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to respond to requests for mutual aid or assistance by law enforcement agencies, subject to available resources and consistent with the applicable laws and policies of this department.

313.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Generally, requests for any type of assistance from a law enforcement agency should be routed to the Chief Probation Officer or Supervisor's office for approval. In some instances, a memorandum of understanding or other established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests.

Mutual aid or assistance may be provided by this department when a law enforcement agency requests assistance. The Chief Probation Officer or the Supervisor may authorize an appropriate number of available officers to assist. Officers rendering assistance shall comply with applicable laws and the policies of this department.

Only officers who have been approved by the Chief Probation Officer or Supervisor to respond to requests for mutual aid or assistance are authorized to participate in any response. Officers who respond to a request for assistance shall notify a supervisor or the Chief Probation Officer of their activity as soon as practicable.

313.3.1 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

State **MODIFIED**

Officers should not respond to any emergency calls except as authorized in this policy. If an officer believes that an emergency response is required in any other situation, the officer should immediately request a response by local law enforcement.

Officers should only respond to a request for assistance as an emergency response when dispatched and when authorized by this agency to operate an emergency vehicle under emergency circumstances. Officers responding should notify a supervisor as soon as reasonably practicable. Officers responding to an emergency request for assistance from a law enforcement agency shall proceed immediately as appropriate and shall operate the emergency vehicle lighting and siren as required by law (Vehicle Code § 21055; Vehicle Code § 21056).

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Officers not responding to a request for assistance as an emergency response or not trained in emergency vehicle lighting usage shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren. Officers responding to a request for assistance as an emergency response in a vehicle that is not equipped with lights and siren should observe all traffic laws.

313.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

Best Practice

If assistance is needed from an outside agency, the member requesting assistance should, if practicable, first notify a supervisor. The handling member or supervisor should direct assisting personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.

The requesting member should arrange for appropriate radio communication capabilities, if necessary and available, so that communication can be coordinated between assisting personnel.

313.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Incidents of outside assistance shall be documented in a general case report or as directed by the Supervisor.

313.6 SHARED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Federal **MODIFIED**

A plan should be prepared by the Supervisor or the authorized designee regarding equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies.

The plan should include:

- (a) An itemization of the equipment.
- (b) The conditions relative to sharing.
- (c) The training requirements for:
 1. The use of the equipment and supplies.
 2. The members trained in the use of the equipment and supplies.
- (d) Any other requirements for use of the equipment and supplies.

Copies of the plan should be provided to the Supervisor to ensure use of the equipment and supplies complies with the sharing agreements.

The Training Manager should see that appropriate members have received the required training on the plan.

313.7 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

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Outside Agency Assistance

313.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Major Incident Notification

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Plumas County Probation Department in determining when, how, and to whom notification of major incidents should be made.

314.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department recognizes that certain incidents should be brought to the attention of supervisors or other specified personnel of this department to facilitate the coordination of activities and ensure that inquiries from the media and the public may be properly addressed. Additional information regarding media inquiries is addressed in the Media Relations policy.

314.3 CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Chief Probation Officer, the affected Supervisor, and the appropriate County administrators. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

- Officer-involved shooting, whether on- or off-duty (see the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for special notification)
- Homicides, suspicious deaths, or other deaths related to probation activity
- Crimes or other behavior by clients of unusual violence, or circumstances that may include hostages, barricaded persons, home invasions, armed robbery, or sexual assaults involving clients
- In-custody deaths or in-custody serious injuries related to clients
- Traffic accidents with fatalities or severe injuries involving department members or clients
- Significant injury to or death of a member of the Department, whether on- or off-duty
- Arrest of a member of the Department
- Equipment failures, utility failures, and incidents that may affect staffing or pose a threat to basic probation services
- Any other incident that has attracted or is likely to attract significant media attention

314.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

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Major Incident Notification

The Supervisor is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Supervisor shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification and shall attempt to make the notifications as soon as practicable. Notification should be made by using the call notification protocol that should be posted in a readily available location.

314.4.1 AGENCYHEAD NOTIFICATION

Discretionary

In the event an incident occurs as identified in the Criteria for Notification section above, the Chief Probation Officer shall be notified along with the affected Supervisor and the supervisor of the affected division.

314.4.2

Discretionary | **MODIFIED**

If the incident requires that an investigator respond from home, the — or the authorized designee shall be notified and will then assign the appropriate investigator (e.g., internal affairs investigations).

314.4.3 MEDIA RELATIONS

Discretionary

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee should assign the Public Information Officer or an officer to respond to requests for information if it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.

314.5 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

314.5.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Communications with Persons with Disabilities

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Federal

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with disabilities, including those who are deaf or hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, or are blind.

316.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Federal

Definitions related to this policy include:

Auxiliary aids - Tools used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. They include but are not limited to using gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; a computer or typewriter; an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; qualified readers; or a qualified interpreter.

Disability or impairment - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102).

Qualified interpreter - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters, and intermediary interpreters.

316.2 POLICY

Federal

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to reasonably ensure that people with disabilities, including victims, witnesses, suspects, and arrestees, have equal access to probation services, programs, and activities. Members must make efforts to communicate effectively with individuals with disabilities.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights, or programs based upon disabilities.

316.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR

Federal **MODIFIED**

The Chief Probation Officer shall delegate certain responsibilities to an ADA coordinator or the authorized designee (28 CFR 35.107). The representative coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the representative coordinator include but are not limited to:

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- (a) Working with the County ADA coordinator regarding the Plumas County Probation Department's efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs, and activities.
- (b) Developing reports or new procedures or recommending modifications to this policy.
- (c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs, and activities.
- (d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each member of the department. The list should include information regarding:
 1. Contact information.
 2. Availability.
- (e) Developing procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.
- (f) Ensuring signage is posted in appropriate areas indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to individuals with disabilities.
- (g) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs, and activities.

See attachment: [NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS.pdf](#)

See attachment: [Plumas County Probation Department ADA Grievance.pdf](#)

316.4 FACTORS TO CONSIDER

Federal

Because the nature of any probation contact may vary substantially from one situation to the next, members of this department should consider all information reasonably available to them when determining how to communicate with an individual with a disability. Members should carefully balance all known factors in an effort to reasonably ensure people who are disabled have equal access to services, programs, and activities. These factors may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Members should not always assume that effective communication is being achieved. That an individual appears to be nodding in agreement does not always mean the individual completely understands the message. When there is any doubt, members should ask the individual to communicate back or otherwise demonstrate understanding.
- (b) The nature of the disability (e.g., deafness or blindness vs. hard of hearing or low vision).
- (c) The nature of the probation contact (e.g., emergency vs. non-emergency, custodial vs. consensual contact).
- (d) The availability of auxiliary aids. The fact that a particular aid is not available does not eliminate the obligation to reasonably ensure access. However, in an emergency, availability may factor into the type of aid used.

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316.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS

Federal

Recognizing that various probation encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.

Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual's choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual's preferred communication method must be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method is effective include:

- (a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.
- (b) The nature, length, and complexity of the involved communication.
- (c) The context of the communication.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, is hard of hearing, or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the Plumas County Probation Department, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to placing the handcuffs in the front of the body to facilitate communication using sign language or writing.

316.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Federal

Plumas County Probation Department members shall never refuse an available service to an individual with disabilities who is requesting assistance. The Department will not charge anyone to receive auxiliary aids, nor shall it require anyone to furnish their own auxiliary aid or service as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to disabled individuals through a variety of services.

Disabled individuals may choose to accept department-provided auxiliary aids or services, or they may choose to provide their own.

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Department-provided auxiliary aids or services may include but are not limited to the assistance methods described in this policy.

316.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS AND ENLARGED PRINT

Federal

The Department may develop audio recordings to assist people who are blind or have a visual impairment with accessing important information. If such a recording is not available, members may read aloud from the appropriate form (e.g., a personnel complaint form) or provide forms with enlarged print.

316.8 QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS

Federal

A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex transactions (e.g., interviewing a victim, witness, suspect, or arrestee) if the individual to be interviewed normally relies on sign language or speechreading (lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the case or the investigation. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a court proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

- (a) Available within a reasonable amount of time but in no event longer than one hour if requested.
- (b) Experienced in providing interpretation services related to probation matters.
- (c) Familiar with the use of VRS and/or video remote interpreting services.
- (d) Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signed English (SE).
- (e) Able to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
- (f) Knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved when providing interpreter services.

Members should use department-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and generally not more than 15 minutes after a request for an interpreter has been made or it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. No individual who is disabled shall be required to provide an interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

316.9 TTY AND RELAY SERVICES

Federal

In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., booking, attorney contacts), members must also provide those who are deaf, are hard of hearing, or have impaired speech the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY (also known as a telecommunications device for deaf people, or TDD). Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of TTY and TDD communications.

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The Department will accept all TTY or TDD calls placed by those who are deaf or hard of hearing and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

Note that relay services translate verbatim, so the conversation must be conducted as if speaking directly to the caller.

316.10 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Federal

Interpreter services may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SE, and have been approved by the Department to provide interpreter services.

Where qualified interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the individual with the disability and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

316.11 FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Federal

While family or friends may offer to assist with interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. The nature of the contact and relationship between the individual with the disability and the person offering services must be carefully considered (e.g., victim/suspect/client/person on supervised release).

Children shall not be relied upon except in emergency or critical situations when there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

Adults may be relied upon when (28 CFR 35.160):

- (a) There is an emergency or critical situation and there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.
- (b) The person with the disability requests that the adult interpret or facilitate communication and the adult agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is reasonable under the circumstances.

316.12 REPORTING

Federal

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation and communication assistance has been provided, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of communication services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source. If the individual's express preference is not honored, the member must document why another method of communication was used.

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Communications with Persons with Disabilities

All written communications exchanged in a criminal case shall be attached to the report or placed into evidence.

316.13 FIELD SUPERVISION

Federal

Field supervision will generally include such contacts as home, work, or school visits, street contacts, community encounters, and other routine field contacts that may involve individuals with disabilities. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.

The Department recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to provide immediate access to complete communication services to every member of this department. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation and consider the length, complexity, and importance of the communication, as well as the individual's preferred method of communication, when determining the type of resources to use and whether a qualified interpreter is needed.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information, and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to verbally request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing and requires communications assistance.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified interpreter before placing an individual with a disability under arrest. Individuals who are arrested and are assisted by service animals should be permitted to make arrangements for the care of such animals prior to transport.

316.13.1 FIELD RESOURCES

Federal

Examples of methods that may be sufficient for transactions, such as checking a license or giving directions to a location or for urgent situations such as responding to a violent crime in progress, depending on the circumstances, include such simple things as:

- (a) Hand gestures or visual aids with an individual who is deaf, is hard of hearing, or has impaired speech.
- (b) Exchange of written notes or communications.
- (c) Verbal communication with an individual who can speechread by facing the individual and speaking slowly and clearly.
- (d) Use of computer, word processing, personal communication device, or similar device to exchange texts or notes.
- (e) Slowly and clearly speaking or reading simple terms to individuals who have a visual or mental impairment.

Members should be aware that these techniques may not provide effective communication as required by law and this policy depending on the circumstances.

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Communications with Persons with Disabilities

316.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Federal

In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, are hard of hearing, or have speech impairment are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide interpreter services before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual has made a clear indication that the individual understands the process and desires to proceed without an interpreter. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written *Miranda* warning card to suspects who are deaf or hard of hearing.

To ensure that communications during custodial investigations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible.

316.15 ARRESTS AND BOOKINGS

Federal

If an individual with speech or hearing disabilities is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter at the place of arrest or booking as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual prefers a different auxiliary aid or service or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that often exist when communicating with those who are deaf, are hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, are blind, or have other disabilities. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, to protect the safety and security of the facility, and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information should be obtained. If necessary, members should seek the assistance of a qualified interpreter whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by the individual.

Individuals who require and possess personally owned communication aids (e.g., hearing aids, cochlear processors) should be permitted to retain them while in custody.

316.16 COMPLAINTS

Federal

The Department shall ensure that individuals with disabilities who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide a qualified interpreter or forms in enlarged print, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the ADA coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Qualified interpreters used during the investigation of a complaint should not be members of this department.

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Communications with Persons with Disabilities

316.17 TRAINING

Federal

To ensure that all members who may have contact with disabled individuals are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training that should include:

- (a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms, and available resources.
- (b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.
- (c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

The Training Manager shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive training related to interacting with individuals who have disabilities, including those who are deaf, are hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, or are blind. Those who may have contact with such individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Manager shall maintain records of all training provided and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

316.17.1 TTY OR TDD TRAINING

Best Practice

Training should be mandatory for all members who have contact with probationers who are deaf, are hard of hearing, or have impaired speech. Refresher training should occur every six months. Such training and information should include:

- (a) ASL syntax and accepted abbreviations.
- (b) Practical instruction on identifying and processing TTY or TDD calls, including the importance of recognizing silent TTY or TDD calls and using proper syntax, abbreviations, and protocol when responding to TTY or TDD calls.
- (c) Hands-on experience in TTY and TDD communications, including identification of TTY or TDD tones.

316.18 ISSUE DATE

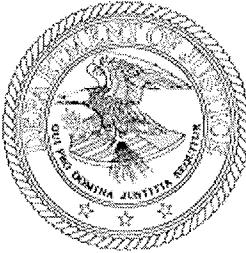
Agency Content

316.18.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Attachments

NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS.pdf



NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

In accordance with the requirements of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), the Plumas County Probation Department will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs, or activities.

Employment: The Plumas County Probation Department does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication: The Plumas County Probation Department will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in Plumas County Probation Department programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing, or vision impairments.

Modifications to Policies and Procedures: The Plumas County Probation Department will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of its programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in Plumas County Probation Department offices, even where pets are generally prohibited.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activities associated with the Plumas County Probation Department, should contact the Plumas County Probation Department ADA Coordinator as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event.

The ADA does not require the Plumas County Probation Department to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

Complaints that a program, service, or activity of the Plumas County Probation Department is not accessible to persons with disabilities should be directed to the Plumas County Probation Department ADA Coordinator. The Plumas County Probation Department will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to persons who use wheelchairs.

Plumas County Probation Department ADA Grievance.pdf

Plumas County Probation Department Grievance Procedure under The Americans with Disabilities Act

This Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"). It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by the Plumas County Probation Department. The Plumas County Personnel Policy governs employment-related complaints of disability discrimination.

The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of complainant and location, date, and description of the problem. Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint will be made available for persons with disabilities upon request.

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged violation to:

**Plumas County Probation Department ADA Coordinator
270 County Hospital Rd., Ste.128 Quincy, CA 95971**

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator or designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and the possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, the ADA coordinator or designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audio tape. The response will explain the position of the Plumas County Probation Department and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by the ADA Coordinator or designee does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her designee may appeal the decision within 15 calendar days after receipt of the response to the County Administrator.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the County Administrator or designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the County Administrator or designee will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All written complaints received by the Plumas County ADA Coordinator, appeals to the County Administrator, and responses from these two offices will be retained by Plumas County for at least three years.

Service Animals

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Federal

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to ensure that the rights of individuals who use service animals to assist with disabilities are protected in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

319.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Federal **MODIFIED**

Definitions related to this policy include:

Service animal - A dog that is trained to do work or perform tasks to benefit an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability (28 CFR 35.104).

Service animal also includes a miniature horse if the horse is trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities, provided the horse is housebroken, is under the handler's control, the facility can accommodate the horse's type, size, and weight, and the horse's presence will not compromise legitimate safety requirements necessary for safe operation of the facility (28 CFR 35.136(i)).

319.2 POLICY

Federal

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to provide services and access to persons with service animals in the same manner as those without service animals. Department members shall protect the rights of persons assisted by service animals in accordance with state and federal law.

319.3 IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS

State

Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness, or collar.

Service animals may be used in a number of ways to provide assistance, including:

- Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
- Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors, or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms, or legs.
- Pulling wheelchairs.
- Providing physical support and assisting with stability and balance.

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- Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities, or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
- Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

319.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal

Service animals assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the general public is allowed. Department members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the Plumas County Probation Department affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136).

319.4.1 INQUIRY

Federal

If it is apparent or if a member knows that an animal is a service animal, the individual generally should not be asked any questions as to the status of the animal. If it is unclear whether an animal meets the definition of a service animal, the member should ask the individual only the following questions (28 CFR 35.136(f)):

- Is the animal required because of a disability?
- What task or service has the service animal been trained to perform?

If the individual explains that the animal is required because of a disability and has been trained to work or perform at least one task, the animal meets the definition of a service animal and no further questions as to the animal's status should be asked. The individual should not be questioned about the disability nor should the person be asked to provide any license, certification, or identification card for the service animal.

319.4.2 CONTACT

Federal

Service animals are not pets. Department members should not interfere with the important work performed by a service animal by talking to, petting, or otherwise initiating contact with a service animal.

319.4.3 REMOVAL

Federal

If a service animal is not housebroken or exhibits vicious behavior, poses a direct threat to the health of others, or unreasonably disrupts or interferes with normal business operations, an officer may direct the handler to remove the animal from the premises. Barking alone is not a threat nor does a direct threat exist if the person takes prompt, effective action to control the service animal (28 CFR 35.136(b)).

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Each incident must be considered individually, and past incidents alone are not cause for excluding a service animal. Removal of a service animal may not be used as a reason to refuse service to an individual with disabilities. Members of this department are expected to provide all services that are reasonably available to an individual with a disability, with or without a service animal.

319.5 ISSUED DATE

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319.5.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Community Relations

321.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Discretionary

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for community relationship-building.

Additional guidance on community relations and outreach is provided in other policies, including the:

- Limited English Proficiency Services Policy.
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy.
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.

321.2 POLICY

Discretionary

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to promote positive relationships between department members and the community by treating community members with dignity and respect and engaging them in public safety strategy development and relationship-building activities, and by making available relevant policy and operations information to the community in a transparent manner.

321.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Discretionary

Officers should, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

- (a) Make casual and consensual contacts with community members to promote positive community relationships.
- (b) Become reasonably familiar with the schools, businesses, community treatment programs, service providers, and faith-based organizations in their supervision areas.
- (c) Work with community members and the department community relations coordinator to identify issues and solve problems related to community relations and public safety.
- (d) Conduct periodic field contacts to facilitate interaction with community members. Officers carrying out field contacts should notify an appropriate supervisor or authorized designee of their status (i.e., on field supervision) and location before beginning and upon completion of field supervision.

321.4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee should designate a member of the Department to serve as the community relations coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Chief Probation Officer or authorized designee and is responsible for:

- (a) Obtaining department-approved training related to coordinator responsibilities.

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- (b) Responding to requests from department members and the community for assistance in identifying issues and solving problems related to community relations.
- (c) Working with community groups, department members, and other community resources to:
 1. Organize programs and activities that help build positive relationships between department members and the community and provide community members with an improved understanding of department operations.
- (d) Working with the Supervising Probation Officer to develop field activities that allow officers the time to participate in community engagement activities.
- (e) Recognizing department and community members for exceptional work or performance in community relations efforts.
- (f) Attending Board of Supervisor council and other community meetings to obtain information on community relations needs.
- (g) Informing the Chief Probation Officer and others of developments and needs related to the furtherance of the department's community relations goals, as appropriate.

321.5 COMMUNITY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Discretionary MODIFIED

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee community relations coordinator should organize or assist with programs and activities that create opportunities for department members and community members, especially youth, to interact in a positive setting. Examples of such programs and events include:

- (a) Department-sponsored athletic programs (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, bowling).
- (b) Probation-community get-togethers (e.g., cookouts, meals, charity events).
- (c) Youth leadership and life skills mentoring.

321.6 INFORMATION SHARING

Discretionary MODIFIED

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee community relations coordinator should work with the to develop methods and procedures for the convenient sharing of information (e.g., significant changes in department operations, comments, feedback, positive events) between the Department and community members. Examples of information-sharing methods include:

- (a) Community meetings.
- (b) Social media (see the Department Use of Social Media Policy).
- (c) Department website postings.

Information should be regularly refreshed to inform and engage community members continuously.

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321.7 PROBATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS EDUCATION

Discretionary MODIFIED

The community Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee relations coordinator should develop methods to educate community members on general probation department operations so they may understand the work that officers do to keep the community safe. Examples of educational methods include:

- (a) Development and distribution of informational cards/flyers.
- (b) Department website postings.
- (c) Presentations to schools and community organizations.
- (d) Department ride-alongs (see the Ride-Alongs Policy).
- (e) Student internships at the Department.

Instructional information should include direction on how community members should interact with probation officers during enforcement or investigative contacts and how community members can make a complaint to the Department regarding alleged misconduct or inappropriate job performance by department members.

321.8 SAFETY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Discretionary MODIFIED

Department members responsible for community relations activities should consider the safety of the community participants and, as much as reasonably practicable, should not allow them to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize their safety.

Department members in charge of community relations events should ensure that participating community members have completed waiver forms before participation, if appropriate. A parent or guardian must complete the waiver form if the participating community member is younger than 18.

Community members are subject to a criminal history check as determined by the Chief Probation Officer before approval for participation in certain activities, such as student internships.

321.9 TRANSPARENCY

Discretionary

The Department should periodically publish statistical data and analysis regarding the department's operations. The reports should not contain the names of officers, clients, or case numbers. The community relations coordinator should identify information that may increase transparency regarding department operations.

321.10 TRAINING

Discretionary

Subject to available resources, members should receive training related to this policy, including training on topics such as:

- (a) Effective social interaction and communication skills.

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- (b) Cultural, racial, and ethnic diversity and relations.
- (c) Building community partnerships.
- (d) Probation supervision and problem-solving principles.
- (e) Probation actions and their effects on community relations.

Where practicable and appropriate, community members, especially those with relevant expertise, should be involved in the training to provide input from a community perspective.

321.11 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

321.11.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Compliance Monitoring

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy provides guidelines for monitoring clients.

This policy applies to all officers within the Plumas County Probation Department who monitor clients.

Drug and/or alcohol testing, search and seizure issues, and task force operations are addressed in the Drug and Alcohol Testing, Search and Seizure, and Task Force policies, respectively.

403.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Definitions related to this policy include:

Monitoring - Compliance monitoring includes observation and/or surveillance of clients through available means, including visual, audio, or digital. Monitoring includes but is not limited to conducting field observation, home contacts, office contacts, employment contacts, route checks, telephone checks, field contacts to referral services and programs, location monitoring, social media reviews, or any other type of visual or digital tracking of clients.

403.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of this department to fairly and objectively monitor clients in accordance with federal and state law, as well as department policies and procedures.

403.3 MONITORING PLAN

Best Practice

Officers should establish a monitoring plan for each client. The monitoring plan should identify types and frequency of monitoring. Officers should limit monitoring to that which is reasonably necessary to accomplish the intended verification or corroboration.

Officers should consider the following when establishing the monitoring plan:

- (a) The terms of the court order
- (b) The case management plan
- (c) Required or recommended referrals to community-based resources and services
- (d) The results of any risk assessment, including the likelihood of the client to reoffend
- (e) The purpose of the surveillance (e.g., address or employment verification, unauthorized travel check, curfew check, suspected criminal associations)

Officers should not implement any specific form of monitoring or surveillance that is not authorized by the client's supervision, court, judicial officer, or releasing authority order, state

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law, and department procedure. Officers should obtain supervisor approval if modification of the court, judicial officer, or releasing authority order or a warrant reasonably appears necessary.

403.3.1 ADULT SEX OFFENDER REQUIREMENTS

State

The monitoring plan for adult clients assessed with the State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders who have a risk level of high shall include continued electronic monitoring, unless the client's court, judicial officer, or releasing authority order specifically provides that such monitoring is not needed, and intensive, specialized probation supervision that includes frequent reporting to the assigned officer (Penal Code § 1202.8; Penal Code § 1203f).

403.3.2 ADULT HOME DETENTION REQUIREMENTS

State

The monitoring plan for adult clients in a home detention program shall be consistent with any requirements of the home detention program and Penal Code § 1203.016 or Penal Code § 1203.017, as applicable.

403.3.3 ADULT POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ACT

State

The monitoring plan for persons subject to post-release community supervision should be developed in accordance with this policy and any review process established by the County (Penal Code § 3454).

403.4 GUIDELINES FOR MONITORING

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

When circumstances permit, officers should:

- (a) Obtain approval from a supervisor before conducting any monitoring of clients that is not provided for in the monitoring plan.
- (b) Have at least two officers present when conducting home contacts, work contacts, curfew checks, or any other type of monitoring occurring in the community.
- (c) Obtain prior approval from a supervisor for any monitoring of clients that requires more than two vehicles.

Officers should not conduct surveillance without the prior approval of a supervisor or with the intent to harass, intimidate, or embarrass.

403.5 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

Officers should document all monitoring conducted and observations made as a result.

An officer who is unable to adhere to a monitoring plan of an assigned client should notify a supervisor as soon as reasonably practicable and should request additional resources or an appropriate adjustment to the monitoring plan.

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Changes to a monitoring plan require supervisor approval. Officers should seek supervisory approval for any changes to the monitoring plan, including adjustments based on changes to the case management plan, information learned from on-going monitoring, and alleged or observed client behavior.

403.6 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee is responsible for:

- (a) Reviewing and approving the monitoring plan developed for each client.
- (b) Reallocating resources and/or approving modifications to monitoring plans as appropriate.
 - 1. If available resources are insufficient to meet statutory or court-ordered monitoring duties, the Chief Probation Officer shall provide written notice to the presiding judge of the superior court and the appropriate local government as provided in Penal Code § 1203.74.
- (c) Identifying approved monitoring techniques and establishing and maintaining procedures for the use of the techniques. Procedures should include:
 - 1. Identification of when the use of a technique is required or prohibited.
 - 2. Any required safety measures.
 - 3. When a warrant or modification to a court order may be required.
- (d) Identifying approved technology, such as digital or video recorders, Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, voice verification/call verification systems, and radio frequency technology. Procedures for approved technology should include:
 - 1. Access control.
 - 2. Oversight.
 - 3. Compliance verification.
 - 4. System audits.

403.7 TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

Best Practice

Officers should only use technological tools that have been approved by the department and for which they have received training.

Officers should test the technology before using in the field. If the tool malfunctions in the field, a supervisor should be notified and the malfunction documented.

When investigating a possible violation of conditions, an officer should document any reasonably discovered information that may corroborate or dispute evidence obtained using the technology, including any malfunctions.

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403.7.1 ADULT ELECTRONIC MONITORING

State

If used to monitor adult clients, electronic monitoring shall be implemented in accordance with Penal Code § 1210.7 et seq. The Chief Probation Officer shall develop written guidelines to identify clients who will be subject to continuous electronic monitoring (Penal Code § 1210.12).

Electronic monitoring may include the use of a GPS with the minimum time intervals between transmission established based on an evaluation of the available department resources, the criminal history of the client, and the safety of the victim of the client (Penal Code § 1210.10).

Any device used for continuous electronic monitoring shall (Penal Code § 1210.8):

- (a) Be designed to be worn by a person.
- (b) Emit a signal as a person is moving or stationary that can be received and tracked across large urban or rural areas, inside or outside of structures, vehicles, or other objects to the greatest degree possible given limitations, size, and cost.
- (c) Function 24 hours a day.
- (d) Be resistant to unintentional or willful damage.

Electronic monitoring devices shall not be used to record or listen to any conversation, except for a conversation between the client and the officer used solely for voice identification (Penal Code § 1210.11).

403.7.2 JUVENILE ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Best Practice

If used to monitor juvenile clients, the monitoring should be conducted pursuant to the provisions outlined above for adult electronic monitoring.

403.8 SOCIAL MEDIA MONITORING

Best Practice

Using social media or any other internet source to access information for the purpose of monitoring clients shall comply with applicable laws and policies regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Information gathered via the internet should only be accessed by members for purposes consistent with the case management plan. Social media monitoring should not be conducted unless it has been incorporated in the monitoring plan of the client or otherwise approved by a supervisor.

Members monitoring social media of clients should use only department-approved equipment while on-duty unless they are specifically authorized to do otherwise by a supervisor. If a member encounters information relevant to the monitoring of clients while off-duty or while using the member's own equipment, the member should note the dates, times, and locations related to the information and report the discovery to a supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

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Information obtained via the internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other than department-established record keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

403.8.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Best Practice

Information that can be accessed from any department computer, without the need of an account, password, email address, alias, or other identifier (unrestricted websites), may be accessed and used for legitimate monitoring purposes consistent with the monitoring plan for the client.

Accessing information from any internet source that requires the use or creation of an account, password, email address, alias, or other identifier, or the use of nongovernment IP addresses, requires supervisor approval prior to access. The supervisor will review the justification for accessing the information and consult with legal counsel as necessary to identify any policy or legal restrictions. Any such access and the supervisor approval shall be documented in the client's case file.

Accessing information that requires the use of a third party's account or online identifier requires supervisor approval and the consent of the third party. The consent must be voluntary and shall be documented in the client's case file.

Information gathered from any internet source should be evaluated for its validity, authenticity, accuracy, and reliability. Corroborative evidence should be sought and documented in the client's case file.

Any information collected in furtherance of compliance monitoring through an internet source should be documented in the client's case file. Documentation should include the source of information, the dates and times that the information was gathered, and screenshots if available.

403.9 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Best Practice

Recordings or other evidence created or received while conducting monitoring should be processed as provided in the Property Policy.

403.10 TRAINING

Best Practice

The department should provide periodic training to officers on this policy and related procedures. Training, subject to available resources, should include:

- (a) Use of approved methods of monitoring.
- (b) How and when to use approved technology for monitoring.
- (c) Constitutional issues that may arise during monitoring, including any warrant or court order requirements and privacy issues.
- (d) When coordination with local law enforcement or other agencies is appropriate.

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403.11 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content](#)

403.11.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content](#)

Drug and Alcohol Testing

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines regarding drug and alcohol testing of clients under department supervision.

404.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Definitions related to this policy include:

Adulterated specimen - A specimen containing a substance that is not a normal constituent or containing an endogenous substance at a concentration that is not a normal physiological concentration.

Diluted specimen - A urine specimen with creatinine and specific gravity values that are lower than expected for human urine.

Specimen - Urine or other body fluid or substance used for analysis.

404.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to conduct drug and alcohol testing of clients to determine compliance with any conditions of supervision concerning drug and alcohol use, and when pursuant to other judicial order.

404.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee should develop and maintain procedures for the administration of drug and alcohol tests, including but not limited to:

- (a) Criteria for identifying clients subject to random, scheduled, and for cause testing. The criteria should include consideration of:
 1. Conditions of supervision.
 2. Client factors such as history, current use, and behavior.
 3. Drug and alcohol assessments.
 4. Risk and needs assessments.
 5. Officer observations.
 6. Third-party information, where confirmed if necessary.
- (b) Types of unauthorized substances tested.
- (c) Specimen collection and testing procedures, including:
 1. Identification of approved testing locations.

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Drug and Alcohol Testing

2. Approved testing methods.
3. Compliance with the department's exposure control plan and any applicable occupational safety requirements (see the Communicable Diseases policy).
4. Supervision of the client being tested during the collection of a urine specimen by officers or probation assistants of the same sex as the client being tested, or of the same sex with which the client identifies.
5. Use of approved testing equipment or devices.
6. Collection of all specimens in an area free of agents or adulterants to avoid cross contamination or dilution of specimens.
7. Security procedures to prevent tampering with a specimen.
8. Establishment of methods to verify that the person appearing for testing is the client subject to testing.
9. Establishment of processes, including time frames, for a client to submit a specimen once a specimen has been requested.

(d) Procedures for documenting the handling of specimens from the point of collection to disposal (chain of custody).

404.3.1 THIRD-PARTY TESTING

Best Practice

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee should work with community-based service providers (e.g., drug and/or alcohol treatment facilities) to develop procedures for notifying the supervising officer when a client submits a positive, adulterated, or diluted specimen, or refuses to submit a specimen to the community provider. Those procedures should include but not be limited to:

- (a) The time frame in which the provider must notify the supervising officer (e.g., immediately for high-risk offenders).
- (b) The type of communication required (e.g., email, phone).
- (c) The immediate action taken by the provider in response to the specimen, if any.
- (d) Preservation and documentation of the specimen and test results, confirmation testing, or other actions on the part of the provider; and chain of custody for the specimen and results, including any materials used in the collection and analysis of the specimen.

The Chief Probation Officer should establish any other required minimum data elements that are to be included in drug treatment progress reports from the community-based service providers.

404.3.2 NOTIFICATIONS

State

The supervising officer shall notify the drug treatment facility of a court order requiring drug testing within seven days of receiving the order (Penal Code § 1210.1). A copy of the client's treatment

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progress reports, received from the drug treatment facility, should be provided to the court every 90 days, or as the court directs (Penal Code § 1210.1).

404.4 COLLECTION AND TESTING GENERALLY

Best Practice

Members who have been trained in department procedures for collecting specimens may collect specimens consistent with the client's case management plan, a court order, the random screening protocol, or as otherwise specified in department procedure.

404.4.1 RESPONSIVE ACTION

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

When a client admits to the use of an unauthorized substance, refuses to submit a specimen when required, tests positive for an unauthorized substance, or provides an adulterated or diluted specimen, the supervising officer upon notification by a probation assistant, another law enforcement officer, or other authorized individual, if applicable, should consider whether:

- (a) Confirmation testing is appropriate.
- (b) The failure or refusal may be a violation of the conditions of supervision and take further action pursuant to the Violations Policy.
- (c) With supervisor approval, modification to the conditions of supervision, including referral for further assessment to determine the need for outpatient or inpatient drug treatment services, would be appropriate and proceed pursuant to the Modification of Conditions of Supervision Policy.
- (d) A reassessment would be appropriate as provided in the Risk and Needs Assessments Policy.
- (e) Officers may choose to handle a violation of conditions of supervision in an informal manner, in consideration of each person's individual needs, as long as the action complies with court mandates.

If a client tests positive, admits use, or refuses to provide a sample and the officer reasonably suspects the client arrived at the testing location or intends to leave the testing location by operation of a motor vehicle while impaired, the officer should contact California Highway Patrol or another law enforcement agency, when appropriate, and proceed according to the Violations Policy. Officers should be cognizant of the fact that a presumptive positive test and/or admission does not necessarily constitute impairment.

404.4.2 CONFIRMATION TESTS

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Supervising officers and probation assistants should perform testing of a client despite an admission of use.

When a specimen tests positive or is adulterated or diluted, regardless of any admission of use, reasonable efforts should be made to confirm whether the result occurred during the use of an

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authorized or prescribed medication or is the result of the use of a prohibited substance. This may include:

- (a) Administration of additional on-site screening.
- (b) Verification of medical prescriptions or medical marijuana identification card if use is approved by the court or conditions of the client's supervision.
- (c) Submission of an appropriate specimen, following the established chain of custody, to an approved toxicology laboratory for confirmation testing.

404.5 TRAINING

Best Practice MODIFIED

Officers and probation assistants should receive training on this policy and related procedures.

404.6 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

404.6.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Modification of Conditions of Supervision

405.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to provide general guidance for the modification of conditions of supervision.

405.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of this department that officers will communicate with the courts and the client to modify conditions of supervision.

405.3 APPROVALS

Best Practice

Officers should not modify conditions of supervision without court approval unless the court has expressly delegated the authority to do so to the officer or Plumas County Probation Department.

If court approval is not required and the modification would decrease the intensity of supervision, officers should obtain supervisor approval prior to the modification.

405.4 MODIFICATIONS

State

When an officer determines modification of a client's conditions of supervision may be appropriate, the officer should within a reasonable time:

- Identify the proposed modification and document the reason(s) for the proposed modification.
- Notify the client of the proposed modification and ask whether the client will agree to the modification.
- If the client is a minor, proceed with the Modification Hearing subsection (even if the client agrees to the modification).

An agreement by the client to the modification should be in writing and witnessed by a supervisor and a third-party officer or staff member.

405.4.1 MODIFICATION WITHOUT HEARING

State

If the client agrees to the modification and the court has expressly authorized modifications without a hearing, the officer should (Penal Code § 1203.2; Penal Code § 3455):

- (a) Obtain a written waiver of the hearing from the client.
- (b) Submit to the court a copy of the modification along with the rationale for the modification and the client's agreement and waiver of hearing.

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Modification of Conditions of Supervision

Prior to submission of court documents, the officer shall notify the client of the right to an attorney, and if indigent, the right to a court-appointed attorney (Penal Code § 1203.2). If a client waives the right to an attorney, the officer should obtain a signature from the individual on the written waiver. If the client consults with an attorney and thereafter agrees to the modification and waiver of personal appearance at the hearing, the officer should obtain a signature from the attorney as to the agreement (Penal Code § 1203.2; Penal Code § 3455).

405.4.2 MODIFICATION HEARING

State

If the client does not waive a court hearing or a hearing is required under the circumstances, the officer should:

- (a) Arrange to have a court date set.
- (b) Prepare or assist in preparing any documents required by the court (Penal Code § 1203.2; Penal Code § 3455; Welfare and Institutions Code § 778).
- (c) Notify the client of the hearing date.
 1. Notice should be in writing signed by the client and the method of notice, or reason why notice was not given, should be documented.
 2. Officers filing a petition to juvenile court to modify or set aside a condition of probation should serve a copy of the petition on the District Attorney, the minor's attorney of record, or, if there is no counsel of record, to minor and the parents or guardians (Welfare and Institutions Code § 778; Welfare and Institutions Code § 776).

405.5 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Best Practice

Officers should review any resulting modifications with the client.

The case management plan should be modified as appropriate. See the Supervision of Clients Policy.

405.6 DOCUMENTATION

Best Practice

Documents associated with modifications of conditions of supervision, including any waivers and approvals, should be filed in the client's case file and retained in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

405.7 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

405.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Violations

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for responding to and reporting violations of conditions of supervision.

406.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of this department to respond to potential violation behavior with due diligence.

406.3 INVESTIGATIONS

Best Practice

Officers should begin an investigation into reported or suspected violation behavior within a reasonable time. Investigations into possible violations involving behavior reasonably believed to implicate a specific threat to public safety or to the safety of the client or another person should be given priority.

Suspected violations that may constitute additional criminal behavior should be documented sufficiently for presentation to outside agencies, such as local law enforcement for follow-up or the District Attorney for filing of additional charges. See the Report Preparation Policy.

All investigations should be documented, including whether the case was submitted to the court and/or the District Attorney and any reasons it was not.

406.4 PROCESSING VIOLATIONS

Best Practice

If as a result of an investigation, the officer reasonably believes violation proceedings are appropriate, the officer should make reasonable efforts to bring the matter before the court as soon as reasonably practicable.

406.4.1 REQUIRED VIOLATION REPORTING

State

Officers shall report any violation or breach of conditions imposed by the court to both the court that appointed the officer and the court that released the client, if different (Penal Code § 1203.7; Penal Code § 1203.12).

Officers who receive written notification that a client has been imprisoned for another offense shall submit a report to the court that released the client not later than 30 days after receiving notification of the imprisonment. Officers who otherwise discover that a client is incarcerated on another offense should make reasonable efforts to notify the releasing court of the information discovered (Penal Code § 1203.2a).

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406.4.2 DISCRETIONARY VIOLATION REPORTING

Best Practice

Officers should consult with a supervisor in cases where they reasonably believe that despite violation behavior compliance with conditions may be achieved without court intervention. If modification of conditions is appropriate, officers should proceed in accordance with the Modification of Conditions of Supervision Policy.

Officers who determine that intermediate sanctions are not appropriate for an individual who violated conditions of supervision on post-release community supervision (PRCS) pursuant to Penal Code § 3450 et seq. should submit a petition to the court to revoke or terminate PRCS, if appropriate, or proceed with the Modifications of Conditions of Supervision Policy (Penal Code § 3455).

406.4.3 FLASH INCARCERATION

State

Officers shall obtain supervisor approval prior to the imposition of flash incarceration. Officers shall notify the court, sheriff's office, District Attorney, and public defender as soon as practicable once a decision has been made to impose flash incarceration on a client (Penal Code § 1203.35). If a client does not agree to accept a recommended period of flash incarceration, the officer should report the violation to the court, if appropriate, or proceed with the Modification of Conditions of Supervision Policy, if applicable (Penal Code § 1203.35).

406.4.4 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS ON POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

State **MODIFIED**

Officers should investigate suspected violation behavior of individuals on PRCS pursuant to Penal Code § 3450 et seq. and process violations per the Investigations and Processing Violations sections of this policy.

Officers who have a reasonable belief that an individual on PRCS has violated a condition of supervision should obtain supervisor approval prior to the implementation of flash incarceration (Penal Code § 3454).

If flash incarceration or another intermediate sanction is not appropriate, the officer should submit a petition to the court to revoke or terminate PRCS, if applicable, or proceed with the Modification of Conditions of Supervision Policy. The petition shall include a written report that contains the terms and conditions of PRCS, the circumstances of the violation, the history of the violator, and any recommendations (Penal Code § 3455). If a petition is submitted to the court, the officer should proceed with the Service of Documents, Notice to the District Attorney, Evidence Disclosure, and Notifications sections in this policy. If an arrest is appropriate, the officer should proceed with the Arrests section of this policy.

See Procedures Manual on Flash Incarceration for further information.

- Flash Incarceration

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Violations

406.5 ARRESTS

State

Officers who reasonably believe that an arrest is appropriate based on violation behavior should take steps to initiate the arrest (i.e., by contacting local law enforcement, if appropriate under the circumstances; by obtaining an arrest warrant) within the scope of their authority and without unreasonable delay (Penal Code § 1203.2; Penal Code § 3455; Welfare and Institutions Code § 625) (see the Probation Authority policy.)

If an officer has a reasonable belief that an immediate arrest is warranted (e.g., the violation behavior implicates a specific threat (such as an intoxicated client close to operating a vehicle), absconce is likely, the arrest is required by state law), the officer should initiate a warrantless arrest if legally permitted under the circumstances.

If an arrest warrant is issued for the violation, the officers should request assistance from local law enforcement to serve the warrant, if appropriate.

406.6 SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

State

Regardless of whether an arrest is made, the officer shall serve a copy of any petition filed with the court on the client or the attorney for the client, if known (Penal Code § 1203.2). The officer should also serve a copy of the violation report on the client or the client's attorney, if known.

A copy of the petition to revoke probation and/or violation report should be served personally on the client. If personal service cannot reasonably be made, service should be made by certified mail, return receipt requested.

If an officer reasonably believes that service may pose an unreasonable risk, the officer should request local law enforcement assistance.

406.6.1 NOTICE TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

State

Officers shall provide a copy of the petition to revoke probation to the District Attorney (Penal Code § 1203.2). The copy should be provided as soon as practicable after filing the petition. The method of notification (e.g., personally, by certified mail) and the date should be documented.

406.6.2 EVIDENCE DISCLOSURE

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Evidence that the officer intends to be used at a violation hearing should be disclosed prior to the hearing to the District Attorney. Information that is confidential or protected may have disclosure limitations and should be approved by a supervisor and/or the court, if applicable, prior to disclosure.

406.6.3 SUPPLEMENTAL PETITIONS IN JUVENILE COURT

State

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Officers filing a supplemental petition to juvenile court shall serve notice of the date, time, and place of a Welfare and Institutions Code § 777 hearing to the minor's parents, foster parents, guardians, or the relatives providing care to the minor in the manner required by Welfare and Institutions Code § 658 or Welfare and Institutions Code § 660, as applicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 777).

406.7 NOTIFICATIONS

Best Practice

Officers who initiate violation proceedings against clients should consider whether notification should be made to a third party or the victim of the offense for which the client is on supervision. See the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

406.8 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

406.8.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Subpoenas and Court Appearances

407.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the Plumas County Probation Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

407.2 POLICY

State

Plumas County Probation Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

407.3 SUBPOENAS

State

Only department members authorized to receive a subpoena on behalf of this department or any of its members may do so. This may be accomplished by personal service to the officer or by delivery of two copies of the subpoena to the officer's supervisor or other authorized department agent (Government Code § 68097.1; Penal Code § 1328).

The party that issues a civil subpoena to an officer to testify as a witness must tender the statutory fee of \$275 with the subpoena for each day that an appearance is required before service is accepted of the subpoena (Government Code § 68097.2).

An immediate supervisor or authorized individual may refuse to accept service for a criminal subpoena if (Penal Code § 1328):

- (a) The supervisor or authorized individual will be unable to deliver a copy of the subpoena to the named officer within sufficient time for the named officer to comply with the subpoena.
- (b) It is less than five working days prior to the date listed for an appearance and the supervisor or authorized individual is not reasonably certain that service can be completed.

If, after initially accepting service of a criminal subpoena, a supervisor or other authorized individual determines it is not possible to deliver a copy of the subpoena to the named officer within sufficient time for the named officer to comply with the subpoena, the supervisor or the subpoena clerk shall notify the server or the attorney named on the subpoena of such not less than 48 hours prior to the date listed for the appearance (Penal Code § 1328).

407.3.1 SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Best Practice

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Any member who is subpoenaed to testify, agrees to testify, or provides information on behalf or at the request of any party other than the County Counsel or the prosecutor shall notify the member's immediate supervisor without delay regarding:

- (a) Any civil case where the County or one of its members, as a result of their official capacity, is a party.
- (b) Any civil case where any other city, county, state, or federal unit of government or a member of any such unit of government, as a result of their official capacity, is a party.
- (c) Any criminal proceeding where the member is called to testify or provide information on behalf of the defense.
- (d) Any civil action stemming from the member's on-duty activity or because of their association with the Plumas County Probation Department.
- (e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Plumas County Probation Department.

The supervisor will then notify the Chief Probation Officer and the appropriate prosecuting attorney as may be indicated by the case. The Chief Probation Officer should determine if additional legal support is necessary.

No member shall be retaliated against for testifying in any matter.

407.3.2 CIVIL SUBPOENA

Best Practice

The Department will compensate members who appear in their official capacities on civil matters arising out of their official duties, as directed by the current collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding.

The Department should seek reimbursement for the member's compensation through the civil attorney of record who subpoenaed the member.

407.3.3 OFF-DUTY RELATED SUBPOENAS

Best Practice

Members receiving valid subpoenas for off-duty actions not related to their employment or appointment will not be compensated for their appearance. Arrangements for time off shall be coordinated through their immediate supervisors.

407.4 FAILURE TO APPEAR

Best Practice

Any member who fails to comply with the terms of any properly served subpoena or court-ordered appearance may be subject to discipline. This includes properly served orders to appear that were issued by a state administrative agency.

407.5 STANDBY

Best Practice

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To facilitate standby agreements, members are required to provide and maintain current information on their addresses and contact telephone numbers with the Department.

If a member on standby changes location during the day, the member shall notify the designated department member of how the member can be reached. Members are required to remain on standby until released by the court or the party that issued the subpoena.

407.6 COURTROOM PROTOCOL

Best Practice

When appearing in court, members shall:

- (a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.
- (b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.
- (c) Observe all rules of the court in which they are appearing and remain alert to changes in the assigned courtroom where their matter is to be heard.

407.6.1 TESTIMONY

Best Practice

Before the date of testifying, the subpoenaed member shall request a copy of relevant reports and become familiar with the content in order to be prepared for court. The member should also contact the prosecuting attorney regarding testimony and evidence that might be needed in court.

407.6.2 EVIDENCE

Best Practice

When a member is directed by a subpoena to appear in court with evidence or the prosecuting attorney requests evidence that is available to the member, that member should:

- (a) Notify the Property and Evidence Section promptly after receiving the subpoena that the specified evidence is needed for court, and verify that the evidence is readily available.
- (b) Verify whether the evidence will be analyzed by the time of the court appearance, if applicable, and advise the prosecutor of any delay.
- (c) Check with the prosecuting attorney on a timely basis if in doubt about what items or materials to bring to court.
- (d) Notify the prosecuting attorney on a timely basis in the event that evidence has been lost, stolen, or misplaced, or if previously undisclosed information about the evidence has become available.
- (e) Comply with provisions of the Property Policy regarding checking out the evidence and transferring custody of the evidence to the prosecutor or the court, whichever is appropriate.

407.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES

Best Practice

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Subpoenas and Court Appearances

When a member appears in court on off-duty time, the member will be compensated in accordance with the current collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding.

407.8 ISSUED DATE

[\[Agency Content\]](#)

407.8.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[\[Agency Content\]](#)

Interstate Transfer of Supervision

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to guide the processing of cases related to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) and ensure the Plumas County Probation Department's compliance with ICAOS.

408.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Compact Administrator - The individual in each compacting state responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of offenders, subject to the terms of ICAOS, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision, and policies adopted by the State Council.

Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) - A reciprocal agreement among the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands for the controlled movement and transfer of probation supervision authority across state lines.

Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS) - A web-based system that facilitates the transfer of supervision for clients from one state to another. ICOTS includes mechanisms for notifications of departures, arrivals, progress, violations, and case closures.

408.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to use ICOTS when planning for and organizing the movement and supervision of clients across state lines. All interstate transfer of supervision activities should comply with the uniform framework of ICAOS.

408.3 REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION BY A CLIENT

Best Practice

When a client requests a transfer of supervision to another state, the officer should:

- Discuss the client's request with the client, including the client's reasoning and the client's supervision plan for compliance in the potential receiving state.
- Review the client's supervision plan to ensure it meets criteria for transfer as specified in ICAOS rules, including any special criteria where applicable (e.g., mandatory transfer, sex offender transfer, emergency transfer).
- Review the client's supervision status, including the client's current compliance status with any past or present conditions of supervision.

408.4 TRANSFER, RETAKE, AND CLOSURE OF ICAOS CASES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

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Interstate Transfer of Supervision

The Plumas County Probation Department should follow the rules set forth by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision and the State Council and should cooperate with the state Compact Administrator.

The Plumas County Probation Department should utilize ICOTS as necessary, including for notifications of departures, arrivals, progress, violations, and case closures. The Plumas County Probation Department may notify local enforcement of modifications in the client's case status.

408.5 RECEIPT OF TRANSFERRED PROBATIONERS

Best Practice

Transferred clients received by the Plumas County Probation Department should be given an orientation consistent with the Initial Intake to Probation Services and Orientation Policy.

408.6 TRAINING

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department should provide training to officers involved in ICAOS cases.

408.7 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

408.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Interstate Transfer of Supervision of Juveniles

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to guide processing of Compact cases and ensure the Plumas County Probation Department's compliance with the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ).

409.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Federal

Compact Administrator - The individual in each compacting state responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of offenders, subject to the terms of the ICJ, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, and policies adopted by California's ICJ office.

Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) - A reciprocal agreement among the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands for the controlled movement and transfer of probation supervision authority across state lines for juveniles (4 USC § 112).

Uniform Nationwide Interstate Tracking for Youth (UNITY) - A web-based system for tracking interstate juvenile movement.

409.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to use UNITY when planning for and organizing the movement and supervision of clients across state lines. All interstate transfer of supervision activities will comply with the uniform framework of ICJ.

409.3 REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION BY A CLIENT

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

When a request for transfer of supervision to another state is made, the officer should:

- Confirm an appropriate legal guardian exists, or is anticipated to exist, in the receiving state.
- Discuss the request with the client and legal guardian(s), including the reasoning and the plan for compliance in the potential receiving state.
- Review the plan to ensure it meets criteria for transfer as specified in ICJ rules, including any special criteria where applicable (e.g., mandatory transfer, juvenile sex offender transfer, expedited transfer).
- Review the client's supervision status, including the client's current compliance status with any past or present conditions of supervision.
- Complete and submit applicable forms required by ICJ rules. See the following link to ICJ rules.

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Interstate Transfer of Supervision of Juveniles

409.4 TRANSFER, RETAKE, AND CLOSURE OF ICJ CASES

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department should follow the ICJ rules, and will cooperate with the state Compact Administrator.

The Plumas County Probation Department should utilize UNITY as necessary, including for notifications of departures, arrivals, progress, violations, and case closures.

409.5 RECEIPT OF TRANSFERRED CLIENTS

Best Practice

Transferred clients received by the Plumas County Probation Department should be given an orientation consistent with the Initial Intake to Probation Services Policy.

409.6 TRAINING

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department should provide training to officers involved in ICJ cases.

409.7 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

409.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Prison Rape Elimination Act

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Federal

This policy provides guidance for compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and the implementing regulation that establishes standards (PREA Rule) to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in Plumas County Probation Department facilities (28 CFR 115.5 et seq.).

411.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Federal

Definitions related to this policy include:

Confined individual - A resident of a community confinement facility, or a detainee in a lockup, owned or operated by the Plumas County Probation Department (28 CFR 115.5).

Sexual abuse - Any of the following acts if the confined individual does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse:

- (a) Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- (b) Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- (c) Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument
- (d) Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation (28 CFR 115.6)

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a member of the Department or a contractor, with or without consent of the confined individual, as follows:

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- Contact between the mouth and any body part where the department member or contractor has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the department member or contractor has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the member or contractor has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire

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- Any attempt, threat, or request by the department member or contractor to engage in the activities described above
- Any display by the department member's or contractor's uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of a confined individual
- Voyeurism by the department member or contractor

Sexual harassment - Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one confined individual that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to a confined individual by a member of the Department or contractor, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures (28 CFR 115.6).

411.2 POLICY

Federal

The Plumas County Probation Department has zero tolerance with regard to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in its facilities. This department will take appropriate affirmative measures to protect all confined individuals from sexual abuse and harassment, or retaliation against any person who reports sexual abuse or sexual harassment, or who cooperates with a sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigation, and will promptly, thoroughly, and objectively investigate all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.111; 28 CFR 115.211).

411.3 PREA COORDINATOR

Federal

The Chief Probation Officer shall delegate certain responsibilities to a PREA coordinator. The coordinator shall be an upper-level manager. The coordinator must have sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee department efforts to comply with PREA standards (28 CFR 115.111; 28 CFR 115.211).

The responsibilities of the PREA coordinator shall include developing and maintaining standards and procedures to comply with the PREA Rule.

411.3.1 CONTRACTS WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Federal

The PREA coordinator shall ensure that any contract for the confinement or detention of confined individuals includes the requirement to adopt and comply with applicable provisions in PREA and the implementing regulations, including the obligation to provide incident-based and aggregated data, as required in 28 CFR 115.287 (28 CFR 115.212).

The PREA coordinator shall implement agreements and/or memorandums of understanding for any outside investigation agencies responsible for sexual abuse investigations that include compliance with the appropriate protocol, appropriately trained investigators, evidence collection practices, forensic medical examination requirements, and an agreement to keep the Plumas

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Prison Rape Elimination Act

County Probation Department apprised of the progress of sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.221; 28 CFR 115.271).

411.4 PERSONNEL ISSUES

Federal

411.4.1 DISQUALIFICATION DECISIONS

Federal

Every person who may have confined individual contact as a member or contractor shall, prior to service, undergo a thorough background investigation to verify personal integrity and high ethical standards, and to identify any past behavior that may be indicative of the candidate's unsuitability to perform duties relevant to the operation of the Plumas County Probation Department.

The Plumas County Probation Department shall not hire, promote, assign, or transfer any member or contractor to a position that may allow contact with confined individuals if the member has (28 CFR 115.117; 28 CFR 115.217):

- (a) Engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution as defined in 42 USC § 1997.
- (b) Been convicted of engaging in or attempting to engage in sexual activity that was facilitated by force, or overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse.
- (c) Been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

The department shall ask all candidates who may have contact with confined individuals to disclose any applicable misconduct during written applications or interviews. Material omissions regarding such misconduct, or the provision of materially false information, are grounds for termination.

411.4.2 PREA DISCLOSURE

Federal

Members have a continuing affirmative duty to notify the Chief Probation Officer in writing if they have (28 CFR 115.117; 28 CFR 115.217):

- (a) Engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution as defined in 42 USC § 1997.
- (b) Been convicted for an offense involving engaging in or attempting to engage in sexual activity facilitated by force, by overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse.
- (c) Been the subject of any civil or administrative adjudication finding that the member engaged in sexual activity facilitated by force, by overt or implied threats of force, or by coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse.

The department shall ask all employees who may have contact with confined individuals to disclose any applicable misconduct during written evaluations or reviews. Material omissions

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regarding such misconduct, or the provision of materially false information, are grounds for termination.

411.4.3 PRESERVATION OF ABILITY TO PROTECT PROBATIONERS

Federal

The Department shall not enter into or renew any memorandum of understanding, collective bargaining agreement, or other agreement that limits the department's ability to remove alleged staff sexual abusers from contact with any client pending the outcome of an investigation or of a determination of whether and to what extent discipline is warranted (28 CFR 115.266).

411.5 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

411.5.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Bias-Based Supervision

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy provides guidance to Plumas County Probation Department members that affirms the County's commitment to supervision that is fair and objective.

Nothing in this policy prohibits the use of specified characteristics in probation activities designed to strengthen the department's relationship with its diverse communities (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach, and partnerships).

412.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based supervision - An inappropriate reliance on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing supervision services or enforcement of court orders.

412.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department is committed to providing supervision services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural, or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide probation services and to enforce the law and conditions set by the court equally, fairly, objectively, and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

412.3 BIAS-BASED SUPERVISION PROHIBITED

Best Practice

Bias-based supervision is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely, and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns, or specific schemes.

412.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Every member of this department shall perform their duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based supervision to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any bias-based actions by another member. Members shall follow Federal and State laws and the County of Plumas policies related to discrimination and harassment.

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412.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT

Best Practice

Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting.

412.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the County Personnel Rules and applicable labor union MOU Personnel Complaints Policy.

- (a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and the officer's supervisor in a timely manner.
 - 1. Supervisors should document these discussions in the prescribed manner.
- (b) If applicable, Supervisors should periodically review Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recordings, portable audio/video recordings, () data, and any other available resource used to document contact between officers, clients, and the public to ensure compliance with this policy.
 - 1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
 - 2. Recordings or data that capture a potential instance of bias-based supervision should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.
- (c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.
- (d) Supervisors shall should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based supervision.

412.6 ADMINISTRATION

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

The or authorized designee may review the efforts of the to provide fair and objective supervision and may submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the . The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public, or . It should be reviewed by the to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service. The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective supervision. Complaints, including public concerns, should be reviewed by the Chief Probation Officer to identify any changes in training or operations necessary to improve service.

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Bias-Based Supervision

412.7 TRAINING

Best Practice

Training on fair and objective supervision and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Training Manager.

412.8 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

412.8.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Public Recording of Probation Officer Activity

510.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy provides guidelines for handling situations in which members of the public photograph or audio/video record probation officer actions and other public activities that involve members of this department. In addition, this policy provides guidelines for situations where the recordings may be evidence.

510.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department recognizes the right of persons to lawfully record members of this department who are performing their official duties. Members of this department will not prohibit or intentionally interfere with such lawful recordings. Any recordings that are deemed to be evidence of a crime or relevant to an investigation will only be collected or seized lawfully by local law enforcement having jurisdiction.

Officers should exercise restraint and should not resort to seeking highly discretionary arrests for offenses such as interference, failure to comply, or disorderly conduct as a means of preventing someone from exercising the right to record members performing their official duties.

510.3 RECORDING PROBATION OFFICER ACTIVITY

Federal

Members of the public who wish to record probation officer activities are limited only in certain aspects.

- (a) Recordings may be made from any public place or any private property where the individual has the legal right to be present.
- (b) Beyond the act of photographing or recording, individuals may not interfere with probation officer activity. Examples of interference include but are not limited to:
 1. Tampering with a witness or suspect.
 2. Inciting others to violate the law.
 3. Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
 4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer's effective communication with a client or other individual.
- (c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to self, to the officer, or to others.

510.4 OFFICER RESPONSE

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone's recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the

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recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an individual can do to be compliant; directions should be specific enough to allow compliance. For example, rather than directing individuals to clear the area, an officer could advise individuals they may continue observing and recording from the sidewalk across the street.

If an arrest or other significant enforcement activity is taken as the result of a recording that interferes with probation officer activity, officers shall document in a report the nature and extent of the interference or other unlawful behavior and the warnings that were issued.

510.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

A supervisor should respond to the scene when requested or any time the circumstances indicate a likelihood of interference or other unlawful behavior.

The supervisor should review the situation with the officer and:

- (a) Request any additional assistance as needed to ensure a safe environment.
- (b) Take a lead role in communicating with individuals who are observing or recording regarding any appropriate limitations on their location or behavior. When practicable, the encounter should be recorded.
- (c) When practicable, allow adequate time for individuals to respond to requests for a change of location or behavior.
- (d) Ensure that any enforcement, seizure, or other actions are constitutional and consistent with this policy and state law.
- (e) Explain alternatives for individuals who wish to express concern about the conduct of department members, such as how and where to file a complaint.

510.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Federal

Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa):

- (a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.
 1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.
- (b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.

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(c) The person consents.

1. To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.
2. If the original recording is provided, a copy of the recording should be provided to the recording party, if practicable. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain the evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department-owned device.

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property Policy.

510.7 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content](#)

510.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content](#)

Medical Aid and Response

511.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy recognizes that members may encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes an appropriate response to such situations.

511.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

511.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR, use of an automated external defibrillator (AED)) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should request response by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

Members should follow universal precautions when providing medical aid, such as wearing gloves and avoiding contact with bodily fluids, consistent with the Communicable Diseases Policy. Members should use a barrier or bag device to perform rescue breathing.

When requesting EMS, the member should provide information for relay to EMS personnel in order to enable an appropriate response, including:

- (a) The location where EMS is needed.
- (b) The nature of the incident.
- (c) Any known scene hazards.
- (d) Information on the person in need of EMS, such as:
 - 1. Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
 - 2. Changes in apparent condition.
 - 3. Number of patients, sex, and age, if known.
 - 4. Whether the person is conscious, breathing and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
 - 5. Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of excited delirium or other agitated chaotic behavior.

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Medical Aid and Response

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.

511.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS

Best Practice

Except in exceptional cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are unconscious, who have serious injuries, or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

Officers should search any person who is in custody before releasing that person to EMS for transport.

An officer should accompany any person in custody during transport in an ambulance when requested by EMS personnel, when it reasonably appears necessary to provide security, when it is necessary for investigative purposes, or when so directed by a supervisor.

Members should not provide emergency escort for medical transport or civilian vehicles.

511.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

If a person who is not in custody refuses EMS care or refuses to be transported to a medical facility, an officer shall not force that person to receive medical care or be transported.

Upon request However, members may assist EMS personnel when EMS personnel determine the person lacks the mental capacity to understand the consequences of refusing medical care or to make an informed decision and the lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious bodily injury or the death of the person.

In cases where mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, the officer should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

If the person still refuses, the officer will require the person to be transported to the nearest medical facility. In such cases, the officer should consult with a supervisor prior to the transport.

Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

511.5.1 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE

Best Practice

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Medical Aid and Response

If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, the arrestee should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness, the officer should contact a supervisor, who will determine whether medical clearance will be obtained prior to booking.

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.

Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers shall not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor's approval.

511.6 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE

Best Practice

Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

511.7 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

State

A member may use an AED only after receiving appropriate training from an approved public safety first aid and CPR course (22 CCR 100014; 22 CCR 100017; 22 CCR 100018).

511.7.1 AED REPORTING

Discretionary

Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

511.8 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

State

Members may administer opioid overdose medication in accordance with protocol specified by the licensed health care provider who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member and (Civil Code § 1714.22; 22 CCR 100019):

- (a) When trained and tested to demonstrate competence following initial instruction.
- (b) When authorized by the medical director of the Local Emergency Management Service Agency.

511.8.1 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

Members who are qualified to administer opioid overdose medication, such as naloxone, should handle, store, and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Training Manager.

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Medical Aid and Response

Any member who administers an opioid overdose medication should request response by EMS as soon as possible.

511.8.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING

Best Practice MODIFIED

Any member administering opioid overdose medication should detail its use in an appropriate report.

The Training Manager will ensure that the member is provided enough information to meet all applicable state reporting requirements are met.

511.8.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING

State

The Training Manager should ensure initial and refresher training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication.

Training should be coordinated with the local health department and comply with applicable standards.

511.9 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

511.9.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Suspicious Activity Reporting

512.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

512.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Definitions related to this policy include:

Involved party - An individual who has been observed engaging in suspicious activity, as defined in this policy, when no definitive criminal activity can be identified, thus precluding the person's identification as a suspect.

Suspicious activity - Any reported or observed activity that a member reasonably believes may have a nexus to any criminal act or attempted criminal act, or to foreign or domestic terrorism. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability should not be considered as factors that create suspicion (although these factors may be used as specific suspect descriptions). Examples of suspicious activity may include but are not limited to:

- Suspected pre-operational surveillance or intelligence gathering (e.g., photographing security features, asking questions about sensitive security-related subjects).
- Tests of security measures and response to incidents (e.g., "dry run," creating false alarms, attempts to enter secure areas without authorization).
- Suspicious purchases (e.g., purchasing large quantities of otherwise legal items, such as fertilizer, that could be used to create an explosive or other dangerous device).
- An individual in possession of such things as a hoax explosive or dispersal device, sensitive materials (e.g., passwords, access codes, classified government information), or coded or ciphered literature or correspondence.

Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) - An incident report used to document suspicious activity.

512.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department recognizes the need to protect the public from criminal conduct and acts of terrorism and shall lawfully collect, maintain, and disseminate information regarding suspicious activities, while safeguarding civil liberties and privacy protections.

512.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

The Chief Probation Officer should appoint authorized designees to manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors responsible for department participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Protected Information Policy.

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Suspicious Activity Reporting

The responsibilities of the members include but are not limited to:

- (a) Remaining familiar with those databases available to the that would facilitate the purpose of this policy.
- (b) Maintaining adequate training in the area of intelligence gathering to ensure no information is being maintained that would violate the law or civil rights of any individual.
- (c) Ensuring a process is available that would allow members to report relevant information. The process should be designed to promote efficient and quick reporting, and should not be cumbersome, duplicative, or complicated.
- (d) Ensuring that members are made aware of the purpose and value of documenting information regarding suspicious activity, as well as the databases and other information resources that are available to the Department.
- (e) Ensuring that SAR information is appropriately disseminated to members in accordance with their job responsibilities.
- (f) Coordinating investigative follow-up, if appropriate.
- (g) Coordinating with local law enforcement, any other appropriate agency, or fusion center.
- (h) Ensuring that, as resources are available, the Department conducts outreach that is designed to encourage community members to report suspicious activity and outlines what they should look for and how they should report it (e.g., website, public service announcements).

512.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Any department member receiving information regarding suspicious activity should take any necessary immediate and appropriate action, including a request for tactical response or immediate notification of specialized entities, when applicable. Any non-sworn member who receives such information should ensure that it is passed on to an officer in a timely manner.

If the suspicious activity is not directly related to a reportable crime, the member should prepare a SAR, or incident report, and include information about the involved parties and the circumstances of the incident. If during any investigation an officer becomes aware of suspicious activity that is unrelated to the current investigation, the information should be documented separately in a SAR, or incident report, and not included in the original incident report. The report number of the original incident should be included in the SAR as a cross-reference. A SAR should be processed as any other incident report.

Members should be careful not to interfere with any law enforcement agency investigation and should report new crimes/suspicious activity to the law enforcement agency having primary investigative jurisdiction, as soon as practicable.

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Suspicious Activity Reporting

512.5 HANDLING INFORMATION

Best Practice

MODIFIED

The involved members will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to:

- The Chief Probation Officer or authorized designee.
- Any supervising officer.
- Local law enforcement.
- Other authorized designees.

512.6 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

512.6.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Department-Owned and Personal Property

600.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Discretionary MODIFIED

This policy addresses the care of department-owned property and the role of the Department when personal property, the property of another person or entity, or department-owned property is damaged or lost.

600.2 POLICY

Discretionary

The Plumas County Probation Department will ensure that members are issued appropriate property and equipment necessary for the member's job function. The Department will take steps to minimize the cost associated with maintaining department property, including personal property authorized for use in the member's duties.

600.3 DEPARTMENT/AGENCY-ISSUED PROPERTY

Discretionary

The Chief Probation Officer or the designee should document all property and equipment issued by the Department in the appropriate file at the time of issuance. Receipt of issued items shall be acknowledged by the receiving member's signature. Upon separation from the Department, all issued property and equipment shall be returned. Documentation of the return shall be acknowledged by the signature of a supervisor.

600.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Discretionary MODIFIED

Members shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, proper use, and replacement of department property that has been assigned or entrusted to them.

- (a) Members shall promptly report, through their chain of command, any loss, damage to, or unserviceable condition of any department-issued property or equipment.
- (b) The use of damaged or unserviceable property should be discontinued as soon as practicable, and the item replaced with a comparable item as soon as available.
- (c) Except when otherwise directed by a Supervisor or when exigent circumstances exist, department-issued property shall only be used by those to whom it was assigned. Use should be limited to official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed.
- (d) Department-issued property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of without prior approval.
- (e) Members should obtain a Supervisor's approval before any attempt to repair damaged or unserviceable property, unless the repair is of a minor or temporary nature.

600.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

Discretionary MODIFIED

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Department-Owned and Personal Property

Carrying and/or using personal property or equipment on-duty requires prior written approval by the Chief Probation Officer or appropriate Supervisor. The member should submit a request that includes a description of the property and the reason and length of time it will be used. Personal property of the type routinely carried by persons who are not performing law enforcement duties, and that is not a weapon, is excluded from this requirement.

The Department will not replace or repair items (e.g., jewelry, expensive watches) that are not reasonably required as part of work.

600.4.1 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

A member requesting reimbursement for damage to, or loss of, personal property must submit the request in writing to the member's immediate Supervisor. The Supervisor may require a separate written report.

Upon review by the Supervisor and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief Probation Officer, who will then forward the claim to the County department responsible for issuing payments.

600.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

The Supervisor receiving a report that property, including personal property authorized for use, has been damaged should conduct an investigation and direct a memo to the appropriate Supervisor. The memo should include the result of the investigation and whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss, damage, or unserviceable condition.

Cases where the Supervisor has reason to believe that misconduct or negligence was involved in the loss, damage, or unserviceable condition of property should be handled in accordance with the Standards of Conduct and Personnel Complaints policies.

600.6 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY

Discretionary

A member who intentionally or unintentionally damages or causes to be damaged the real or personal property of another person or entity while performing any probation function shall promptly report the damage through the chain of command.

600.6.1 DAMAGE BY PERSONNEL OF ANOTHER AGENCY

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

Personnel from another agency may intentionally or unintentionally cause damage to the real or personal property of the Plumas County Probation Department or of another person while performing their duties within the jurisdiction of this department. The department member present or the member responsible for the property is responsible to report the damage as follows:

- (a) A verbal report shall be made to the member's immediate Supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

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- (b) A written report shall be submitted before the member goes off-duty or as otherwise directed by the Supervisor.

600.7 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content]

600.7.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content]

Personal Communication Devices

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued or funded by the Department or personally owned, while on-duty or when used for authorized work-related purposes.

This policy generically refers to all such devices as Personal Communication Devices (PCDs) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wireless-capable tablets, and similar wireless two-way communications and/or portable internet-access devices. PCD use includes but is not limited to placing and receiving calls, text messaging, blogging and microblogging, emailing, using video or camera features, playing games, and accessing sites or services on the internet.

601.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department allows members to utilize department-issued or funded PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on-duty, or used off-duty in any manner reasonably related to the business of the Department, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with the standards set forth in this policy.

The inappropriate use of a PCD while on-duty may impair officer safety. Additionally, members are advised and cautioned that the use of a personally owned PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes may subject the member and the member's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under the California Public Records Act (CPRA) (Government Code § 7920.000 et seq.).

Members who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory staff.

601.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Best Practice

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location-detection capabilities (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

601.3.1 CALIFORNIA ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT

State

No member is authorized to be the sole possessor of a department-issued PCD. Department-issued PCDs can be retrieved, reassigned, accessed, or used by any member as directed by a

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supervisor without notice. Member use of a department-issued PCD and use of a personal PCD at work or for work-related business constitutes specific consent for access for department purposes. Prior to conducting an administrative search of a PCD, supervisors should consult legal counsel to ensure access is consistent with the California Electronic Communications Privacy Act (Penal Code § 1546; Penal Code § 1546.1).

601.4 DEPARTMENT/AGENCY-ISSUED PCD

Best Practice

Depending on a member's assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD for the member's use to facilitate on-duty performance. Department-issued or funded PCDs may not be used for personal business either on- or off-duty unless authorized by the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee. Such devices and the associated telephone number, if any, shall remain the sole property of the Department and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause.

Unless a member is expressly authorized by the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will be either secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or turned off when leaving the workplace.

601.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD

Discretionary **MODIFIED**

Members may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

- (a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.
- (b) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.
- (c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used, and maintained solely at the member's expense.
- (d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of department communications). Members will have a reduced expectation of privacy when using a personally owned PCD in the workplace and have no expectation of privacy regarding any department business-related communication.
 1. Members may use personally owned PCDs on-duty for routine administrative work (e.g. client or case information) as authorized by the Chief Probation Officer.
- (e) The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any department business-related information, including photographs, video, or the recording or transmittal of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment

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or appointment with the Department, without the express authorization of the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee.

- (f) Use of a personally owned PCD while at work or for work-related business constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy data to meet the needs of the Department, which may include litigation, CPRA retention and release obligations, and internal investigations. If the PCD is carried on-duty, members will provide the Department with the telephone number of the device.
- (g) All work-related documents, emails, photographs, recordings, or other public records created or received on a member's personally owned PCD should be transferred to the Plumas County Probation Department and deleted from the member's PCD or associated storage applications as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member's shift.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisors, members are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor, or respond to electronic communications using a personally owned PCD while off-duty. If a member is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing collective bargaining agreements, or if the member has prior express authorization from a supervisor, the member may engage in department business-related communications. Should members engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, members entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Members who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate record keeping.

601.6 USE OF PCD

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

- (a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform, unless it is in an approved carrier.
- (b) All PCDs in the workplace shall be set to silent or vibrate mode.
- (c) A PCD may not be used to conduct personal business while on-duty, except for brief personal communications (e.g., informing family of extended hours). Members shall endeavor to limit their use of personal PCDs to authorized break times, unless an emergency exists. Members should not discuss case information over personal PCDs.
- (d) Members may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of radio communications is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid, or in lieu of regular radio communications.
- (e) Members are prohibited from taking pictures, audio or video recordings, or making copies of any such picture or recorded media unless it is directly related to official

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department business. Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means, without the express authorization of the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee, may result in discipline.

- (f) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official department business.
- (g) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce, or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any member having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

601.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy.
- (b) Monitoring, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and taking prompt corrective action if a member is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD.
 1. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.
 2. Before conducting any administrative search of a member's personally owned device, supervisors should consult with the Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee.

601.8 OFFICIAL USE

Best Practice

Members are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while using PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, members shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.

601.9 USE WHILE DRIVING

State

The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions, and present a negative image to the public. Officers operating emergency vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

Except in an emergency, members who are operating department vehicles that are not authorized emergency vehicles shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use. Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature (Vehicle Code § 23123; Vehicle Code § 23123.5).

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601.10 ISSUED DATE

[\[Agency Content\]](#)

601.10.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[\[Agency Content\]](#)

Personal Protective Equipment

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy identifies the different types of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the Department as well as the requirements and guidelines for the use of PPE.

This policy does not address ballistic vests or protection from communicable disease, as those issues are addressed in the Body Armor and Communicable Diseases policies.

603.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Definitions related to this policy include:

Disposable particulate mask - A class of disposable respirators approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as suitable for use where fluid or particulate resistance is a priority. Examples are N95 and N100 masks.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Equipment that protects a person from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards.

Respiratory PPE - Any device that is worn by the user to protect from exposure to atmospheres where there is smoke, low levels of oxygen, high levels of carbon monoxide, or the presence of toxic gases or other respiratory hazards. For purposes of this policy, respiratory PPE does not include particulate-filtering masks such as N95 or N100 masks.

603.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

603.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice | **MODIFIED**

Members are required to use PPE as provided in this policy and pursuant to their training.

Members are responsible for proper maintenance and storage of issued PPE. PPE should be stored in an appropriate location so that it is available when needed.

Any member who identifies hazards in the workplace is encouraged to utilize the procedures in the Illness and Injury Prevention Policy to recommend new or improved PPE or additional needs for PPE.

603.4 HEARING PROTECTION

State | **MODIFIED**

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Approved hearing protection shall be used by members during firearms training, if applicable.

Hearing protection shall meet or exceed the requirements provided in 8 CCR 5098.

603.5 EYE PROTECTION

State

Approved eye protection, including side protection, shall be used by members during firearms training or during situations in which eye protection may be warranted (e.g., cleaning areas where bloodborne pathogens were spilled, urine sample collections with clients). Eye protection for members who wear prescription lenses shall incorporate the prescription (e.g., eye protection that can be worn over prescription lenses). Members shall ensure their eye protection does not interfere with the fit of their hearing protection.

The Supervisor or the authorized designee shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in 8 CCR 3382.

603.6 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

State

The Chief Probation Officer or the authorized designee is responsible for ensuring a respiratory protection plan is developed and maintained by a trained and qualified member. The plan shall include procedures for (8 CCR 5144):

- (a) Selecting appropriate respiratory PPE based on hazards and risks associated with functions or positions.
- (b) Fit testing, including identification of members or contractors qualified to conduct fit testing.
- (c) Medical evaluations.
- (d) PPE inventory control.
- (e) PPE issuance and replacement.
- (f) Cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding, and otherwise maintaining respiratory PPE, including schedules for these activities.
- (g) Regularly reviewing the PPE plan.
- (h) Remaining current with applicable National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protective Agency (EPA), and state PPE standards and guidelines.

603.6.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION USE

State

Disposable particulate masks should only be used to protect the member from particulate contaminants and are not suitable in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere or where an unsafe level of gases or fumes exists. See also the Communicable Diseases Policy.

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Designated members may be issued respiratory PPE based on the member's assignment (e.g., narcotics task force).

Respiratory PPE may be worn when authorized by a scene commander who will determine the type and level of protection appropriate at a scene based upon an evaluation of the hazards present.

Scene commanders are responsible for monitoring members using respiratory PPE and their degree of exposure or stress. When there is a change in work area conditions or when a member's degree of exposure or stress may affect respirator effectiveness, the scene commander shall reevaluate the continued effectiveness of the respirator and direct the member to leave the respirator use area when the scene commander reasonably believes (8 CCR 5144):

- (a) The member's face and respirator facepiece need to be washed to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use.
- (b) The member detects vapor or gas breakthrough, a change in breathing resistance, or leakage of the facepiece.
- (c) The member needs to replace the respirator, filter, cartridge, or canister.

603.6.2 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

State

Members shall not use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), full-face respirators, or cartridge respirators unless they have completed training requirements for the equipment.

Members exposed to environments that are reasonably known to be harmful due to gases, smoke, or vapors shall use respiratory PPE.

Members using respiratory PPE shall (8 CCR 5144):

- (a) Ensure that they have no facial hair between the sealing surface of the facepiece and the face that could interfere with the seal or the valve function. Members also shall ensure that they have no other condition that will interfere with the face-to-facepiece seal or the valve function.
- (b) Not wear corrective glasses, goggles, or other PPE that interferes with the seal of the facepiece to the face, or that has not been previously tested for use with that respiratory equipment.
- (c) Perform a user seal check per department-approved procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer each time they put on a tight-fitting respirator.
- (d) Leave a respiratory use area whenever they detect vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of their facepiece and ensure that the respirator is replaced or repaired before returning to the affected area.

603.6.3 RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING

State

No member shall be issued respiratory PPE until proper fit testing has been completed by a designated member or contractor (8 CCR 5144).

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After initial testing, fit testing for respiratory PPE shall be repeated (8 CCR 5144):

- (a) At least once every 12 months.
- (b) Whenever there are changes in the type of SCBA or facepiece used.
- (c) Whenever there are significant physical changes in the user (e.g., obvious change in body weight, scarring of the face seal area, dental changes, cosmetic surgery, or any other condition that may affect the fit of the facepiece seal).

All respirator fit testing shall be conducted in negative-pressure mode.

603.6.4 RESPIRATORY MEDICAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

State

No member shall be issued respiratory protection that forms a complete seal around the face until (8 CCR 5144):

- (a) The member has completed a medical evaluation that includes a medical evaluation questionnaire.
- (b) A physician or other licensed health care professional has reviewed the questionnaire.
- (c) The member has completed any physical examination recommended by the reviewing physician or health care professional.

603.7 RECORDS

State

The Training Manager is responsible for maintaining records of all:

- (a) PPE training.
- (b) Initial fit testing for respiratory protection equipment.
- (c) Annual fit testing.
- (d) Respiratory medical evaluation questionnaires and any subsequent physical examination.

1. These records shall be maintained in a separate confidential medical file.

The records shall be maintained in accordance with the Department records retention schedule and 8 CCR 5144.

603.8 TRAINING

State

Members should be trained in the respiratory and other hazards to which they may be potentially exposed during routine and emergency situations.

All members shall be trained in the proper use and maintenance of PPE issued to them, including when the use is appropriate; how to put on, remove and adjust PPE; how to care for the PPE; and the limitations (8 CCR 3380).

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Members issued respiratory PPE shall attend annual training on the proper use of respiratory protection devices (8 CCR 5144).

603.9 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content]

603.9.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content]

Body Armor

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

The purpose of this policy is to provide officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

604.2 POLICY

Best Practice

It is the policy of the Plumas County Probation Department to maximize officer safety through the use of body armor in combination with prescribed safety procedures. While body armor provides a significant level of protection, it is not a substitute for the observance of officer safety procedures.

604.3 ISSUANCE

Best Practice

The Supervisor or the authorized designee shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

Body armor shall be issued when an officer begins service at the Plumas County Probation Department and shall be replaced when the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

The Chief Probation Officer may authorize issuing body armor to uniformed, non-sworn members whose jobs may make wearing of body armor advisable.

604.3.1 USE

Best Practice

Generally, the required use of body armor is subject to the following:

- (a) Members shall only wear department-approved body armor.
- (b) Members shall wear body armor any time they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action, including but not limited to when they are participating in field supervision activities.
- (c) Members shall wear body armor when working in uniform or taking part in department range training.
- (d) Members are not required to wear body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and would not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.
- (e) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are involved in undercover or plainclothes work that their supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

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1. In those instances when body armor is not worn, officers should have reasonable access to their body armor.

604.3.2 INSPECTION

Best Practice

Supervisors should ensure through routine observation and periodic documented inspections that body armor is worn and maintained in accordance with this policy.

Annual inspections of body armor should be conducted by a person trained to perform the inspection for fit, cleanliness, and signs of damage, abuse, and wear.

604.3.3 CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Best Practice

The required care and maintenance of body armor is subject to the following:

- (a) Members are responsible for inspecting their body armor for signs of damage, wear, and cleanliness at the start of each shift.
 1. Unserviceable body armor shall be reported to the supervisor.
- (b) Members are responsible for the proper storage of their body armor.
 1. Body armor should not be stored for an extended period of time in an area where environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, light, humidity) could potentially degrade its effectiveness.
- (c) Members are responsible for the care and cleaning of their body armor pursuant to the manufacturer's care instructions.
 1. Body armor should not be exposed to any cleaning agents or methods not specifically recommended by the manufacturer.
 2. Failure to follow manufacturer's care instructions may damage the ballistic performance capabilities of the body armor. If care instructions for the body armor cannot be located, the manufacturer should be contacted to request the instructions.
- (d) Body armor should be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended replacement schedule, or when its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

604.4 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

The responsibilities of the include but are not limited to:

- (a) Monitoring technological advances in the body armor industry for any appropriate changes to approved body armor.
- (b) Assessing the level of weapons and ammunition currently utilized by the public and the suitability of approved body armor to protect against those threats.
- (c) Educating about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.

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Body Armor

604.5 ISSUED DATE

[Agency Content]

604.5.1 REVISED DATE(S)

[Agency Content]

Communicable Diseases

809.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice

This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

809.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Best Practice

Definitions related to this policy include:

Communicable disease - A human disease caused by microorganisms that are present in and transmissible through human blood, urine, bodily fluid, tissue, or by breathing or coughing. These diseases commonly include but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV), HIV, and tuberculosis.

Exposure - When an eye, the mouth, a mucous membrane, or non-intact skin comes into contact with blood, urine, or other potentially infectious materials, or when these substances are injected or infused under the skin; when an individual is exposed to a person who has a disease that can be passed through the air by talking, sneezing, or coughing (e.g., tuberculosis), or the individual is in an area that was occupied by such a person. Exposure only includes those instances that occur due to a member's position at the Plumas County Probation Department (see the Exposure Control Plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred).

809.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department is committed to providing a safe work environment for its members. Members should be aware that they are ultimately responsible for their own health and safety.

809.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER

State **MODIFIED**

The Chief Probation Officer will assign a person as the Exposure Control Officer (ECO). The ECO shall develop an exposure control plan that includes:

- (a) Exposure prevention and decontamination procedures.
- (b) Procedures for when and how to obtain medical attention in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure.
- (c) The provision that department members will have no-cost access to the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, face masks, eye protection, pocket masks) that is appropriate for each member's position and risk of exposure.
- (d) Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them (15 CCR 1051; 15 CCR 1207).

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- (e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:
 - 1. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).
 - 2. Bloodborne pathogen precautions (8 CCR 5193).
 - (a) Sharps injury log.
 - (b) Needleless systems and sharps injury protection.
 - 3. Airborne transmissible disease precautions (8 CCR 5199).
 - (a) Engineering and work practice controls related to airborne transmissible diseases.
 - (b) Distribution of appropriate personal protective equipment to minimize exposure to airborne disease.
 - 4. Promptly notifying the county health officer regarding member exposures (Penal Code § 7510).
 - 5. Establishing procedures to ensure that members request exposure notification from health facilities when transporting a person who may have a communicable disease and that the member is notified of any exposure as required by Health and Safety Code § 1797.188.
 - 6. Informing members of the provisions of Health and Safety Code § 1797.188 (exposure to communicable diseases and notification).
- (f) Provisions for acting as the designated officer liaison with health care facilities regarding communicable disease or condition exposure notification. The designated officer should coordinate with other department members to fulfill the role when not available. The designated officer shall ensure that the name, title, and telephone number of the designated officer is posted on the Department website (Health and Safety Code § 1797.188).
- (g) Coordination with the Risk Management Department to provide required notices to members regarding COVID-19 exposures (Labor Code § 6409.6).

The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO shall annually review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan (8 CCR 5193).

809.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Best Practice

809.4.1 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

State

All members are expected to use good judgment and follow training and procedures related to mitigating the risks associated with communicable disease. This includes but is not limited to (8 CCR 5193):

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- (a) Stocking disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks, or other specialized equipment in the work area or department vehicles, as applicable.
- (b) Wearing department-approved disposable gloves when contact with blood, urine, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, and non-intact skin can be reasonably anticipated.
- (c) Washing hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.
- (d) Treating all human blood and bodily fluids/tissue as if it is known to be infectious for a communicable disease.
- (e) Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.
- (f) Using a face mask or shield if it is reasonable to anticipate an exposure to an airborne transmissible disease.
- (g) Decontaminating non-disposable equipment (e.g., flashlight, control devices, clothing, portable radio) as soon as possible if the equipment is a potential source of exposure.
 - 1. Clothing that has been contaminated by blood, urine, or other potentially infectious materials shall be removed immediately or as soon as feasible and stored/decontaminated appropriately.
- (h) Handling all sharps and items that cut or puncture (e.g., needles, broken glass, razors, knives) cautiously and using puncture-resistant containers for their storage and/or transportation.
- (i) Avoiding eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, or handling contact lenses where there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure.
- (j) Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.

809.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS

State

Members who could be exposed to HBV due to their positions may receive the HBV vaccine and any routine booster at no cost (8 CCR 5193).

809.5 POST EXPOSURE

Best Practice

809.5.1 INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS

Best Practice

Members who experience an exposure or suspected exposure shall:

- (a) Begin decontamination procedures immediately (e.g., wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, flush mucous membranes with water).
- (b) Obtain medical attention as appropriate.
- (c) Notify a supervisor as soon as practical.

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809.5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

State

The supervisor or designated administrator on-duty shall investigate every exposure or suspected exposure that occurs as soon as possible following the incident. The supervisor shall ensure the following information is documented (8 CCR 5193):

- (a) Name and Social Security number of the employee exposed
- (b) Date and time of incident
- (c) Location of incident
- (d) Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)
- (e) Work being done during exposure
- (f) How the incident occurred or was caused
- (g) PPE in use at the time of the incident
- (h) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the member that disclosing the identity and/or infectious status of a source to the public or to anyone who is not involved in the follow-up process is prohibited. The supervisor should complete the incident documentation in conjunction with other reporting requirements that may apply (see the Work-Related Illness and Injury Reporting and Illness and Injury Prevention policies).

809.5.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION, AND TREATMENT

State

Department members shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary (8 CCR 5193).

The ECO should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical professional that contains only the following information:

- (a) Whether the member has been informed of the results of the evaluation.
- (b) Whether the member has been notified of any medical conditions, resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials, that require further evaluation or treatment.

No other information should be requested or accepted by the ECO.

809.5.4 COUNSELING

State

The Department shall provide the member, and the member's family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure (8 CCR 5193).

809.5.5 SOURCE TESTING

State

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Testing a person for communicable diseases when that person was the source of an exposure should be done when it is desired by the exposed member or when it is otherwise appropriate (8 CCR 5193). Source testing is the responsibility of the ECO. If the ECO is unavailable to seek timely testing of the source, it is the responsibility of the exposed member's supervisor to ensure testing is sought.

Source testing may be achieved by:

- (a) Obtaining consent from the individual.
- (b) Complying with the statutory scheme of Health and Safety Code § 121060. This includes seeking consent from the person who was the source of the exposure and seeking a court order if consent is not given.
- (c) Testing the exposed member for evidence of a communicable disease and seeking consent from the source individual to either access existing blood samples for testing or for the source to submit to testing (Health and Safety Code § 120262).
- (d) Taking reasonable steps to immediately contact the County Health Officer and provide preliminary information regarding the circumstances of the exposure and the status of the involved individuals to determine whether the County Health Officer will order testing (Penal Code § 7510).
- (e) Under certain circumstances, a court may issue a search warrant for the purpose of HIV testing a person when the exposed member qualifies as a crime victim (Penal Code § 1524.1).

Since there is the potential for overlap between the different manners in which source testing may occur, the ECO is responsible for coordinating the testing to prevent unnecessary or duplicate testing.

The ECO should seek the consent of the individual for testing and consult the County Counsel to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if the individual refuses.

809.6 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

Best Practice

Medical information shall remain in confidential files and shall not be disclosed to anyone without the member's written consent (except as required by law). Test results from persons who may have been the source of an exposure are to be kept confidential as well.

809.7 TRAINING

State

All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (8 CCR 5193):

- (a) Shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.

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- (b) Shall be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting the member's potential exposure to communicable disease.
- (c) Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure, and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.

809.8 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

809.8.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content

Fitness for Duty

814.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

State

Monitoring members' fitness for duty is essential for the safety and welfare of the members of the Department and the community. The purpose of this policy is to require that all members of this department remain fit for duty and able to perform their job functions (Government Code § 1031).

814.2 POLICY

Best Practice

The Plumas County Probation Department strives to provide a safe and productive work environment and ensure that all members of this department can safely and effectively perform the essential functions of their jobs. Under limited circumstances, the Department may require a professional evaluation of a member's physical and/or mental capabilities to determine the member's ability to perform essential functions.

814.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

It is the responsibility of each member of this department to maintain physical stamina and psychological stability sufficient to safely and effectively perform the essential duties of the position.

During working hours, all members are required to be alert, attentive, and capable of performing their assigned responsibilities.

Any member who feels unable to perform duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that a member believes that another department member is unable to perform duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

814.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice

All supervisors should be alert to any indication that a member may be unable to safely perform any duties due to an underlying physical or psychological impairment or condition.

Such indications may include:

- (a) An abrupt and negative change in the member's normal behavior.
- (b) A pattern of irrational conduct, hostility, or oppositional behavior.
- (c) Personal expressions of instability.
- (d) Inappropriate use of alcohol or other substances, including prescribed medication.
- (e) A pattern of questionable judgment, impulsive behavior, or the inability to manage emotions.

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(f) Any other factor or combination of factors causing a supervisor to believe the member may be suffering from an impairment or condition requiring intervention.

Supervisors shall maintain the confidentiality of any information consistent with this policy.

814.4.1 REPORTING

Best Practice

A supervisor observing a member, or receiving a report of a member, who is perceived to be unable to safely or effectively perform duties shall promptly document all objective information and/or observations.

The supervisor should attempt to meet with the member to inquire about the conduct or behavior giving rise to the concerns.

If a meeting does not resolve the supervisor's concerns or does not take place, the supervisor shall promptly document the observations and actions in a written report and inform the Supervisor or the member's Supervisor or Chief Probation Officer.

814.4.2 DUTY STATUS

Best Practice

In conjunction with the member's Chief Probation Officer and Supervisor, the Supervisor should make a preliminary determination regarding the member's duty status.

If a determination is made that the member can safely and effectively perform the essential functions of the job, the member should be returned to duty and arrangements made for appropriate follow-up.

If a preliminary determination is made that the member's conduct or behavior represents an inability to safely and effectively perform the essential functions of the job, the Supervisor, the member's Supervisor, or the Chief Probation Officer should immediately relieve the member of duty pending further evaluation.

Employees relieved of duty shall comply with the administrative leave provisions of the Personnel Complaints Policy.

The Supervisor and Chief Probation Officer shall be promptly notified in the event that any member is relieved of duty.

814.5 FITNESS-FOR-DUTY EVALUATIONS

Best Practice

A fitness-for-duty evaluation may be ordered whenever circumstances reasonably indicate that a member is unfit for duty or following an officer-involved shooting or death-in-custody incident.

814.5.1 PROCESS

State

The Supervisor or Chief Probation Officer, in cooperation with Human Resources Department, may order the member to undergo a fitness-for-duty evaluation.

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The examining practitioner will provide the Department with a report indicating whether the member is fit for duty. If the member is not fit for duty, the practitioner will include the existing restrictions or conditions in the report. If the employee places their condition at issue in any subsequent or related administrative action/grievance, the examining physician or therapist may be required to disclose any and all information that is relevant to such proceeding (Civil Code § 56.10(c)(8)).

To facilitate the evaluation of any member, the Department will provide all appropriate documents and available information.

All reports and evaluations submitted by the examining practitioner shall be part of the member's confidential medical file.

Any member ordered to undergo a fitness-for-duty evaluation shall comply with the terms of the order and cooperate fully with the examining practitioner.

Determinations regarding duty status of members who are found to be unfit for duty or fit for duty with limitations will be made in cooperation with Human Resources Department.

814.6 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED

Best Practice

Absent emergency operations, members should not work more than:

- 16 hours in a one-day (24 hours) period.
- 30 hours in any two-day (48 hours) period.
- 84 hours in any seven-day (168 hours) period.

Except in unusual circumstances, members should have a minimum of eight hours off between shifts. Supervisors should give consideration to reasonable rest periods and are authorized to deny overtime or relieve any member who has exceeded the above guidelines to off-duty status.

Limitations on the number of hours worked apply to shift changes, shift trades, rotation, holdover, training, general overtime, and any other work assignments.

814.7 APPEALS

Best Practice

Employees disputing the application or interpretation of this policy may submit a grievance as provided in the Grievances Policy.

814.8 ISSUED DATE

Agency Content

814.8.1 REVISED DATE(S)

Agency Content