

GENERAL ORDER

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**CITATION RELEASE
SEARCH WARRANTS**

5.16.01 PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to establish procedures and guidelines for the preparation and review of search warrants.

5.16.02

~~This order mandates the policies for issuing citations to persons arrested for misdemeanor and infraction violations, establishes procedures for citing at that scene, and specifies when an incident report is required.~~

POLICY

~~A. GENERAL. It is the policy of the San Francisco Police Department, in accordance with state law, that officers cite and release all persons arrested for misdemeanor and infraction offenses.~~

~~B. MISDEMEANOR EXCEPTIONS. If a person is arrested for a misdemeanor offense(s), he/she shall be subject to custodial arrest rather the citation release when any of the following condition exists:~~

- ~~1. The person is so intoxicated that he/she could be a danger to self or to others.~~
- ~~2. The person is unable to care for his/her safety.~~

A. Under the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the California Constitution, individuals are granted protections against unreasonable searches and seizures. The Fourth Amendment states, “the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

Members shall comply with all constitutional and statutory requirements when obtaining, executing, and returning search warrants.

B. Absent specific exceptions to the requirement for a warrant, searches shall be conducted under the authority of a duly issued search warrant. Where doubt is present about whether an exception to the requirement of a warrant exists, members should secure the person, place, or thing to be searched and seek a search warrant. Probable cause is required to obtain a search warrant.

3. ~~The person is arrested for one or more offenses listed in Section 40302 of the California Vehicle Code:~~
 - a. ~~Failure to present a driver's license or other satisfactory evidence of identity.~~
 - b. ~~Demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate.~~
 - c. ~~Refuses to give written promise to appear.~~
 - d. ~~The person is arrested for 23152(a) C.V.C., driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drugs, except:~~
 - (i) ~~When a non-warrant 23152(a) CVC prisoner is brought to Mission Emergency Hospital and the Triage Supervisor indicates that the completion of the prisoner's treatment will exceed one hour, the arresting officer may cite and release the prisoner with the approval of his/her lieutenant.~~

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- (ii) ~~Lieutenants shall not authorize a citation and release while the prisoner is unable to exercise care for his/her safety by reason of being under the influence of an intoxicant.~~
- (iii) ~~Officer shall indicate the name of the Triage Supervisor, the time estimated for treatment, and the name of the lieutenant giving approval at the conclusion of their incident report narrative.~~
4. ~~The person is being booked for an arrest warrant in addition to the misdemeanor (see DO 6.18, Warrant Arrests).~~
5. ~~The person does not provide satisfactory evidence of his/her identity.~~
6. ~~Prosecution of the offense would be jeopardized by the immediate release of the person.~~
7. ~~There is reasonable likelihood that the offense would continue or the safety of persons or property would be in imminently endangered by the release of the person (see 40303 C.V.C.)~~
8. ~~The person refuses to sign the citation or demands to be taken before a magistrate (see below).~~

9. ~~The~~ person is charged with a felony or an offenses punishable as either a felony or a misdemeanor (“wobbler”).
 - a. ~~When there are additional misdemeanor or infraction charges, combine them with the felony charge(s) on the booking form (see DGO 9.01, Booking of Prisoners).~~
 - b. ~~Juveniles, however, may be cited and released for felonies per Section 602, Welfare and Institution Code (see DGO 7.01, Juvenile Policies and Procedures).~~

10. ~~The person has violated a protective court order involving domestic violence [see Penal Code Section 853.6(a) and DGO 6.09, Domestic Violence].~~

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~~C. INFRACTION EXCEPTIONS. If a person is arrested solely for an infraction offense(s), he/she shall be cited, except when any of the following conditions exists:~~

- ~~1. The person refuses to present satisfactory evidence of his/her identify.~~
- ~~2. The person refuses to give a written promise to appear.~~
- ~~3. The person demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate.~~

~~D. DECISION TO CITE. When receiving an arrest from a private person, the decision to cite or book the suspect shall be made on the basis of eligibility, not the arresting person’s preference (see DGO 5.04, Arrests by Private Persons). When a person is arrested or a misdemeanor or an infraction and it is a later determination that he/she is eligible for a citation release, an officer shall promptly cite and release the person at any time prior to the Sheriff Department assuming custody.~~

~~E. IDENTIFICATION: When issuing a citation, an officer shall reasonable ascertain the true identity of the violator. If this is not possible through valid identification or other efforts, the violator shall be booked and the “inability to ascertain identity” entered on the booking form as the reason for not issuing a citation.”~~

H-5.16.03 PROCEDURES

SEARCH WARRANT PREPARATION AND REVIEW

Members seeking search warrants may, and are encouraged to, draft their own search warrant affidavits. If the member does not have any training in search warrant preparation, a Lieutenant shall designate a member with experience and training in drafting search warrants to assist the member with drafting search warrant affidavits.

- A. Members shall be truthful when writing affidavits and shall sign the affidavit under oath and penalty of perjury. Truthfulness is evaluated based on what the affiant knew at the time the affidavit is signed. A good faith mistake in preparing the affidavit is not untruthfulness. A member acts in good faith when that member exercises reasonable diligence in ensuring the affidavit is accurate and contains no material omissions or misstatements.
- B. When writing affidavits, members shall include a statement of probable cause describing the offense, a detailed description of the person, place, or thing to be searched, the specific items sought to be seized, request and justification for special procedures, and any other legal requirements.
- C. Members shall include known exculpatory information and information members would reasonably believe could affect the probable cause determination by a magistrate. (See DO 2.01 Rules of Conduct)

The following are some examples of exculpatory information that could affect the probable cause of a search warrant:

- Information impacting the credibility of a witness, victim, or informant including bias.
 - Witness or victim statements that are contrary to information in the affidavit.
 - Evidence contrary to witness identifications or description of events.
 - Witness identifications or lack of identifications.
 - Evidence pointing to a perpetrator other than the suspect identified by the Affiant.
 - Information affecting the Affiant's credibility such as inclusion on a *Brady* list.
- D. All applications for search warrants authored by an Officer require the approval of a supervising Sergeant and the appropriate Investigations Bureau Lieutenant or Patrol Lieutenant.
- E. All applications for premises search warrants shall be reviewed and approved by the member's direct supervisor and the appropriate Investigations Bureau Lieutenant or Patrol Lieutenant. Supervisors must thoroughly review and assess the search warrant, affidavit, and supporting documents for appropriateness, legality, and conformance with SFPD policy. Supervisory review and assessment include:
 - 1. Ensure probable cause has been established.
 - 2. Appropriate procedures were utilized to verify the target location.
 - 3. Ensure information is consistent and detailed including a description of the person, place or thing to be searched and the specific items sought to be seized.

- a. If the Lieutenant is unavailable to meet in person to review and approve the warrant and/or there are exigent circumstances and/or instances where a delay would cause the evidence to be destroyed or lost, the Lieutenant may review the facts of the warrant by phone and give verbal approval.
- b. The name of the approving Lieutenant shall be documented in the search warrant service incident report or the Chronological of Investigation.

F. After the Lieutenant has reviewed and approved the search warrant and prior to service, the Lieutenant will:

1. Ensure the appropriate entities have been contacted for de-confliction (Western States Information Network (WSIN)) and if the search warrant is out of county, notify the local police agency. (See DGO 5.14 Interagency Operations)
2. Review and sign search warrant threat matrix and operations order (if applicable). (See SFPD 533 Warrant Service Matrix)
3. Notify the Lieutenant of any associated Investigative Unit regarding the investigation. (e.g., District Plainclothes Unit seeking a robbery related search warrant, notify Robbery).

G. Submission to the District Attorney's Office or prosecuting agency:

1. All premises search warrants shall be submitted to the San Francisco District Attorney's Office or the prosecuting agency. A Lieutenant may authorize direct submission to a magistrate if there are exigent circumstances and/or instances where a delay would cause the evidence to be destroyed or lost, or in other necessary circumstances. The name of the Lieutenant who authorized direct submission shall be documented in the Chronological of Investigation or an incident report.
2. Members are encouraged to submit all other search warrant applications to the San Francisco District Attorney's Office or the prosecuting agency prior to judicial review.
3. Search warrants may be submitted to the District Attorney's Office through an on-call procedure or directly to a specific attorney or unit.
4. Members shall document, in the search warrant affidavit, incident report, or the Chronological of Investigation, if the District Attorney's Office or prosecuting agency has been consulted or if the member was ordered by another member to seek a search warrant.

5.16.04 SPECIAL PROCEDURES

A. **NO-KNOCK.** A no-knock warrant is a warrant signed by a magistrate, at the request of a peace officer, that authorizes officers to enter a premise without complying with knock notice requirements. SFPD shall not seek no-knock warrants solely to prevent the destruction of evidence. Members may request a no-knock provision if specific facts contained within the affidavit provide reasonable suspicion that adherence to knock-notice would be dangerous to the members executing the warrant and/or the public.

The Tactical Unit shall be consulted regarding requests for a no-knock provision and information from the Tactical Unit shall be incorporated in the affidavit, if the Tactical Unit is requesting a no-knock provision. Authorization for no-knock must appear on the face of the warrant. Additionally, a Commander or Deputy Chief's approval is required prior to the service of an authorized no-knock warrant.

All no-knock warrants shall be served by a Tactical Unit. If the circumstances for the request of a no-knock warrant are no longer present at the time of service, members shall comply with knock notice.

B. NIGHT SERVICE. A search warrant shall be served between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. unless the magistrate who signed the warrant determines there is "good cause" that the warrant may be served at any time of day or night. In determining "good cause," the magistrate shall consider the safety of peace officers serving the warrant and the safety of the public. Members shall document reasons for a night service request in the affidavit of the warrant and authorization for night service must appear on the face of the warrant.

C. SEALED PORTIONS. Members may seek to seal part or all of a search warrant, by invoking Evidence Code sections 1040-1042, to protect the identity of a confidential informant or other confidential/official information. Members shall provide the reviewing magistrate with a separate Request and Order to seal either a portion of or the entire warrant. Members shall follow the magistrate's directions regarding retention of the sealed portion. If members are unfamiliar with the process, members should contact SFPD Legal and/or refer to specific Department Notices on sealing procedures.

When a magistrate grants an order to seal a portion of or the entire search warrant, members shall not release sealed portions unless pursuant to a court order.

5.16.05 PROCEDURES FOR SERVING AND RETURNING THE WARRANT

A. A search warrant shall be executed and returned within 10 days of issuance.

After 10 days, unless executed, the warrant is void. The date of issuance is calculated as day zero.

B. Knock notice is required prior to securing a premise for a warrant. Knock notice requires that members knock or take action that is reasonably likely to alert the occupants of their presence, announce their identity and purpose, demand entry, and wait a reasonable amount of time. Knock notice is not required if, upon arrival, members become aware of facts that would constitute reasonable suspicion that compliance would be dangerous. Members should still make reasonable efforts to announce their identity and purpose.

When encountering a non-compliant subject or a subject armed with a weapon other than a firearm, members shall when feasible, use de-escalation tactics. (See DGO 5.01 Use of Force)

- C. Members should exercise reasonable care in executing a search warrant to minimize damage to property.
- D. When feasible, members should refrain from executing a search warrant when only Youth(s) are present at the target premises. Members should secure the premises, comply with DGO 7.01, and wait until a responsible adult arrives on scene. If members are unable to locate a responsible adult who can respond to the target premises, or locating a responsible adult is not feasible given the nature of the investigation, members can proceed with the search but shall document in the search warrant service incident report the efforts made to locate a responsible adult or the reasons why locating one was not feasible given the nature of the investigation.

This requirement does not apply if the only Youth present is the subject to an arrest warrant, in which case members shall comply with DGO 7.01.

- E. Upon serving a search warrant, the affiant or a designee determined by the Lieutenant, shall be personally responsible for:
1. The search warrant, including the Return to the Search Warrant, shall be submitted to the court and filed with the clerk of the court within 10 days of the issuance of the warrant. The date of issuance is calculated as day zero. If the tenth day falls on a weekend or holiday, the warrant shall be submitted on the next scheduled court day.
 2. Members should provide a copy of a premises search warrant, excluding the affidavit, to: (1) a person present at the premises where the search warrant is executed; or (2) the target of the investigation; or (3) in the absence of any person, it may be left at the premises that was searched. If providing the search warrant would compromise other warrants or investigations, the search warrant should be first redacted. The search warrant should only be withheld from the person present at the premises, the target, or the residence if providing the redacted warrant would compromise other warrants or the investigation. If a premises search warrant is not provided, the reasons for withholding shall be documented in the Chronological of Investigation or an incident report.
 3. Members shall observe statutory and administrative requirements regarding the Return to the Search Warrant, issuance of property receipts and inventory of seized property. (See DGO 6.15 Property Processing)
 - a. When evidence is held by a third party and not all information has been obtained or records have not been received, (e.g., cell phone data, bank records, electronic data, computer download) members should submit and file the search warrant and Return to Search Warrant indicating the warrant has been served but the records have not yet been received within 10 days of the issuance of the warrant. Once the records are received, members shall file an amended Return to the Search Warrant.

Depending on the type of search warrant or the specific nature of the evidence, specific requirements or exceptions related to the return and filing of a search warrant may exist and members shall follow those specific procedures (e.g., financial records, tracking warrants etc.).

- b. When property is taken under a warrant, the member shall issue a detailed property receipt (SFPD 315) to: (1) the person from whom the property was taken; or (2) the person in whose possession the property was found; or, (3) in the absence of any person, the receipt must be left in the place where the property was found.

The requirement to leave a property receipt may be satisfied by issuing a copy of the search warrant return detailing all items. Members who issue a search warrant return in lieu of a property receipt form (SFPD 315) shall state so in their search warrant incident report or Chronological of Investigation.

- c. Members shall retain a duplicate copy of the property receipt or Return to the Search Warrant, either in the case file or attached to an incident report.

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~~A. CITE AT SCENE. If the person is eligible for citation release, cite and release him/her at the location of arrest.~~

~~B. CITING JUVENILES. A criminal citation must be issued for the following days and times:~~

- ~~• Monday through Friday~~
- ~~• 1330 hours through 1630 hours~~

~~Allow 7 to 14 calendar days between the date cited and the date of appearance. If two or more juveniles are being cited for the same offense, assign them the same court date but allow 30 minutes between individual appearances. You may require the juvenile and the parent, guardian or responsible relative to sign the citation.~~

~~C. CITING FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES. See DO 9.01, Traffic Enforcement.~~

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- ~~D. REFUSING TO SIGN THE CITATION. When taking a person to a police facility after he/she refuses to sign a citation, follow these procedures:~~
- ~~1. Remind the person that signing the citation (promise to appear) does not constitute an admission of guilt.~~
 - ~~2. Give the person one more chance to sign the citation before booking him/her.~~
 - ~~4. Notify the lieutenant if the person still refuses to sign the citation. The lieutenant must personally approve the booking. affiant/designee is personally responsible for the proper booking of all seized evidence into the Property Control Section or deposit of narcotics at the Narcotics Drop.~~
 5. Delivery of certified copies of the affidavit and application to the assigned Investigator and the appropriate section of the District Attorney's Office when the investigation is submitted for prosecution (unless the affidavit is under seal).
 6. Evidence is seized and held on behalf of the court that issued the warrant. A court order is required prior to the transfer, destruction, or release of seized evidence to any person or agency.

5.16.06 SPECIAL SEARCH WARRANTS

A. SPECIAL MASTERS. California law requires courts to appoint special masters (independent attorneys) for search warrants seeking "documentary evidence" in the possession or control of lawyers (defined in Evidence Code section 950), physicians (defined in Evidence Code section 990), psychotherapists (defined in Evidence Code section 1010), and clergy (defined in Evidence Code section 1030). "Documentary evidence" includes but is not limited to: writings, documents, blueprints, drawings, photographs, computer printouts, microfilms, X-rays, files, diagrams, ledgers, books, tapes, audio and video recordings, films, and papers of any type or description. "Documentary evidence" can contain privileged information that is protected by law. Members can obtain a warrant for this evidence if a specific special master protocol is followed.

Members shall clearly identify that the evidence sought is in the possession of a lawyer, physician, psychotherapist, or clergy member and ask the magistrate to appoint a special master. Special masters shall accompany members serving the warrant. In all cases potentially involving the need for a special master, members shall consult with the San Francisco District Attorney's Office or the prosecuting agency prior to judicial review. Additionally, a Commander or Deputy Chief's approval is required.

B. MEDICAL RECORD DISCLOSURES. Records relating to the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of a past or present patient maintained by a health care facility (defined in Penal Code section 1545(a)) which do not require a special master or are required by law to be confidential can be disclosed pursuant to a search warrant or by an appropriate

order of a court after a showing of “good cause.” Penal Code section 1543 outlines the requirements for these records.

Records maintained by alcohol or other drug abuse programs must be obtained pursuant to special requirements under Health and Safety Code section 11845.5 and/or 42 USC 290dd-2 and 42 CFR 2.65. Prior to obtaining a warrant for records maintained by an alcohol or other drug abuse program, members shall consult with the San Francisco District Attorney’s Office or the prosecuting agency prior to judicial review.

C. JOURNALISTS AND CALIFORNIA’S SHIELD LAW. The Reporters’ Shield Law (Evidence Code section 1070, Penal Code section 1524(g)) provides protections broadly to journalists, reporters, employees, independent contractors, stringers, interns, or any other individual associated with the press and their sources and some information in their possession. Individuals who work for or are associated with the press (e.g., newspaper, television, radio, online media outlets, including blogs, or periodical publications) are protected.

The Reporters’ Shield Law forbids the issuance of search warrants seeking (1) unpublished information obtained or prepared in gathering, receiving, or processing of information for communication to the public and/or (2) the identity or information that might lead to the identity of a source of any information procured for publication in a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical publication or radio or television news program.

For any search warrants sought for an individual, or that individual’s vehicle(s), property, residence(s), office(s) covered by the Reporters’ Shield Law that *may* contain the aforementioned information, members shall request review from an Assistant Chief or Chief of Police, the San Francisco District Attorney’s Office or the prosecuting agency, and the City Attorney’s Office.

Where there is probable cause to believe an individual associated with the press committed a crime not involving possession of materials for journalistic purposes, members shall consult with the San Francisco District Attorney’s Office or the prosecuting agency. Additionally, approval from an Assistant Chief or Chief of Police is required. Members shall ensure all warrant applications fully disclose any information that could indicate an individual falls within the Reporters’ Shield Law protections.

D. RAMEY WARRANTS. Members may seek a pre-complaint arrest warrant, commonly known as a Ramey warrant. Penal Code sections 817 and 840 define this warrant of probable cause to arrest. Ramey warrants shall be reviewed by a member’s direct supervisor and by the appropriate Investigative Unit Lieutenant before judicial review.

E. TRACKING DEVICE SEARCH WARRANTS. Members may seek a search warrant authorizing the installation and monitoring of a vehicle tracking device in circumstances described in Penal Code section 1524(a)(12). Members shall comply with the specific warrant requirements for tracking devices as set forth in Penal Code section 1534(b). A tracking warrant shall identify the person or property to be tracked and shall specify a

reasonable length of time, not to exceed 30 days. A court may, upon a showing of good cause, extend the length of time.

No later than 10 calendar days after the use of the tracking device has ended, the officer that executed the warrant shall notify the person who was tracked or whose property was tracked pursuant to Penal Code section 1546.2(a). Notice may be delayed pursuant to Penal Code section 1546.2(b).

F. NON-CONSENSUAL BLOOD DRAW / TELEPHONIC WARRANTS. Under the Fourth Amendment, a blood sample may be taken from a suspect if there is probable cause to believe the suspect committed a crime and a chemical analysis of the sample would yield evanescent evidence of the crime. Absent exigent circumstances, members shall obtain a search warrant. When seeking a search warrant in a DUI case, members are encouraged to use the DUI Search Warrant form. Members shall follow the specific telephonic search warrant procedure outlined in the Department Notice.

G. OUTSIDE AGENCY ASSISTANCE. Members contacted by outside law enforcement agencies to assist in the preparation and service of a search warrant in San Francisco shall comply with the provisions of this order. (See DGO 5.14 Interagency Operations)

H. OUT-OF-COUNTY WARRANTS. A magistrate in California may issue a search warrant for any county in California if the affidavit establishes probable cause to believe that the evidence sought pertains to a crime committed in the county in which the magistrate sits. In identity theft cases, the warrant may also be issued by a magistrate in the county in which the victim lives.

The warrant must be directed to and executed by peace officers employed in the county in which the magistrate sits. It is considered standard practice to notify WSIN and the local law enforcement agency that a warrant will be executed in their jurisdiction and to have at least one local officer present when the warrant is executed. Local officers may assist in the search, if necessary. (See DGO 5.14 Interagency Operations)

I. MEDIA PRESENCE. Media representatives may not enter any premises to observe or accompany a law enforcement action or operation (e.g., execution of search warrants, arrest warrants, crime scene investigations, etc.) if there exists an expectation of privacy in the premises or the premises is not open to the general public. (See DGO 8.09 Media Relations)

J. MANDATORY COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION PRIVACY ACT. The provisions and requirements of the California “Electronic Communication Privacy Act” or CalECPA (Penal Code sections 1546, 1546.1, 1546.2, and 1546.4) govern access to and retrieval of electronic information from service providers or electronic devices. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to: computers, cellular telephones, hard drives, floppy disks, thumb drives, memory cards, MP3 players, digital video recorders (DVR), smart watches or any items capable of storing digital data. An electronic device does not include the magnetic strip on a driver’s license or identification

card issued by California or another state. **Failure to comply with the Electronic Communications Privacy Act may result suppression of evidence and/or civil liability.**

Members shall obtain a search warrant, wiretap order, or an order for a pen register and/or trap and trace device for the production of or access to electronic communication information from a service provider or to compel the production of or access to electronic device information from any person or entity other than the authorized possessor of the device. Absent a specific exception outlined in Penal Code section 1546.1, members shall obtain a warrant or wiretap order to access electronic device information by means of physical interaction or electronic communication with an electron device.

Members shall comply with the specific CalECPA warrant requirements including but not limited to: particularity of information to be seized, time periods covered, sealing of unrelated information obtained through the execution of the warrant, voluntary disclosure of information from a service provider, obtaining information pursuant to an emergency, and notification to the target of the warrant.

Any member, unfamiliar with CalECPA, seeking a warrant for electronic information from a service provider or access to a digital device should contact SFPD Legal Counsel, San Francisco District Attorney's Office, or the prosecuting agency for assistance.

K. WIRETAP WARRANTS. Penal Code section 1546.1(c) allows access to electronic device information pursuant to a wiretap order issued pursuant to Chapter 1.4 (commencing with Section 629.50) of Title 15 of Part 1. An application for an order authorizing the interception of a wire or electronic communication shall be made by the Attorney General or the District Attorney. Members seeking a wiretap warrant shall consult with the prosecuting agency.

Search and seizure law is constantly evolving with the advancement of technology, the passage of new laws, and the issuance of state and federal court rulings. Members are responsible for legal updates and when there is a discrepancy with this Department General Order, members shall adhere to the most current California and federal law. (See DGO 2.01 Rules of Conduct)

References

4th Amendment of the United States Constitution
California Constitution Article I - Declaration of Rights Section 13
Evidence Code sections 950,990,1010,1030, 1040-1042 & 1070
Penal Code sections 817, 840,1534,1543,1545(a),1546, 1546.1, 1546.2, and 1546.4
Health and Safety Code section 11845.5
42 USC 290dd-2
42 CFR 2.65
DGO 2.01 Rules of Conduct
DGO 5.01 Use of Force
DGO 5.14 Interagency Operations
DGO 6.15 Property Processing

DGO 7.01 Policies and Procedures for Youth Non-Psychological Detention, Arrest, and Custody
DGO 8.09 Media Relations
DGO 10.11 Body Worn Cameras
SFPD 315 Property Receipt Form
SFPD 533 Warrant Service Matrix

~~3.~~

~~4. After booking the person, write an incident report and include in the report that the reminder and the second chance were given to the person prior to booking.~~

~~E. REASON NOT CITED. When a person is booked under any of the exceptions to the citation release policy, the "Reason Not Cited" box on the arrest form must be completed by the booking officer. The arresting officer must also explain in the incident report why the person was arrested as to opposed to being cited.~~

~~F. INCIDENT REPORTS.~~

~~1. MISDEMEANORS. An incident report must be completed whenever you issue a citation for a misdemeanor offense. Include the citation number for each person cited along with the date and time of the assigned court appearance.~~

~~2. INFRACTIONS / ADULTS. When citing an adult for an infraction, an incident report is not required unless you wish to apprise the court of specific facts and circumstances.~~

~~3. INFRACTIONS / JUVENILES. When citing a juvenile for an infraction, an incident report is not required for violations of Sections 640(a) through (f) of the Penal Code.~~

4.

See DGO 5.04, Arrests By Private Persons.

PRIVATE PERSON ARRESTS.