

**RESPONSE TO CPR REPORT:
PUBLIC SAFETY- PS06 PEACE OFFICER STATUTORY REVIEW**

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CPR REPORT RESPONSE AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

PUBLIC SAFETY –PS06 PEACE OFFICER STATUTORY REVIEW SECTION

Summary

The CPR Public Safety team recommended that the state reclassify the peace officer positions of investigators employed by the Department of Social Services-Bureau of Investigations to non-peace officer positions. This recommendation was made because these investigators' jobs—to quote Section PS06—"involve minimal law enforcement activity."

The information in Section PS06 Peace Officer Statutory Review pertaining to California Department of Social Services, Bureau of Investigations is incomplete, inaccurate, and in several instances, incorrect. This is primarily due to the fact that the Bureau of Investigations was not effectively represented to the CPR review team—an inescapable conclusion, based on the presence of consistently incorrect information in this section. Although various people within the Department of Social Services, as well as former Social Services employees, provided input during CPR's review process, no more than four people currently working in the Bureau of Investigations were interviewed. The small number of current BOI interviewees only compounded the ineffective representation, as they do not represent a statistically valid sampling base, regardless of their positions/job titles.

The Department of Social Services employs peace officers whose jobs are consistent with the criteria used by CPR to evaluate and determine peace officer status. The state should not reclassify these positions to non-peace officer positions. The theory that non-sworn personnel—with no law enforcement training and expertise—can conduct investigations to the same level of competence as POST-trained peace officers, who have access to restricted law-enforcement information and working relationships with local law enforcement and district attorneys, is invalid.

Background Information

Investigators with the Bureau of Investigations [BOI], Community Care Licensing Division [CCLD], California Department of Social Services [CDSS] are responsible for the enforcement of state law and regulations concerned with the prevention of abuse and protection of the health and safety of persons residing in and/or receiving care and supervision from child care facilities, children's residential care facilities, adult facilities, and senior care facilities. There are approximately 90,000 licensed facilities, serving over 1.4 million people, in California. These individuals represent the most vulnerable population in the state: infants, foster children, group home children, developmentally delayed and mentally ill adults, and senior citizens--some of whom are afflicted with Alzheimer's and other dementia-related illnesses.

In the course of protecting this population, BOI investigators have investigated perpetrators of felonious sexual and physical abuse of children, adults, and the elderly. Every single BOI case has the potential for both administrative and criminal penalties. In the course of protecting this population, BOI investigators work hand in hand with local law enforcement agencies—as do the vast majority of investigators employed by State of California agencies. BOI investigative reports are submitted to local district attorney's offices as appropriate, and are often an integral part of subsequent criminal filings by these offices [See **ATTACHMENT #1**].

Allegations of child abuse are frequently reported to local Child Protective Services [CPS] offices. Often, CPS cross-reports the allegations only to BOI, not local law enforcement. In these cases, BOI is the only law enforcement entity which investigates these allegations.

There are numerous occasions when local law enforcement chooses not to investigate crimes committed against clients in licensed facilities. In some instances, since police resources are limited, they do not undertake investigations in which they see little chance of an arrest and conviction. In other cases, where law enforcement agencies located in rural and/or small-town jurisdictions do not have a formal child abuse/sexual abuse investigative unit, heinous allegations of abuse are investigated by patrol officers or detectives with no special training or expertise in this area. In these cases, the POST-trained peace officers of BOI represent the only law enforcement organization qualified--through specialized training, experience, and knowledge of the type of victim(s) involved--to properly investigate the crimes alleged. BOI investigators routinely investigate allegations of Rape, Lewd Acts with a Child, Oral Copulation, Sodomy, and Sexual Battery (where the victim is physically restrained), all of which are felonies. Other crimes investigated are Unlawful Sex with a Minor, Sexual Battery (where the victim is not physically restrained), and Annoy or Molest a Child--which can be either felony or misdemeanor crimes--and Indecent Exposure, which is a misdemeanor crime.

Department of Social Services, Bureau of Investigation

It states, near the top of page 2 of Section PS06, that "each [state] department was evaluated based on the following criteria:"

1. The scope of the department's or board's law enforcement responsibility;
2. The statutory peace officer authority granted to the officers;
3. The functions performed by the peace officers;
4. The number of investigations, criminal filings, and arrests made by the Department or board;
5. Funding dedicated to law enforcement functions and potential savings from consolidating them with other similar functions; and
6. Political and stakeholder considerations.

The following is a response to each criterion, in numerical order:

Criterion #1 The scope of BOI's law enforcement responsibility is the protection of the safety and welfare of over 1.4 million clients in 90,000 community care facilities throughout the entire state of California. BOI investigates criminal allegations of misdemeanor and felony physical abuse, sexual abuse, wrongful death and criminal neglect of these clients, who encompass all age groups from infant through elderly.

Criterion #2 The statutory peace officer authority granted to BOI investigators is defined in California Penal Code Section 830.3 and 830.3 (h). Section 830.3 reads, in part, as follows:

The following persons are peace officers whose authority extends to any place in the state for the purpose of performing their primary duty or when making an arrest pursuant to Section 836 of the Penal Code as to any public offense with respect to which there is immediate danger to person or property, or of the escape of the perpetrator of that offense, or pursuant to Section 8597 or 8598 of the Government Code...

Section 830.3 (h) reads, in part, as follows:

All investigators of the state departments of...Social Services...provided that the primary duty of these peace officers shall be the enforcement of the law relating to the duties of his or her department, or office...

In point of fact, the Penal Code recognizes that various categories of peace officers perform duties and functions which may significantly differ from those of other categories. BOI investigators have been, and are, performing their duties exactly as 830.3 (h) defines them.

Peace officers under Section 830.3 enforce the law that relates to their particular agency; they cannot be compared to investigators who fall under Sections 830.1 and 830.2. Included in Section 830.3 are DMV, DHS, DDS, and Medical Board investigators, to name a few. DMV enforces the Vehicle Code; Medical Board enforces the Business and Professions Code--how is BOI any different from these agencies, none of whose peace officers was found by CPR to be involved in "minimal law enforcement activity?"

Criterion #3 The functions performed by BOI peace officers include working independently and in conjunction with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to investigate misdemeanor and felony crimes. In connection with their investigations, BOI investigators do write and execute inspection warrants, seize evidence, conduct suspect interrogations, and inspect licensed facilities. It should be noted that BOI investigators have 24-hour inspection authority in licensed CDSS facilities, which means we do not frequently need to write inspection and/or search warrants. BOI also investigates unlicensed care facilities, which experience has shown are sometimes populated by individuals with warrants. BOI investigators utilize a variety of equipment and/or investigative tools which only peace officers have access to, such as C.L.E.T.S., district attorney files, and records of local law enforcement investigations in progress.

In point of fact, BOI investigators **are not, nor have they ever been, prohibited from making arrests**, as is erroneously stated in Section PS06. Moreover, BOI has an arrest policy, which has been in effect since 1986 [See **ATTACHMENT #2**]. It should be obvious that an agency prohibited from making arrests would not have an arrest policy; apparently CPR was not informed this policy exists.

Although the current BOI Chief is not a peace officer, this does not mean that BOI investigators do not report to supervisory peace officers. In point of fact, all **rank and file** BOI investigators **do** report to peace officer supervisors. The BOI Chief does **not** directly supervise investigators.

Criterion #4 Regarding the number of investigations, criminal filings and arrests made by BOI, it must first be understood that the numbers contained in Section PS06 are wrong. CPR listed 9129 referrals to BOI during 2001-2003 as if every referral was an actual case. In actuality, many of these referrals did not meet BOI acceptance criteria because they were not criminal in nature; consequently, they were not investigated. An internal survey consisting of 35% of all BOI investigators statewide was conducted in early August, 2004. The survey results showed that during an 18-month period from January 2003 through June, 2004, 666 cases were investigated, resulting in 158 referrals for criminal filing to local district attorney offices, and generating 78 arrests. Again, these statistics are from **only 35%** of all BOI investigators, for an **18 month time period**.

Second, it must be understood that BOI investigators **have** made arrests [See **ATTACHMENT #3**]; once again, it appears that CPR was not informed of this fact during their review process. In addition, many cases worked in conjunction with local law enforcement **have resulted in arrests** being made by local law enforcement. The fact is that such arrests would not have been possible without BOI investigations. BOI is not the only agency whose cases result in arrests being made by local law enforcement. For example, information presented in Section PS02 in the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control [ABC] profile stated that "ABC peace officers...made 1010 joint arrests with federal, state, and local law enforcement."

Third, if the number of "direct" arrests made by a particular agency's investigators is such a critical factor in determining whether these investigators perform peace officer duties, it is noteworthy that several agencies profiled in Section PS02--**and either recommended by CPR to be consolidated into the proposed Division of Law Enforcement, or whose investigators will be allowed to continue in a peace officer classification**--have extremely low arrest statistics:

Department of Toxic Substances Control	1 arrest
Contractors State License Board	0 arrests
California Medical Board	21 arrests
Dental Board of California	?? [0 arrests listed]
Consumer Affairs, Div. of Investigation	21 arrests
Department of Developmental Services	14 arrests

Similarly, if the number of actual criminal filings—regardless of the number of cases referred to local district attorney offices—is critical in determining whether investigators perform peace officer duties, it is noteworthy that at least one agency profiled in Section PS02 was allowed to count referrals: The Department of Toxic Substances Control “referred 11 cases for criminal prosecution.” As noted above, BOI made **158** such referrals—and this number is from only 35% of BOI’s total investigators.

Criterion #5 Funding dedicated to law enforcement functions and potential savings from consolidating them with other similar functions—BOI funding has been appropriately allotted to statutorily-mandated P.O.S.T. training. The potential savings in training and equipment expense would be in line with other investigative agencies which were recommended for consolidation.

Criterion #6 Political and stakeholder considerations--BOI has significant responsibility for the protection of over 1.4 million clients’ welfare and safety; these clients are the stakeholders. The number of misdemeanor and felony crimes committed by licensees and/or staff members providing direct care to these clients has substantially increased.

Recommendations

A. The Department of Social Services, or its successor, should not work with the Department of Personnel Administration, or its successor, to reclassify its peace officer positions to non-peace officer positions.

The peace officer-investigators employed by DSS handle cases which are both administrative and criminal in nature. These investigators are not, and never have been, prohibited from making arrests; in point of fact, they **have** made arrests. Rank and file investigators **do** report to peace officer supervisors. The fact that the number of complaints referred to our investigations unit **does not** represent the number of cases which met the case acceptance criteria and were actually investigated has been documented elsewhere in this response. Accurate statistics for arrests and criminal filings have also been documented elsewhere in this response. As such, the duties of the peace officer-investigators employed by DSS **are** consistent with the many criteria used to determine peace officer status.

The peace officer status of these positions should **not** be eliminated through attrition or any other means. As existing incumbents leave the positions, they should continue to be replaced with peace officers.

B. The peace officer and law enforcement functions of the Department of Social Services should be transferred from the Department and the Health and Human Services Agency to the Division of Law Enforcement of the proposed Department of Public Safety and Homeland Security.

The information presented in the *Background* and *Department of Social Services* sections of this response demonstrates that our investigators are properly classified as peace officers and should continue to be so classified. The information also demonstrates that we are the only peace officers within state government who are directly responsible for the welfare and safety of one of

the most vulnerable populations in California. However, the reality is that the Bureau of Investigations is the only law-enforcement unit within the Department of Social Services--a rather large department otherwise uninvolved with public safety. This is extremely significant, as it provides a very strong rationale for transferring BOI's peace officer functions and duties to the Division of Law Enforcement, where such functions can best be utilized to the benefit of state government and the citizens of California.

Section PS02 Consolidate Law Enforcement Functions to Ensure Public Safety and Homeland Security, in the profile of the Department of Developmental Services, listed several findings contained in a March 2002 report. The findings detailed reasons DDS peace officers and investigators were not always able to effectively fulfill their duties. The DDS profile concluded with the following statement:

Many of these findings have since been rectified; however, they exemplify the many challenges faced by law enforcement personnel when they are employed by a small unit or division within a large, non-public safety-oriented agency.

The same statement could—and should--be used to describe the situation faced by DSS-BOI. DSS-BOI is no less appropriate for consolidation than DDS, whose investigators protect the welfare and safety of a similarly vulnerable population.

ATTACHMENT #1

RE: Letter to Ms. Cabrera

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Close

From: Patricia Lenzi [SMTP:Patricia.Lenzi@yolocounty.org]

To: Eichner, Steve@DSS

Cc:

Subject: RE: Letter to Ms. Cabrera

Sent: 4/14/2004 4:08 PM

Importance: Normal

This is the text of the letter. I cannot convert it to "word" since it has a macro letterhead and all...
Sorry bout that.

April 13, 2004
Ms. Sophie Cabrera
Chief, Bureau of Investigations
Department of Social Services
744 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Steve Eichner, Investigator, People v. Judy Holsey,
LD 2302-01035, Yoio County Court Case # 03-3026

Dear Ms. Cabrera:

I am writing this letter in acknowledgment of the extensive and successful efforts of one of your investigators in the above-captioned matter. Mr. Eichner's thorough investigation, detailed file and enthusiastic efforts were commendable. If not for his hard work, this case may not have resolved any time soon. Instead, the result was that a vulnerable victim never had to testify against a person who took advantage of the child and the situation, a guilty person took responsibility for her actions within a relatively short period of time, and now has been held accountable for her crimes.

I am very pleased to have worked with a person of his caliber. Please thank Mr. Eichner on my behalf, and the behalf of the victim in this matter. Due to his efforts, this offender will never again have an opportunity to take advantage of children in a setting of this nature.

Sincerely,

DAVID C. HENDERSON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

by: _____
Patricia Rae Lenzi, Deputy District Attorney

<https://webmail.dss.ca.gov/exchange/forms/IPM/NOTE/read.asp?command=open&obj=00...> 4/14/2004

ATTACHMENT #2

Subject:

ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS

I. POLICY IN GENERAL

Though Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) investigators are not routinely involved in executing arrests of suspects, certain circumstances may arise requiring such action. Such circumstances could include, but is not limited to:

- Service of arrest warrants relating to criminal proceedings for violations of Health and Safety Code.
- Executing an Inspection Warrant on an unlicensed facility and the suspect is in violation.
- Issuing a citation for unlicensed activity and suspect refuses to sign.
- Suspect is hostile and combative resulting in assault on peace officer.

When circumstances warrant that an arrest be made, CCLD policy dictates that investigators shall adhere to all legal procedures and requirements and shall conduct themselves in a professional manner.

Concern and respect for the civil rights and dignity of those persons arrested, and with whom investigators come in contact during arrest situations is required of investigative personnel.

Investigators who have not yet completed training required by the Penal Code, Section 832 (arrests, search and seizure) shall not be allowed to make or attempt to make arrests unless to protect themselves or others from bodily harm.

(REFERENCE: Penal Code, Sections 830.3(h), 834, 835, 836, 847 and 853.5)

I. ARRESTS PURSUANT TO WARRANTS

Suspects will normally be given the opportunity to surrender prior to initiating arrest procedures. However, when a physical arrest is necessary, no investigator shall arrest or attempt to arrest a suspect unless accompanied by uniformed law enforcement personnel.

II. WARRANTLESS ARRESTS

Warrantless arrests shall at all times be made with the best interests and safety of community care facility clients, the public, other governmental agency employees and investigative personnel in mind.

Warrantless arrests shall be made only under the following circumstances:

1. Actions of the suspect endanger others present.

Subject:

ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS

2. The suspect is about to destroy critical evidence.
3. The suspect has committed or is about to commit a felony in the investigator's presence.
4. When issuing a citation pursuant to Penal Code Section 853.5.
5. When a delay to obtain a warrant will result in immediate danger to life or property.

IV. EXECUTING THE ARREST

In making arrests, investigators shall have the safety of all persons involved in mind. Investigators shall follow those procedures outlined in the Penal Code as it is applied in the local jurisdiction. In addition, investigators shall, when making an arrest, follow the guidelines:

- A. The investigator shall identify him/herself and display his/her badge and identification card.
- B. The investigator shall inform the suspect that he or she is being placed under arrest and the cause of the arrest (exceptions to the above and when there is a reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested is actually engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit an offense, or the person to be arrested is pursued immediately after its commission or after an escape).

(REFERENCE: Penal Code Section 841.1)

- C. Direct the suspect to a search position.
- D. Search the suspect for weapons.

It is the responsibility of the arresting investigator to conduct a weapons search of any person arrested immediately following the arrest and prior to handcuffing, unless it is necessary to handcuff the suspect immediately to ensure the safety of the investigator or others present at the scene. The investigator shall take any weapons from the person arrested. Seized weapons shall be maintained in the Regional Investigation Section evidence locker or with the local agency depending upon the circumstances until the disposition is determined by a magistrate.

- E. Handcuff the suspect in a manner to ensure the safety of others and the investigator
- F. Advise the prisoner of his/her constitutional rights pursuant to Miranda prior to questioning.

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ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS

G. Transport the suspect in accordance to Division policy.

(REFERENCE: Penal Code Part II, Title 3, Chapter 5-5d)

V. TRANSPORTING PRISONERS

In all cases prisoners shall be transported by local authorities unless such authorities are unavailable or unwilling to transport, or exigent circumstances exist (e.g., the continued presence of the investigator and prisoner at the location may lead to a violent confrontation with parties at the location).

When it is necessary to transport a prisoner, the investigator shall handcuff the prisoner with his/her hands behind his/her back. The prisoner will be placed in the passenger-side rear seat and shall be secured with a seat belt. The back-up investigator will sit in the driver's side rear seat. If the trip to the booking facility will be over an extended period of time, and the prisoner has no history of violent behavior, and the prisoner is not under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the investigator may handcuff the prisoner in front provided it is possible to secure the prisoner in such a manner that the safety of the prisoner and investigators is not compromised.

VI. BOOKING

Investigators shall follow the booking procedure customary to the local jurisdiction. The investigator shall obtain copies of booking documents for the case file.

If an investigator has prior knowledge that an arrest is to be made, the investigator shall ascertain the local procedure prior to effecting the arrest.

VII. NOTIFICATION OF ARRESTS

Investigators shall notify their immediate supervisor of arrests which they are involved in as soon as possible.

Supervisors shall notify their Regional Manager of arrests in which Division personnel are involved as soon as possible.

VIII. MINORS AND DEPENDENT ADULTS AT SCENE OF ARREST

Whenever an arrest has been made at a facility, residence or other place and the responsible party is removed for booking, the investigator shall make arrangements through local authorities for the care of minors or dependent adults at the location.

Subject:

ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS

IX. ANIMALS AT SCENE OF ARRESTS

Whenever an arrest has been made at a facility, residence or other place and the responsible party is removed for booking, the investigator shall make arrangements for the care of any animals at the location.

X. DISCUSSION OF PROSECUTION ACTION

Investigators shall not make commitments to a prisoner or the prisoner's counsel regarding the prosecution action to be taken without the knowledge and approval of the investigator's supervisor and the prosecuting authority assigned to the case.

XI. RECOMMENDING BAIL

Investigators shall not recommend to any court the amount of bail to be established unless acting in response to a direct question from a magistrate. Such recommendations should be avoided whenever possible and should be referred to the prosecuting attorney.

XII. MEDIA CONTACTS

Division investigators shall not make any media contacts or respond to media personnel without direct approval from the Regional Manager.

XIII. DOCUMENTATION

Investigators shall document all arrests on Investigative Details as soon as practical. The notation "ARREST REPORT" shall be entered in the top portion of the form.

XIV. DETENTIONS

Definition. A detention occurs whenever a reasonable person would believe he/she is not free to leave or whenever an investigator stops an individual because he suspects that person may be personally involved in criminal activity.

Physical restraints, such as handcuffs, should not be used during a detention situation because this can be viewed as a custody situation.

If circumstances warrant placing handcuffs on a citizen, an arrest and booking shall be executed in accordance with Division policy.

Subject:

ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS

XV. RIGHT OF PEACE OFFICER TO RELEASE PERSON ARRESTED FROM CUSTODY

Any peace officer may release from custody, instead of taking such person before a magistrate, and person arrested without a warrant whenever: Reference 849(b) Penal Code

1. He/she is satisfied that there are insufficient grounds for making a criminal complaint against the person arrested.
2. The person arrested was arrested for intoxication only and no further proceedings are desirable.
3. The person was arrested only for being under the influence of a controlled substance or drug and such person is delivered to a facility or hospital for treatment and no further proceedings are desirable.

Any record of arrest of a person released pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) of Section 849(b) Penal Code shall include a Record of Release form.

Approved


RETHA LOPEZ

Title

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Date

6/19/97

ATTACHMENT #3

ARREST REPORT

SACRAMENTO COUNTY JAIL

TODAY
 CLEAR-UP

1 ARRESTING AGENCY
 SSD CHP SPD
 OTHER:

2 ARREST REPORT NO

1 1ST CHARGE **261.5 (A)** SOURCE **PC**
2 CRIME DEFINITION **INTERCOURSE W/FEMALE - 18**
3 WARRANT BOOKING
1 ARRESTING AGENCY-BENCH WARRANT NO
2 ARRESTING AGENCY-4008 VC
3 ARRESTING AGENCY-PARKING ORIGINAL CITATION CHARGES
4 ARRESTING AGENCY-ALL OTHER
5 OUTSIDE AGENCY WARRANT
6 OTHER BOOKING
1 ARRESTING AGENCY A B ENROUTE (NO WARRANT)
2 FEDERAL ARREST TO

4 TYPE CHARGE
 FEL MISD
5 CLASS CODE
SIF 45

7 JUVENILE ADULT
8 ADDITIONAL BOOKING SUBJECT IN CUSTODY
9 ARRESTING AGENCY T-R NO
10 CH NUMBER
11 FBI NUMBER
12 REGISTRY NUMBER
13 BAIL
14 COURT

15 LOCATION OF CRIME
16 VICTIM/COMPLAINANT'S NAME
17 VICTIM/COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS
18 CITY STATE
19 SPD CRIME REPORT NO
20 DATE/TIME OF CRIME
21 SEX RACE AGE
22 HOME PHONE

23 LOCATION OF ARREST (INCLUDING CROSS STREETS)
24 LOCATION CODE
25 DATE ARRESTED
26 TIME
27 ARRESTED BY
28 DATE BOOKED
29 TIME
30 ACCOMPICES

3 2ND CHARGE SOURCE
4 CRIME DEFINITION
5 WARRANT BOOKING
6 OTHER BOOKING
7 WARRANT CHECK RUN
8 IS ARRESTEE PAROLEE?

1 ARRESTEE'S FULL NAME
2 NICKNAME
3 ALIAS (LAST FIRST MIDDLE)
4 ARRESTEE'S CONTACT ADDRESS (NUMBER-STREET)
5 CITY
6 STATE
7 ZIP CODE
8 SEX RACE AGE DATE OF BIRTH PLACE OF BIRTH
9 HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES MARKS, SCARS, ETC
10 OCCUPATION - NAME OF EMPLOYER
11 BUSINESS PHONE

12 ARREST RESULTING FROM TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
13 ARRESTEE SOBRIETY
14 SOBRIETY TEST
15 SOBRIETY TEST GIVEN

16 NAME OF PARENT/GUARDIAN
17 ADDRESS
18 PHONE
19 NOTIFIED
20 HOW NOTIFIED?
21 BY WHOM?
22 SIGNATURE OF DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICER ACCEPTING CUSTODY

1 ADULT JUVENILE
2 UNFOUNDED
3 ADULT EXCEPTION
4 DATE CLEARED

5 LICENSE NO.
6 STATE
7 MAKE
8 YEAR
9 MODE
10 BODY STYLE
11 COLOR
12 VEHICLE DISPOSITION
13 STORED
14 IMPOUNDED
15 LOCATION

1 MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS. INDICATE REASON FOR NON-RELEASE BY CITATION PURSUANT TO 853.9 (5) P.C.
2 INTOXICATION- DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS
3 MEDICAL AID- UNABLE TO CARE FOR OWN SAFETY
4 ARREST FOR ONE OR MORE CRIMES UNDER 4000 VC
5 OUTSTANDING WARRANT(S)
6 UNSATISFACTORY IDENTIFICATION
7 RELEASE WOULD JEOPARDIZE PROSECUTION
8 LIKELIHOOD CRIME WILL CONTINUE OR SAFETY OF PERSONS OR PROPERTY WOULD BE ENDANGERED
9 DEMANDS TO SEE MAGISTRATE OR REFUSES TO SIGN CITATION
10 OTHER REASON(S):

11 SYNOPSIS OF CORPUS DELICTI FOR ADULT ARREST (FULL DETAILS REQUIRED FOR ADULT WITH NO CRIME REPORT OR JUVENILE CUSTODY); ALSO INCLUDE ALL ADDITIONAL CHARGES FOR WARRANT SERVED OR HELD IN ABEYANCE: LIST NUMBER, COURT CHARGE, DATE ISSUED, JUDGE AND AMOUNT OF BAIL
SEE PC

12 REPORTING OFFICER **ROTH**
13 BADGE **458**
14 DIV **42**
15 ASSISTING OFFICER **K. SMITH (DSS)**
16 BADGE **64**
17 DIV