

Sandoval County Sheriff's Office

Policy Manual

SHERIFF'S PREFACE

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Policy Manual is designed to guide members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in carrying out their duties in a safe, lawful and professional manner. This policy manual is the result of countless hours of research, legal review, the review of modern law enforcement procedures, evolving law, best police practice, and community expectations.

The Sheriff's Office reserves the right to alter, amend, revoke, or make additions to this Policy Manual. It is the responsibility of each Sandoval County Sheriffs Office member to read this Policy Manual and become familiar with all updates.

If any corrections, discrepancies, or suggestions for changes are identified, please e-mail the requesting changes to Chief Deputy Mills @ amills@sandovalcountynm.gov

This written Policy Manual is a roadmap for day-to-day guidance for decision making. It is not possible to cover all the information needed for every situation that you may encounter. Given the complex nature of law enforcement work, we may need clarification from a supervisor or the County Attorney about how to handle a specific situation. You are always expected to use your best professional judgment and ethical principles in guiding your actions.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality, and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession...law enforcement.

The New Mexico County Sheriff Handbook

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to working in a partnership with individuals, communities, businesses, and other divisions and agencies to provide **Safety and Quality Service** in order to promote a high quality of life for the people of Sandoval County. This will be accomplished through fair enforcement of the law and diligent defense of the rights of all. The Sheriff, deputies and staff strive to provide professional services to the public in an effective, efficient and timely manner through communication, consideration and cooperation.

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Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority

Law Enforcement Authority

100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to affirm the authority of the members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

100.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to limit its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law.

While this office recognizes the power of peace officers to make arrests and take other enforcement action, deputies are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. This office does not tolerate abuse of law enforcement authority.

100.3 PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Certified members of this office are authorized to exercise peace officer powers pursuant to applicable state law.

100.3.1 ARREST AUTHORITY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE SANDOVAL COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office includes any statutorily authorized arrest as well as (NMSA § 3-13-2):

- (a) In compliance with an arrest warrant.
- (b) When any crime is being, or has been, committed in a peace officer's presence.
- (c) Without a warrant, when there is probable cause to arrest for:
 - 1. A misdemeanor based on information communicated by another deputy provided that a description of the person to be arrested is provided and the arrest occurs within a reasonable time of receipt of the information ("police-team exception").
 - 2. A felony committed by the person to be arrested.
 - 3. Traffic offenses, based on personal investigation that the person to be arrested (NMSA § 66-8-125):
 - (a) Committed a crime and the person is or was present at the scene of a motor vehicle accident. The arrest shall take place within reasonable promptness from the time of the accident.
 - (b) Has been charged with a crime in another jurisdiction based on information that includes the name and a reasonably accurate description of the person wanted, the crime alleged, and a statement that the person is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the state.

Deputies making an arrest for a traffic violation of the Motor Vehicle Code shall be commissioned, salaried, and in uniform

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clearly indicating their law enforcement status (NMSA § 66-8-124; NMSA § 66-8-125).

1. Domestic abuse when there is a reasonable belief that the arrest is necessary to protect the victim from further domestic abuse (NMSA § 40-13-7) (see the Domestic Abuse Policy).
2. Assault and battery against a household member (NMSA § 31-1-7).
3. Assault, battery, public affray, and criminal damage to property (NMSA § 30-3-6).
4. Falsely obtaining services or accommodations (NMSA § 30-16-16).
5. Shoplifting (NMSA § 30-16-23).
6. Criminal trespass in a restricted area based on the responses or conduct of the individual (NMSA § 30-21-3).
7. Gambling in violation of Article 19 provided the individual was located upon the execution of a valid search warrant (NMSA § 30-19-12).
 - (a) Deputies shall take steps to have the arrested person brought before a magistrate with jurisdiction and follow steps in accordance with NMSA § 30-19-12.
8. Extradition pursuant to NMSA § 31-4-14.
 - (a) Deputies shall take steps to have the arrested person brought before a judge or magistrate with jurisdiction as soon as practicable following arrest in accordance with NMSA § 31-4-14.
9. Violation of parole or probation when deputized by the Director of the Adult Probation and Parole Division of the Corrections Department and provided with a written statement by the Director in accordance with NMSA § 31-21-14 or NMSA § 31-21-15.

Whenever deputies make a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor within magistrate trial jurisdiction, the arrested person shall be taken to the nearest available magistrate court without unnecessary delay (NMSA § 35-5-1).

All warrantless arrests must be reasonable in compliance with Article II, Section 10 of the New Mexico Constitution. This requires the presence of exigent circumstances that would make obtaining a warrant prior to arrest unreasonable (see the Citations Releases Policy for additional guidance).

100.3.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE SANDOVAL COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The arrest authority of deputies outside the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office includes any statutorily authorized arrest, as well as:

- (a) In compliance with an arrest warrant except for actions filed in municipal court (NMSA § 31-1-4).

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- (b) When there is probable cause to arrest for a felony and the deputy has been in continuous fresh pursuit from within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.
- (c) When there is probable cause to arrest for a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor committed in the deputy's presence and the deputy has been in continuous fresh pursuit from within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office (NMSA § 31-2-8).

100.4 INTERSTATE PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Peace officer powers may be extended to other states:

- (a) As applicable under interstate compacts, memorandums of understanding, or mutual aid agreements in compliance with the laws of each state.
- (b) When a deputy enters another state in fresh pursuit (pursuit without unreasonable delay):
 - 1. In Arizona, Utah, Texas, or Oklahoma to arrest a person for a felony committed in New Mexico (ARS § 13-3832; Utah Code 77-9-1; Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. Art. 14.051; 22 O.S. § 221).
 - (a) When an arrest is made in another state, the deputy shall take appropriate action so that the person arrested is taken without unnecessary delay before the proper judicial official in the county where the arrest was made (ARS § 13-3833; Utah Code 77-9-2; Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. Art. 14.06; 22 O.S. § 222).
 - 2. In Colorado to arrest a person for a crime committed in New Mexico (CRS § 16-3-104).
 - (a) When an arrest is made in Colorado, the deputy shall take appropriate action so that the person arrested is taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available judicial official.

When an arrest is made in another state, the deputy shall take appropriate action so that the person arrested is taken without unnecessary delay before the proper judicial official in the county where the arrest was made (A.C.A. § 16-81-405; CRS § 16-3-104; K.S.A. § 22-2404; § 544.155, RSMo; NMSA § 31-2-2; Tex. Code of Crim. Pro. art. 14.06).

100.5 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

All members shall observe and comply with every person's clearly established rights under the United States and New Mexico Constitutions.

Chief Executive Officer

101.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

All law enforcement Chief Executive Officers employed within the State of New Mexico are required to meet specific requirements for appointment. This policy provides guidelines for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, who is required to exercise the powers and duties of the office as prescribed by state law.

101.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that the Sheriff meets the minimum standards for exercising their authority granted by law.

101.3 SHERIFF REQUIREMENTS

The Sheriff, as a condition of employment, shall either satisfy the qualifications for certification set forth in the Law Enforcement Training Act and be certified by the Law Enforcement Certification Board within 12 months of employment (NMSA § 29-7-6; NMSA § 29-7-6.1) or, if they have not completed a basic law enforcement training program, complete an administrative law enforcement training program within 12 months of assuming office (NMSA § 29-7-6.1).

Oath of Office

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that oaths, when appropriate, are administered to office members.

102.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that, when appropriate, office members affirm the oath of their office as an expression of commitment to the constitutional rights of those served by the Office and the dedication of its members to their duties.

102.3 OATH OF OFFICE

All office members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions (N.M. Const. art. XX § 1).

The form of the oath should be as follows (NMSA § 14-13-1):

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and the laws of the State of New Mexico and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of (state title) on which I am about to enter, to the best of my ability, so help me God.

If a member is opposed to taking an oath, the member shall be permitted to substitute the word "affirm" for the word "swear," and the words "so help me God" may be omitted.

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The oath of office shall be filed as prescribed by law (NMSA § 4-41-10).

Policy Manual

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The manual of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is hereby established and shall be referred to as the Policy Manual or the manual. The manual is a statement of the current policies, procedures, rules, and guidelines of this office. All members are to conform to the provisions of this manual.

All prior and existing manuals, orders, and regulations that are in conflict with this manual are rescinded, except to the extent that portions of existing manuals, orders, and other regulations that have not been included herein shall remain in effect where they do not conflict with the provisions of this manual.

103.2 POLICY

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this manual shall be considered as guidelines. It is recognized that the work of law enforcement is not always predictable and that circumstances may arise that warrant departure from these guidelines. It is the intent of this manual to be viewed from an objective standard, taking into consideration the sound discretion entrusted to members of this office under the circumstances reasonably available at the time of any incident.

103.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the County, its officials, or office members. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for administrative action, training, or discipline. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

103.3 AUTHORITY

The Sheriff shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws. The Sheriff or the authorized designee is authorized to issue Departmental Directives & Special Orders, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. Departmental Directives shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

103.4 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings throughout the Policy Manual, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

County - The County of Sandoval.

Civilian - Employees and volunteers who are not certified peace officers.

SCSO - The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

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Employee - Any person employed by the Office.

LERB - New Mexico Law Enforcement Records Bureau.

LESTC - Law Enforcement Standards and Training Council.

Manual - The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary, or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, including:

- Full- and part-time employees.
- Certified peace officers.
- Reserve, auxiliary deputies.
- Civilian employees.
- Volunteers.

Court Security Officer - An Officer who has a special commission issued by the sheriff who's primary duties are on County Property or the transport of prisoners.

MVD - New Mexico Motor Vehicle Division.

NMAC - New Mexico Administrative Code.

NMLEA - New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy.

NMLETS - New Mexico Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

NMSA - New Mexico Statutes.

Deputy - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are certified peace officer employees of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

On-duty - A member's status during the period when the member is actually engaged in the performance of assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

Rank - The title of the classification held by a deputy.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

Supervisor - A person in a position of authority that may include responsibility for hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward, or discipline of other office members, directing the work of other members, or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.

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The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., deputy-in-charge, lead, senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank, or compensation.

When there is only one office member on-duty, that person may also be the supervisor, except when circumstances reasonably require the notification or involvement of the member's off-duty supervisor or an on-call supervisor.

Commander - Commander is the designation utilized for a supervisor over a group and is typically a Lieutenant or designated by the Sheriff. An example of being designated, would be a Deputy with specialized SWAT skills and certifications designated by the Sheriff as the Commander of SWAT.

103.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

An electronic version of the Policy Manual will be made available to all members on the office network for viewing and printing. No changes shall be made to the manual without authorization from the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Each member shall acknowledge that they have been provided access to and have had the opportunity to review the Policy Manual and Departmental Directives. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

103.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Sheriff will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

103.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

All revisions to the Policy Manual will be provided to each member on or before the date the policy becomes effective. Each member will be required to acknowledge that they have reviewed the revisions and shall seek clarification from an appropriate supervisor as needed.

Members are responsible for keeping abreast of all Policy Manual revisions.

Each Commander will ensure that members under their command are aware of any Policy Manual revision.

All office members suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their written suggestions to their Commanders, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.

Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the organizational structure of the Office and defines general responsibilities of office members.

200.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will implement and maintain an organizational structure that provides clear and identifiable roles for command, control, and guidance of the Office. Each position and assignment should have clearly identified responsibilities and a defined chain of command.

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL

The Sheriff exercises command over all members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. In the absence of the Sheriff the Undersheriff takes over the duties and authority of the Sheriff. In the absence of the Sheriff and Undersheriff, the Chief Deputy takes over the duties and authority of the Sheriff.

(a) Established lines of authority will be based on rank in the following descending order:

- Sheriff
- Undersheriff
- Chief Deputy
- Lieutenant
- *Commander* is the designation utilized for a supervisor over a group and is typically a Lieutenant or designated by the Sheriff. An example would be a Deputy with specialized SWAT skills and certifications designated by the Sheriff as the Commander of SWAT.
- Sergeant

(b) Normal day-to-day agency operations follow the established lines of authority base on rank.

(c) Exceptional situations should follow the established rank structure, however the highest-ranking member assuming command should seek guidance or may differ authority to a member on scene that has specialized training or experience specific to the exceptional situation, an example; a Barricaded Suspect and a Deputy on scene is a certified SWAT member.

(d) Situations involving members of different functions operating simultaneously will generally be commanded in accordance with an operational or tactical plan. Members should be accountable to only one supervisor at any given time, however situations might arise that require a supervisor to issue an order to a member outside the supervisor's immediate responsibility.

(e) A higher-ranking member on the incident scene does not automatically take over as the leader ("command") until they actively declare their intention to do so; the initial supervisor on

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Organizational Structure and Responsibility

scene remains in charge until a formal transfer of command is made announced by a higher-ranking member.

200.3.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

200.3.2 UNITY OF COMMAND

The principles of unity of command ensure efficient supervision and control within the Office. Generally, each member shall be accountable to one supervisor at any time for a given assignment or responsibility. Except where specifically delegated authority may exist by policy or special assignment (e.g., Canine, Traffic Services, Search & Rescue), any supervisor may temporarily direct any subordinate if an operational necessity exists.

200.4 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Each member will be assigned duties and responsibilities. Each member is delegated the authority necessary to effectively execute those responsibilities. Each member will also be held accountable for the appropriate application of that delegated authority.

Departmental Directives

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

201.2 POLICY

- a. Departmental Directives establish interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Sheriff to communicate additions or changes to policy and procedure.
- b. Departmental Directives may be issued by command staff at the direction of the Sheriff and should be numbered consecutively and incorporate the date of issue.

EXAMPLE : DD.04.15.25 Close Patrol Trail head Parking Areas. EXPIRE 09.01.25

- c. If an expiration date is not noted on the departmental directive, it shall remain active for 1-one year.
- d. Applicable collective bargaining agreements and other alternatives should be considered before a Departmental Directive is issued.

201.3 PROTOCOL

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 Undersheriff or the authorized designee should ensure that all Departmental Directives are disseminated appropriately to all members, utilizing County e-mail that tracks that all members received. Directives should also be placed in the Patrol Folder. All members will be notified when a Departmental Directive is rescinded or has been formally adopted into the Policy Manual.

201.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

201.4.1 UNDERSHERIFF

The Undersheriff shall periodically review Departmental Directives to determine whether they are current and should be formally incorporated into the Policy Manual and, as appropriate, will recommend necessary modifications to the Sheriff. The Undersheriff shall conduct a complete review of directives at least annually.

201.4.2 SHERIFF

Only the Sheriff or the authorized designee may approve and issue Departmental Directives.

201.5 ACCEPTANCE OF DIRECTIVES

All members shall be provided access to the Departmental Directives. If a directive is not sent via email, the sender shall ensure a tracking system is in place to ensure each member acknowledges that they have been provided access to and have had the opportunity to review the Departmental Directives. Regardless of how a member receives the directive, a member shall read and shall

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Departmental Directives

seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions they do not fully understand.

Emergency Operations Plan

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy clarifies the role of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and responsibilities of its members pertaining to large-scale emergencies and the New Mexico All Hazard Emergency Management Act.

202.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will prepare for large-scale emergencies within and outside its jurisdiction through planning and mutual cooperation with other agencies.

The County Emergency Operations Plan complies with the State of New Mexico's All Hazard Emergency Management Act (NMSA § 12-10-2 et seq.). This plan provides for County emergency operations within its borders as may be required by state law.

202.2.1 SANDOVAL ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS

The Emergency Operations Plan has been established by the County of Sandoval by ordinance or resolution, as applicable, and approved by the County governing body (NMSA § 12-10-5).

202.3 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN COORDINATOR

Emergency Management Office is a division of Sandoval County Fire and Rescue. The office is charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. In the event of a large incident or event, the office supervises and activates the Emergency Operations Center to support incidents and events, as well as, provide oversight on mitigation and planning. The Sheriff's designee will be responsible for maintaining a liaison and provide manpower and assistance as appropriate.

202.4 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

The Emergency Operations Plan can be activated in a number of ways. For the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, the Sheriff or the highest ranking on-duty supervisor may activate the Emergency Operations Plan in response to a major emergency.

Upon activation of the plan, the Sheriff or the authorized designee should contact the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to assist with mutual aid response from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

202.4.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL

In the event that the Emergency Operations Plan is activated, all employees of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office are subject to immediate recall to service. Employees may also be subject to recall during extraordinary circumstances as deemed necessary by the Sheriff or the highest ranking on-duty supervisor.

Failure to promptly respond to an order to report for duty may result in discipline.

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202.5 LOCATION OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Copies of the Emergency Operations Plan are available in Sheriffs Office/Emergency Management EOC Room 105, and Dispatch. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Operations Plan and the roles members will play when the plan is implemented. The Sheriffs Designee should ensure that office members are familiar with the roles they will play when the plan is implemented.

202.6 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN REVIEW

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall review the Emergency Operations Plan at least once every two years and ensure that the plan conforms to any revisions made by the National Incident Management System. The Sheriff or the authorized designee should appropriately address any needed revisions.

202.7 TRAINING

The Office should provide annual training on the Emergency Operations Plan for all supervisors and other appropriate personnel. Training should be conducted by the Lieutenant or Sheriff designee in charge of the Emergency Operations Plan. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Operations Plan and personnel responsibilities when the plan is implemented. Training should incorporate a full or partial exercise, tabletop, or command discussion.

Training

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes general guidelines for how training is to be identified, conducted, and documented. This policy is not meant to address all specific training endeavors or identify every required training topic.

203.2 POLICY

The Sheriff's Office shall administer a training program that will meet the standards of federal, state, local, and the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy (NMLEA) training requirements. It is a priority of this office to provide continuing education and training for the professional growth and development of its members.

203.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the training program are to:

- (a) Enhance the level of law enforcement service to the public.
- (b) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of office members.
- (c) Provide for continued professional development of office members.
- (d) Ensure compliance with NMLEA rules and regulations concerning law enforcement training.

203.4 TRAINING COORDINATOR

The Sheriff shall designate a Training Coordinator who is responsible for developing, reviewing, updating, and maintaining the office training plan so that required training is completed. The Training Coordinator should review the training plan annually.

203.5 TRAINING PLAN

- a. The plan should include a systematic and detailed method for recording all training for all members.
- b. Updates and revisions may be made to any portion of the training plan at any time it is deemed necessary.
- c. The plan will address all required training, to include newly hired or appointed orientation of new members, both sworn and non-sworn members.
- d. Pre-service and in-service training are required for all positions to include, Sworn Deputy Positions, Court Security Positions (limited law enforcement commission), Animal Control (limited law enforcement Commission) and non-sworn Civilian Positions.
- e. Specific training for each position is identified on the training plan and entered into a Training & Workforce Management program that manages, stores and tracks all training hours, certificates that includes;
 - 1. The title of the training received

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2. The dates and hours of attendance
3. The identification of trainers or agencies presenting the course
4. The names of all agency personnel receiving the training

203.5.1 NEW-HIRE ORIENTATION TRAINING

a. The designated supervisor assigned to a new member shall welcome and assist in acclimating a new member to the Sheriff's Office culture, policies, and expectations. This orientation should occur on the first week of employment and aims to ensure a new member feel comfortable and prepared for their new roles. Orientation should include at a minimum;

- The agency's role, purpose, goals, policies, and procedures;--
- Copy of the specific unit's daily duties "on-boarding book"
- Working conditions and regulations; and--
- Responsibilities and rights of employees
- Introductions to key personnel
- A walking tour of the county's campus and buildings
- Opportunities for team building and informal interactions with other members.

203.5.2 GOVERNMENT-MANDATED TRAINING

The following lists, while not all inclusive, identify training that is required under state and federal laws and regulations. Additional required training may be identified in individual policies.

(a) Federally mandated training:

1. National Incident Management System (NIMS) training

(b) State-mandated training:

1. Members of the Office must successfully complete certified basic law enforcement training and successfully pass the licensing examination before being issued a peace officer's license (NMSA § 29-7-4.4; NMSA § 29-7-6.1).
 - (a) The basic law enforcement training requirement may be waived if the member is eligible for licensure by meeting training and licensure standards within the parameters set by NMLEA (NMSA § 29-7-10).
 - (b) Members of the Office shall complete no less than 40 hours of NMLEA-certified training every two years (NMSA § 29-7-7.1; 10.29.7.8 NMAC).
2. Firearms training as required by 10.29.9.14 NMAC.

203.6 TRAINING COMMITTEE

The Sheriff or authorized designee may establish a Training Committee, on a temporary or as-needed basis, which will assist with identifying training needs.

The Training Committee should be comprised of at least three members, with the senior ranking member of the committee acting as the chairperson. Committee members should be selected

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based on their abilities at post-incident evaluation and at assessing related training needs. The Sheriff or authorized designee may remove or replace members of the committee at their discretion.

The Training Committee should review certain incidents to determine whether training would likely improve future outcomes or reduce or prevent the recurrence of the undesirable issues related to an incident. Specific incidents the Training Committee should review include but are not limited to:

- (a) Any incident involving the death or serious injury of a member.
- (b) Incidents involving a high risk of death, serious injury, or civil liability.
- (c) Incidents identified by a Supervisor or instructor to determine possible training needs.

The Training Committee should convene on a regular basis, as determined by the Sheriff or authorized designee, to review the identified incidents. The committee shall determine by consensus whether a training need exists and then submit written recommendations of its findings to the Sheriff or authorized designee. The recommendation should not identify specific facts of any incidents, such as identities of members involved or the date, time, and location of the incident, but should focus on the type of training being recommended.

The Sheriff or authorized designee will consider the recommendations of the committee and determine what training should be addressed, taking into consideration the mission of the Office and the available resources. Training recommendations as determined by the Sheriff or authorized designee shall be submitted to the command staff for review.

203.7 TRAINING ATTENDANCE

- (a) All members assigned to attend training shall attend as scheduled unless previously excused by their Lieutenant through their chain of command i. Excused absences should be limited to:
 - 1. Court appearances.
 - 2. Previously approved vacation or time off.
 - 3. Illness or medical leave.
 - 4. Physical limitations preventing the member's participation.
 - 5. Emergency situations or office necessity.
- (b) Any member who is unable to attend training as scheduled shall notify their supervisor as soon as practicable but no later than one hour prior to the start of training and shall:
 - 1. Document their absence in a memorandum to their supervisor.
 - 2. Make arrangements through their supervisor or the Training Coordinator to attend the required training on an alternate date.

203.8 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS

The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) are contained in a Web-accessed system that provides training on the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Policy Manual and other important topics.

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Generally, one training bulletin is available for each day of the month. However, the number of DTBs may be adjusted, not to exceed 15 per month by the Chief Deputy or Patrol Lieutenant.

Members assigned to participate in DTBs shall only use the login credentials assigned to them by Lexipol. Members should not share their password with others and should frequently change their password to protect the security of the system. After each session, members should log off the system to prevent unauthorized access. The content of the DTBs is copyrighted material and shall not be shared with others outside of the Office.

Members who are assigned to participate in the DTB program should complete each DTB by the given deadline. Members should not allow uncompleted DTBs to build up over time, and may be required to complete DTBs missed during extended absences (e.g., vacation, medical leave) upon returning to duty. Although the DTB system can be accessed from any Internet-enabled computer, members shall only take DTBs as part of their on-duty assignments, unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Supervisors will be responsible for monitoring the progress of those under their command to ensure compliance with this policy.

203.9 TRAINING RECORDS

The Training Coordinator is responsible for the creation, reporting, filing, and storage of all training records.

Training records shall be kept on file for all job-related training received by agency personnel, to include:--

- the title of the training received;--
- the dates and hours of attendance;--
- the identification of trainers or agencies presenting the course; and--
- the names of all agency personnel receiving the training

Training records shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule, and the status of in-service training for each deputy shall be reported to NMLEA (NMSA § 29-7-7.2).

Electronic Mail

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

204.2 POLICY

Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members shall use email in a professional manner in accordance with this policy and current law (e.g., Inspection of Public Records Act).

204.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

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

204.4 RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF EMAIL

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 Office.

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 Office 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 their 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. Any member who believes their password has become known to another person shall change their password immediately.

204.5 EMAIL AND CELLULAR PHONE ON-CALL OBLIGATIONS

On-call pay is compensation for a members time spent being available and ready to work outside of their regularly scheduled hours. It is distinct from regular wages and aims to acknowledge the availability and potential disruptions to personal time that on-call duties can create. On-call pay and compensation for e-mail and cellular on-call obligation and time worked will be compensated in accordance with FLSA and the current member CBA.

a. While on-call, members have obligations to ensure they can respond to emergencies or work-related requests quickly.

b. These responsibilities include:

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- **Keeping phones on and being reachable:** Members are expected to be accessible by phone.
- **Promptly answering emergency calls:** The ability to respond to and address emergency situations without delay is often a crucial aspect of on-call roles.
- **Checking phone texts and emails:** Members on-call duties include monitoring and respond to work-related texts and emails in a timely manner.
- **Remaining available to answer in an emergency:** This implies a level of readiness to report to work or handle tasks as needed depending on the members duties and specialized unit policies.

c. Members shall send an e-mail to the Sheriffs designee regarding any disruptions to personal time that exceed 2-two hours for consideration of payment for time spent working.

204.6 EMAIL RECORD MANAGEMENT

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

The Professional Standards Commander or Sheriff's designee shall ensure that email messages are retained and recoverable as outlined in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

Administrative Communications

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth the manner in which the Office communicates significant changes to its membership such as promotions, transfers, hiring and appointment of new members, 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 Office.

205.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office 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

Memorandums may be issued periodically by the Sheriff 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

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

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

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

All electronic correspondence (Department Email) will be reviewed at the start of every shift assignment and proper responses will be sent as required.

205.5 SURVEYS

All surveys made in the name of the Office shall be authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

205.6 OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

Supervision Staffing Levels

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure that proper supervision is available to meet the needs of the Office and members throughout the Sheriff's Office Divisions.

206.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will ensure that proper supervision is available to meet the needs of its members and to achieve the goals of the Office. The needs of its members should be balanced with the needs of the Office 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 Office.

206.3 MINIMUM SUPERVISION STAFFING LEVELS

Minimum staffing levels are established by the Sheriff. The supervision staffing levels should support proper supervision, span of control, compliance with any collective bargaining agreement, and activity levels to meet the needs of members and the goals of the Office. The shift schedule will provide continuous coverage during any shift change and will be in compliance with the CBA.

206.3.1 TEMPORARY SUPERVISORS

In order to accommodate training and other unforeseen circumstances, a qualified lower-ranking member may be used as a temporary supervisor in place of a regularly assigned supervisor.

Retiree Concealed Firearms

207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards to qualified former or retired law enforcement officers under the Law Enforcement Officers' Safety Act (LEOSA) (18 USC § 926C).

207.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide identification cards to qualified former or retired deputies to facilitate the lawful carrying of concealed weapons by those individuals.

207.3 LEOSA

The Sheriff may issue an identification card for LEOSA purposes to any qualified former deputy of this office who (18 USC § 926C(c)):

- (a) Separated from service in good standing from this office as a deputy.
- (b) Before such separation, had regular employment as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more or, if employed as a law enforcement officer for less than 10 years, separated from service after completing any applicable probationary period due to a service-connected disability as determined by this office.
- (c) Has not been disqualified for reasons related to mental health.
- (d) Has not entered into an agreement with this office where the deputy acknowledges that they are not qualified to receive a firearms qualification certificate for reasons related to mental health.
- (e) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

207.3.1 LEOSA CARD FORMAT

The LEOSA identification card should contain a photograph of the former deputy and identify them as having been employed as a deputy.

If the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office qualifies the former deputy, the LEOSA identification card or separate certification should indicate the date the former deputy was tested or otherwise found by the Office to meet the active-duty standards for qualification to carry a firearm.

207.3.2 AUTHORIZATION

Any qualified former law enforcement officer, including a former deputy of this office, may carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC § 926C when they are:

- (a) In possession of photographic identification that identifies them as having been employed as a law enforcement officer, and one of the following:
 - 1. An indication from the person's former law enforcement agency that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement

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agency to meet agency-established active-duty standards for qualification in firearms training to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

2. A certification, issued by either the state in which the person resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active-duty law enforcement officers within that state, indicating that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by the state or, if not applicable, the standards of any agency in that state.
- (b) Not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.
- (c) Not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.
- (d) Not in a location prohibited by New Mexico law or by a private person or entity on their property if such prohibition is permitted by New Mexico law.

207.3 FORMER DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

A former deputy with a card issued under this policy shall immediately notify the Shift Supervisor of their arrest or conviction in any jurisdiction, or that they are the subject of a court order, in accordance with the Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders Policy.

207.3.1 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER LEOSA

In order to obtain or retain a LEOSA identification card, the former deputy shall:

- (a) Sign a waiver of liability of the Office for all acts taken related to carrying a concealed firearm, acknowledging both their personal responsibility as a private person for all acts taken when carrying a concealed firearm as permitted by LEOSA and also that these acts were not taken as an employee or former employee of the Office.
- (b) Remain subject to all applicable office policies and federal, state, and local laws.
- (c) Demonstrate good judgment and character commensurate with carrying a loaded and concealed firearm.
- (d) Successfully pass an annual criminal history background check indicating that they are not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

207.3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER NEW MEXICO LAW

Qualified retired deputies seeking to obtain a "retired police officer" endorsement on a concealed handgun license issued under New Mexico law must comply with the requirements of NMSA § 29-19-14. The Sheriff or the authorized designee may provide documentation to a retired deputy in order for them to establish their compliance with these requirements (10.8.2.31 NMAC).

207.4 DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION

A LEOSA identification card may be denied or revoked upon a showing of good cause as determined by the Office. In the event that an identification card is denied, suspended, or revoked, the former deputy may request a review by the Sheriff. The decision of the Sheriff is final.

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207.5 FIREARM QUALIFICATIONS

The Rangemaster may provide former deputies from this office an opportunity to qualify. Written evidence of the qualification and the weapons used will be provided and will contain the date of the qualification. The Rangemaster will maintain a record of the qualifications and weapons used.

207.5.1 FIREARMS TRAINING COURSE

A retired deputy who has been retired for more than 10 years shall be allowed to attend the office's firearms qualification course, provided the retired deputy supplies their own ammunition, handgun, targets, and range equipment (NMSA § 29-19-14).

Chapter 3 - General Operations

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this office is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner (NMSA § 29-7D-2).

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Conducted Energy Device policies.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the deputy or another person.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows themselves to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Imminent - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

Totality of the circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the deputy at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the deputy and the subject leading up to the use of force.

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Deputies are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Deputies must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting deputies with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

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300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

Any deputy present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intervene to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

Any deputy who observes another law enforcement officer or a member use force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible, and no later than the end of the deputy's shift (NMSA § 29-7D-5).

300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each deputy should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Deputies shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the deputy at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose. The level of force used will be reduced as the subject's level of resistance decreases and the use of force ends when resistance ceases and/or the deputy has effected the lawful objective.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable deputy on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that deputies are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation a deputy might encounter, deputies are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which deputies reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by this office. Deputies may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires a deputy to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When circumstances reasonably permit, deputies should use non-violent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve

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communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion).

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether a deputy has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to (NMSA § 29-7D-2):

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to deputies or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the deputy at the time.
- (c) Deputy/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of deputies available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (e) The individual's mental state or capacity.
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with deputy commands.
- (g) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and their ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (k) Training and experience of the deputy.
- (l) Potential for injury to deputies, suspects, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the deputy.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the deputy or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 RESTRAINT AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Restraint and Control Techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Deputies may only apply those Restraint and Control Techniques for which they have successfully completed New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy approved training. Deputies utilizing any Restraint and Control Techniques should consider:

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- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the individual can comply with the direction or orders of the deputy.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any Restraint and Control Techniques shall be discontinued once the deputy determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

A carotid control hold (also known as a "vascular neck restraint") is a technique designed to control an individual by temporarily restricting blood flow through the application of pressure to the side of the neck and, unlike a chokehold, does not restrict the airway. The proper application of the carotid control hold may be effective in restraining a violent or combative individual. However, due to the potential for injury, the use of the carotid control hold is limited to those circumstances where deadly force is authorized and is subject to the following (NMSA § 29-7D-3):

- (a) At all times during the application of the carotid control hold, the response of the individual should be monitored. The carotid control hold shall be discontinued when circumstances indicate that the application no longer reasonably appears necessary.
- (b) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether they were rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until such examination occurs.
- (c) The deputy shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the individual lost consciousness as a result.
- (d) Any deputy attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (e) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the deputy in any related reports.

300.3.5 RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS

The use of a respiratory restraint, also known as a chokehold, is limited to circumstances where deadly force is authorized, and if applied, is subject to the same guidelines and requirements as a carotid control hold.

300.3.6 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, deputies may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, deputies are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, deputies should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration, or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Deputies are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office for this specific purpose.

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300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

When reasonable, the deputy shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the deputy has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving an imminent threat or an imminent risk:

- (a) A deputy may use deadly force to protect themselves or others from what the deputy reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) A deputy may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the deputy has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the deputy reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

However, a deputy shall not use deadly force against a person whose actions are a threat solely to themselves or property unless the person poses an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the deputy or others in close proximity.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if a deputy reasonably believes that the individual has a weapon or is attempting to access one and intends to use it against the deputy or another person. An imminent danger may also exist if the individual is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon, and the deputy believes the individual intends to do so.

300.4.1 MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective and involve considerations and risks in addition to the justification for the use of deadly force.

When feasible, deputies should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants (NMSA § 29-7D-3).

A deputy should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the deputy reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the deputy or others.

Deputies should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this office shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The deputy should articulate the factors perceived and why they believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.

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To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Office may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in office policy, procedure, or law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

The Sheriff or designee has the discretion to consult with the Office of the County Attorney for legal advice at any point during the reporting process or investigation regarding the use of force.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable deputy to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the conducted energy device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.
- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.
- (j) An event that is identified by a supervisor as a reportable UOF.

2. Any circumstances listed in 300.5.1 (a) thru (j) should be considered a UOF that requires a Shift Supervisor to complete a UOF form (or entry into Guardian Tracking) by end of shift. Supervisor completes a preliminary determination on the UOF's compliance with Policy.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the deputy's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be

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witnessed by another deputy and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling deputy shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the deputy reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple deputies to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Deputies who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force resulting in visible injury, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved deputies. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the individual upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the individual having voluntarily waived their *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
 - 1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.

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- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation.
 - 1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate chain of command.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

- (a) The UOF form (or entry in Guardian) shall be sent to a UOF instructor, designated by the Sheriff for review and the recommended findings shall be reviewed by the Sheriff or designee for final disposition.
- (b) If the UOF determination is sustained within policy, the UOF is filed/stored accordingly.
- (c) Any UOF by a member that results in very serious injury or death shall be forwarded to the Use of Force Board for review and disposition. SEE POLICY 301 Use of Force Review Board.

300.8 TRAINING

Deputies shall receive annual training on this policy.

300.8.1 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Required annual training shall include:

- (a) Review of this policy.
- (b) Training as required by the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy and New Mexico state statute (NMSA § 29-7-4.4).

300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the Chief Deputy or Sheriff's designee should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Sheriff. The report should not contain the names of deputies or suspects or case numbers, and should include:

- (a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.
- (b) Training needs recommendations.
- (c) Equipment needs recommendations.
- (d) Policy revision recommendations.

Use of Force Review Boards

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a process for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to review the use of force by its members.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity having jurisdiction over the investigation or the evaluation of the use of force.

301.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will objectively evaluate the use of force by its members to ensure that their authority is used appropriately and consistent with training and policy.

301.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT

Generally, whenever a member's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using office equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that member will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Sheriff may exercise discretion and choose not to place a member in an administrative assignment.

301.4 REVIEW BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board will be convened when the use of force by a member results in very serious injury or death to another person.

The Use of Force Review Board will also investigate and review the circumstances surrounding every discharge of a firearm, whether the member was on- or off-duty, excluding training or recreational use.

The Sheriff may request the Use of Force Review Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident.

The Sheriff or designee will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. The involved member's Lieutenant or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents, and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

301.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Sheriff or designee will staff the Use of Force Review Board with members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that will consist of one individual from each of the following, except a law enforcement officer from an outside agency ::

- Command staff representative from the involved member's chain of command
- Training Coordinator
- Nonadministrative supervisor
- A peer deputy/office member

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- A law enforcement officer from an outside law enforcement agency.
- Office instructor for the type of weapon, device, or technique used
- A Use of Force Instructor

The senior ranking command staff representative who is not in the same division as the involved member will serve as chairperson.

301.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of an incident.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information, and request the involved member to appear. The involved member will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative through all phases of the review process.

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Sheriff will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, filing of criminal charges, the decision not to file criminal charges, or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

Absent an express waiver from the involved member, no more than two designated board members may ask questions of the involved member. Other board members may provide questions to the designated board members.

The review shall be based upon those facts which were reasonably believed or known by the deputy at the time of the incident, applying any legal requirements, office policies, procedures, and approved training to those facts. Facts later discovered but unknown to the involved member at the time shall neither justify nor call into question a member's decision regarding the use of force.

Any questioning of the involved member conducted by the board will be in accordance with Sandoval County Sheriff's Office disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the current collective bargaining agreement and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

- (a) The member's actions were within office policy and procedure.
- (b) The member's actions were in violation of office policy and procedure.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as disciplinary investigations, training reviews to consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Sheriff.

The Sheriff shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the member's actions were within policy and procedure, and determine whether any additional actions,

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investigations, or reviews are appropriate. Those findings will be forwarded to the involved member's Lieutenant for review and appropriate action. If the Sheriff concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed with the Sheriff.

Handcuffing and Restraints

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

302.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy, and office training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority, or as a show of force. Excluding processing an arrest inside the SCSO holding area a person shall not be handcuffed or restrained to a stationary object.

302.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed State or Federal approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, deputies should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- When restraining a person with a medical condition, members should consider the persons disability or medical condition, the situation, and the safety of everyone involved.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.
- Using restraints on persons affected by mental illness or in crisis can aggravate any aggression, so other measures of de-escalation and commands should be utilized if possible. Members should be aware of this fact, but should take those measures necessary to protect their safety.

302.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

a. Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain a person who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless the detainee is arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to ensure the safety of deputies and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, deputies should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

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b. Handcuffed behind the back is typically considered the most secure method, limiting the suspect's ability to resist or access a weapon. Handcuffing in the front is discouraged and caution should be exercised when making an exception to handcuff in the front in special situations such as an individual with an arm sling/cast or similar issue, a frail elderly individual, a deaf individual needing to communicate through sign language etc. A supervisor shall be notified in the event an arrestee is handcuffed in the front and transported.

c. Special Situations requiring the restraint of multiple detainees, over a relatively short period of time, such as a civil disturbance will be handled efficiently, safely and legally. Whenever multiple individuals have been arrested due to a mass arrest situation and it is necessary to restrain, their arms shall be interlocked and their hands handcuffed behind their backs. If the number of persons arrested exceeds the number of pairs of handcuffs available, flex-cuffs may be used if available, or the prisoners shall be cuffed together by handcuffing the right wrist of suspect #1 to the right wrist of suspect #2. The left wrist of suspect #2 would then be handcuffed to the left wrist of suspect #3. If there are four or more suspects, they should be handcuffed in groups of 2 or 3.

302.3.2 INJURY OR COMPLAINT OF PAIN OR RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

a. When the arrestee or detainee has sustained or complains of an injury, the member shall ensure that proper medical care is provided and shall document the circumstances regarding the injury in a police report.

b. Photographs shall be taken of the injury, injured area or the alleged injury or alleged injured area whether the injury is visible or not.

c. A member shall immediately notify a supervisor when an arrestee or detainee has sustained an injury or complains of an injury.

d. Sick, injured and/or disabled arrestees shall be carefully evaluated in order to determine an appropriate manner to transport the arrestee.

e. Disabled prisoners may require a different type of vehicle (i.e., an ambulance, transported in a particular physical position or a position within a vehicle.

f. Arrestees confined to a wheelchair, who cannot be separated from their wheelchair, are to be transported by ambulance.

g. An arrestee who is sick or injured should be evaluated by EMS and/or fire personnel if available. The member shall use appropriate discretion in order to prevent the arrestee's condition from worsening.

h. Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the deputy has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure self or others, or damage property.

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i. No person who is in labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary for the safety of the arrestee, deputies, or others.

302.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless they are suspected of a dangerous felony or when the deputy has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure themselves, injure the deputy, or damage property.

302.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although encouraged for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Office. Deputies should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, deputies should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations, handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the person or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, deputies should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

302.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS

Spit hoods are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others.

Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the deputy reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

Deputies utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the spit hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Deputies should provide assistance during the movement of a restrained person due to the potential for impairing or distorting that person's vision. Deputies should avoid commingling those wearing spit hoods with other detainees.

Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed.

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and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated, including hair, head, and clothing, prior to application of a spit hood.

Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods should be discarded after each use.

302.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg restraints, and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort, and mobility.

Only office-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

302.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest, or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Office shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, deputies should consider:

- (a) Whether the deputy or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a person.
- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the person from their own actions (e.g., hitting their head against the interior of the patrol vehicle, running away from the arresting deputy while handcuffed, kicking at objects or deputies).
- (c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at the windows of the patrol vehicle).

302.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) If practicable, deputies should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.
- (b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the deputy arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- (c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a safety belt, and shall not be placed on their stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
- (d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by a deputy while in the leg restraint. The deputy should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on their stomach.

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- (e) The deputy should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.

302.8 LONG-DISTANCE TRANSPORTION

- a. Two members shall be used in any long-distance transport of a prisoner. There should be at least one officer of the same sex as the prisoner being transported.
- b. Visual Contact: In a situation where visual contact at all times is not possible, e.g., a female prisoner needing toilet facilities and transported by a male member, the member should ensure that they have as much control of the situation as possible.
- c. Use of Toilet Facilities: The officers shall contact the nearest available law enforcement facility to make arrangements for the use of their facilities.
- d. Refueling: If the transporting members must refuel their vehicle while transporting the prisoner, one member shall remain with the prisoner. The gas station shall be selected at random and done in a timely manner to ensure the vehicle does not run out of fuel.

302.9 NOTIFICATIONS

Whenever a deputy transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the deputy shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the deputy reasonably believes would be a potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation to the jail.

302.10 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If a person is restrained and released without an arrest, the deputy shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.

If a person is arrested, the use of handcuffs or other restraints shall be documented in the related report.

Deputies should document the following information in reports, as appropriate, when restraints other than handcuffs are used on a person:

- (a) The factors that led to the decision to use restraints.
- (b) Supervisor notification and approval of restraint use.
- (c) The types of restraint used.
- (d) The amount of time the person was restrained.
- (e) How the person was transported and the position of the person during transport.
- (f) Observations of the person's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
- (g) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

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302.11 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, through State or Federal approved training, the Undersheriff should ensure that deputies receive periodic training on the proper use of handcuffs and other restraints, including:

- (a) Proper placement and fit of handcuffs and other restraint devices approved for use by the Office.
- (b) Response to complaints of pain by restrained persons.
- (c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.
- (d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.

Control Devices

303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of control devices that are described in this policy.

303.2 POLICY

In order to control individuals who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office authorizes deputies to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy. The Sheriff may also authorize other positions or individual office members to use specific control devices.

303.3 ISSUING, CARRYING, AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this office only if the device has been issued by the Office or approved by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Only those members who have successfully completed office-approved training that may include State or Federal approved training are authorized to carry and use a device, training includes review and acknowledgement of this policy 303.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain, or arrest a person who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

303.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

303.4.1 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Shift Supervisor may authorize the use of a control device by selected office members who may not currently be issued or carrying the control device or those in specialized assignments who have successfully completed the required training.

303.4.2 QUARTERMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Quartermaster shall control the inventory and issuance of all control devices and shall ensure that all damaged, inoperative, outdated, or expended control devices or munitions are properly disposed of, repaired, or replaced.

Every control device will be periodically inspected by the supervisor or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

303.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

All normal maintenance, charging, or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated, or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Quartermaster

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for disposition. Documentation shall also be forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

303.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys, and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the deputy reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to themselves or others.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignments or at the direction of their supervisors.

303.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal, or against barricaded suspects, based on the circumstances. Only the Shift Supervisor, Incident Commander, or Emergency Services Team (EST) Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary. Deployment considerations must be taken into account prior to deployment to ensure that all manufacturer guidelines regarding the deployment environment are followed.

When practicable, fire and emergency medical services personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation, if needed.

303.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

As with other control devices, OC spray and pepper projectiles may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or group of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in, violent behavior. Pepper projectiles and OC spray should not, however, be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of office members or the public.

303.7.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed members carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field members may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignments or at the direction of their supervisors.

303.7.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS

Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine, or groin. Therefore, personnel using a pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas, except when the deputy reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the deputy or others.

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Deputies encountering a situation that warrants the use of a pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. A supervisor shall respond to all pepper projectile system incidents where an individual has been hit or exposed to the chemical agent. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward an individual, whether or not the launcher was used. Unintentional discharges shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented on the appropriate report form. Only non-incident use of a pepper projectile system, such as training or a product demonstration, is exempt from the reporting requirement.

303.7.3 TREATMENT FOR OC EXPOSURE

Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas. Those who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

303.8 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE

Whenever tear gas or OC has been introduced into a residence, building interior, vehicle, or other enclosed area, the owners or available occupants should be provided with notice of the possible presence of residue which could result in irritation or injury if the area is not properly cleaned. Such notice should include advisement that cleanup will be at the owner's expense. Information regarding how and when the notice was delivered and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

303.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

This office is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

303.9.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE

Only office-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Deputies are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved deputy determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons, and deputies takes priority over the safety of individuals engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include but are not limited to situations in which:

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm themselves or others.

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- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles, or other dangerous projectiles at deputies, other office members, and/or other people.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

303.9.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Before discharging projectiles, the deputy should consider such factors as:

- (a) Distance and angle to target.
- (b) Type of munitions employed.
- (c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.
- (d) The subject's proximity to others.
- (e) The location of the subject.
- (f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of deputies or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other deputies and individuals that the device is being deployed.

Deputies should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances and target areas. However, deputies are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted, except when the deputy reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the deputy or others.

303.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

Deputies will inspect shotguns and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the shotguns are in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When they are not deployed, shotguns will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in sheriff's office vehicles. When deploying a kinetic energy projectile shotgun, deputies shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun.

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Control Devices

Absent compelling circumstances, deputies who must transition from conventional ammunition to kinetic energy projectiles will employ the two-person rule for loading. The two-person rule is a safety measure in which a second deputy watches the unloading and loading process to ensure that the weapon is completely emptied of conventional ammunition.

303.10 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Sheriff's Designee shall ensure that those members who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device. The Training Coordinator should maintain records related to training or certification as necessary.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the member's training file.
- (c) Members who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of the Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If a member cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of the Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the member will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

303.11 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES

Any application of a control device shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.

Conducted Energy Device

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of the conducted energy device (CED).

304.2 POLICY

The CED is used in an attempt to control a violent or potentially violent individual. The appropriate use of such a device may result in fewer serious injuries to deputies and suspects.

304.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS

Only members who have successfully completed office-approved training to include manufactures training requirements to maintain the certification may be issued and may carry the CED.

The Quartermaster should keep a log of issued CED devices and the serial numbers of cartridges/magazines issued to members.

CEDs are issued for use during a member's current assignment. Those leaving a particular assignment may be required to return the device to the office inventory.

Deputies shall only use the CED and cartridges/magazines that have been issued by the Office. Cartridges/magazines should not be used after the manufacturer's expiration date.

Uniformed deputies who have been issued the CED shall wear the device in an approved holster.

Deputies who carry the CED while in uniform shall carry it in a holster on the side opposite the duty weapon.

- (a) All CEDs shall be clearly distinguishable to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
- (b) For single-shot devices, whenever practicable, deputies should carry an additional cartridge on their person when carrying the CED.
- (c) Deputies should not hold a firearm and the CED at the same time.

Non-uniformed deputies may secure the CED in a concealed, secure location in the driver's compartment of their vehicles.

304.3.1 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Deputies shall be responsible for ensuring that the issued CED is properly maintained and in good working order. This includes a function test and battery life monitoring, as required by the manufacturer, and should be completed prior to the beginning of the deputy's shift.

CEDs that are damaged or inoperative, or cartridges/magazines that are expired or damaged, shall be returned to the Quartermaster for disposition. Deputies shall submit documentation stating the reason for the return and how the CED or cartridge/magazine was damaged or became inoperative, if known.

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304.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the CED should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of deputies or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

- (a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other deputies and individuals with a warning that the CED may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual fails to voluntarily comply with a deputy's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the deputy may, but is not required to, activate any warning on the device, which may include display of the electrical arc, an audible warning, or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CED. The laser should not be intentionally directed into anyone's eyes.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the deputy deploying the CED in the related report.

304.5 USE OF THE CED

The CED has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The CED should only be used when its operator can safely deploy the device within its operational range. Although the CED may be effective in controlling most individuals, deputies should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

If sufficient personnel are available and can be safely assigned, a deputy designated as lethal cover for any deputy deploying a CED may be considered for officer safety.

304.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE CED

The CED may be used when the circumstances reasonably perceived by the deputy at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person who:

- (a) Is violent or is physically resisting.
- (b) Has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm deputies, themselves, or others.

Mere flight from a pursuing deputy, without additional circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the CED to apprehend an individual.

The CED shall not be used to psychologically torment, to elicit statements, or to punish any individual.

304.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the CED on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the deputy, the subject, or others, and the deputy reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potential risk of using the device. This includes:

- (a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.

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- (b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
- (c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (e) Individuals known to have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise known to be in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capicum (OC) spray.
- (f) Individuals whose position or activity is likely to result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, located in water, operating vehicles).

Any CED capable of being applied in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes as a primary form of pain compliance) should be limited to supplementing the probe-mode to complete the circuit, or as a distraction technique to gain separation between deputies and the subject, thereby giving deputies time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

304.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that the dynamics of a situation and movement of the subject may affect target placement of probes, when practicable, deputies should attempt to target the back, lower center mass, and upper legs of the subject, and avoid intentionally targeting the head, neck, area of the heart, or genitals. If circumstances result in one or more probes inadvertently striking an area outside of the preferred target zones, the individual should be closely monitored until examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

304.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CED

Once a deputy has successfully deployed two probes on the subject, the deputy should continually assess the subject to determine if additional probe deployments or cycles reasonably appear necessary. Additional factors deputies may consider include but are not limited to:

- (a) Whether it is reasonable to believe that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.
- (b) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
- (c) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- (d) Whether verbal commands or other options or tactics may be more effective.

Given that on certain devices (e.g., TASER 10™) each trigger pull deploys a single probe, the deputy must pull the trigger twice to deploy two probes to create the possibility of neuro-muscular incapacitation.

304.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Deputies should take appropriate actions to control and restrain the individual as soon as reasonably practicable to minimize the need for longer or multiple exposures to the CED. As soon as practicable, deputies shall notify a supervisor any time the CED has been discharged. If needed for evidentiary purposes, the expended cartridge, along with any probes and wire, should

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be submitted into evidence (including confetti tags, when equipped on the device). The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin.

304.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

The CED may be deployed against an animal if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

304.5.7 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Deputies are not authorized to carry office CEDs while off-duty.

Deputies shall ensure that CEDs are secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their control, in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

304.6 DOCUMENTATION

Deputies shall document all CED discharges in the related arrest/crime reports and the CED report forms. Photographs should be taken of any obvious probe impact or drive-stun application sites and attached to the CED report form. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, audible warning, laser activation, and arcing the device, other than for testing purposes, will also be documented on the report form. Data downloads from the CED after use on a subject should be done as soon as practicable using a office-approved process to preserve the data.

304.6.1 CED REPORT FORM

As applicable based on the device type, items that shall be included in the CED report form are:

- (a) The brand, model, and serial number of the CED and any cartridge/magazine.
- (b) Date, time, and location of the incident.
- (c) Whether any warning, display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
- (d) The number of probes deployed, CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.
- (e) The range at which the CED was used.
- (f) The type of mode used (e.g., probe deployment, drive-stun).
- (g) Location of any probe impact.
- (h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
- (i) Description of where missed probes went.
- (j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
- (k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
- (l) Whether any deputies sustained any injuries.

The Chief Deputy or Sheriff's Designee should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Chief Deputy or Sheriff's Designee should

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also conduct audits of CED device data downloaded to an approved location and reconcile CED report forms with recorded activations. CED information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

304.6.2 REPORTS

The deputy should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing CEDs
- (b) Identification of all witnesses
- (c) Medical care provided to the subject
- (d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication, or other medical problems

304.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel or deputies trained in probe removal and handling should remove CED probes from a person's body. Used CED probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

All persons who have been struck by CED probes, who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device, or who sustained direct exposure of the laser to the eyes shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

- (a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The person may be pregnant.
- (c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
- (d) The CED probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).
- (e) The person requests medical treatment.

Any individual exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or prolonged applications shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another deputy and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio/video recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

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The transporting deputy shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the CED (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy).

304.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the CED may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the CED was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to a CED. The device's internal logs should be downloaded by a supervisor or Shift Commander and saved with the related arrest/crime report. The supervisor should arrange for photographs of probe sites to be taken and witnesses to be interviewed.

304.9 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the CED shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial office-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried the CED as a part of their assignments for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by a qualified CED instructor prior to again carrying or using the device.

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued CEDs should occur every year. A reassessment of a deputy's knowledge and/or practical skills may be required at any time, if deemed appropriate, by the Training Coordinator. All training and proficiency for CEDs will be documented in the deputy's training files.

Command staff, supervisors, and investigators should receive CED training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Deputies who do not carry CEDs should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with deputies who use the device.

The Training Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry CEDs have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of CEDs during training could result in injuries and should not be mandatory for certification.

The Training Coordinator should include the following training:

- (a) A review of this policy.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.
- (c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws until proficient to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.
- (d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes to the head, neck, area of the heart, and groin.
- (e) Scenario-based training, including virtual reality training when available.

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- (f) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CED and transitioning to other force options.
- (g) De-escalation techniques.
- (h) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the CED.
- (i) Proper use of cover and concealment during deployment of the CED for purposes of officer safety.
- (j) Proper tactics and techniques related to multiple applications of CEDs.

Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured or dies as the result of an officer-involved shooting or dies as a result of another action of a deputy.

In other incidents not covered by this policy, the Sheriff may decide that the investigation will follow the process provided in this policy.

305.2 POLICY

The policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is to ensure that officer-involved shootings and deaths are investigated in a thorough, fair, and impartial manner.

305.3 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Officer-involved shootings and deaths involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

- A criminal investigation of the suspect's actions.
- A criminal investigation of the involved officer's actions.
- An administrative investigation as to policy compliance by involved deputies.
- A civil investigation to determine potential liability.

305.4 CONTROL OF INVESTIGATIONS

Jurisdiction is determined by the location of the shooting or death and the agency employing the involved officer. The following scenarios outline the jurisdictional responsibilities for investigating officer-involved shootings and deaths.

a. Determine Jurisdiction

1. Confirming whether an incident is within "Indian Country" is critical, as jurisdiction and notification responsibilities differ significantly when federal and tribal authorities are primary. **(See Section 305.4.2 for FBI involvement)**

"Indian Country." Under federal law, "Indian Country" includes reservation lands, dependent Indian communities, and Indian allotments where title has not been extinguished.

When an incident occurs **outside of federally defined "Indian Country"** within the State of New Mexico (as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1151 and state statutory interpretations), regular local/state law enforcement jurisdiction applies. **State-level law enforcement support should be requested or consulted.**

2. The **New Mexico State Police has statewide jurisdiction** in non-indian country and can provide investigative, operational, and logistical support for incidents statewide.

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3. The FBI has **jurisdiction** on Indian Country and can provide investigative, operational, and logistical support for incidents nationwide.

305.4.1 NON-INDIAN COUNTRY

Notification/Assistance Request Protocol — New Mexico State Police.

b. The on-scene supervisor or notified commander shall immediately notify the New Mexico State Police (NMSP) to request assistance.

2. Method of Contact

a. Contact NMSP through the appropriate **radio dispatch, 911/communications center**, or **direct supervisor-to-supervisor phone call** as available.

b. Provide timely and ongoing updates as the situation evolves.

3. Notification should include:

a. Exact location of the incident (address or GPS reference).

b. Agencies already involved (local PD, sheriff's office, etc.).

c. General synopsis of the situation (nature of incident, known threats, number of personnel needed).

d. Additional assistance regarding a request for county wide patrol officer coverage may be requested of State Police or adjoining police agencies in the event SCSO deputies are unable to provide adequate country police coverage.

4. Coordination

a. Once the NMSP acknowledges receipt, maintain communications and provide any additional information requested.

b. Support NMSP arrival and integration into the investigative process, ensuring unified command and clear roles.

5. Surrender of weapons and equipment

a. After a law enforcement officer is involved in a shooting, their weapon and related equipment is typically removed as evidence (maintain chain of custody) soon as practical as part of standard investigative protocol.

b. Weapons and related equipment should only be taken as evidence, when a replacement weapon can be issued or the member has been removed from the scene and is safe and secure at the Sheriff's Office, State Police Office/ FBI office or similar safe location.

6. Documentation

a. Document the request for assistance in the incident report.

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- b. Include time of notification, name/rank of NMSP contact, and anticipated level of assistance provided.

305.4.2 INDIAN COUNTRY

The FBI has **jurisdiction** on Indian Country and can provide investigative, operational, and logistical support for incidents nationwide.

a. FBI Notification/Assistance Request Protocol

b. Method of Contact

1. Contact the FBI through the appropriate **radio dispatch, 911/communications center, or direct supervisor-to-supervisor phone call** as available.
2. Provide timely and ongoing updates as the situation evolves.

c. Coordination

1. Once the FBI acknowledges receipt, maintain communications and provide any additional information requested.
1. Support the FBI agent's arrival and integration into the investigative process, ensuring unified command and clear roles.

d. Surrender of weapons and equipment

1. After a law enforcement officer is involved in a shooting, their weapon and related equipment is typically removed as evidence (maintain chain of custody) soon as practical as part of standard investigative protocol.
2. Weapons and related equipment should only be taken as evidence, when a replacement weapon can be issued or the member has been removed from the scene and is safe and secure at the Sheriff's Office, State Police Office/ FBI office or similar safe location.

e. Documentation

1. Document the request for assistance in the incident report.
2. Include time of notification, Lead Agents name, and anticipated level of assistance provided.

In the event of FBI handling the investigation, additional assistance may be needed regarding a request for county wide patrol officer coverage. The State Police or adjoining police agencies may be requested in the event SCSO deputies are unable to provide adequate country police coverage.

305.4.3 OUT OF STATE - SCSO MEMBER INVOLVED SHOOTING OR MAJOR INCIDENT.

Members should notify 911, and request local law enforcement, the local 911 supervisor should have a protocol for an officer involved shooting or other major incident. The state police of the state generally have statewide jurisdiction and authority to investigate an Officer involved shooting

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or major incident. However, in a metropolitan area the responding law enforcement agency may be equipped and jurisdiction to handle the incident and investigation.

The SCSO ranking or senior member should notify the Sandoval County Regional Emergency Communications Center or supervisor as soon as possible.

a. Notification should include.

1. Exact location of the incident (address or GPS reference).
2. Agencies already involved (local PD, sheriff's office, etc.).
3. General synopsis of the situation and nature of incident.

b. Command Staff Responsibilities.

1. Command staff members should utilize a recorded dispatch line for communication regarding communication with members and other law enforcement agencies.
2. A Command Staff Member or designated supervisor should immediately coordinate with SCSO members at the scene and with the law enforcement agency on scene in charge.
3. Identify and coordinate with the law enforcement agency in charge.
4. Determine if the incident requires SCSO members to respond to assist to include retrieving equipment, vehicle or transportation of members back to SCSO.
5. Determine if any members need additional clothing, medication needs etc., or special need issues if they are going to remain out of state for a period of time.
6. Determine if lodging or other logistics are necessary.
7. Determine if notification of family members of involved SCSO members is requested or necessary.

305.4.4 OUTSIDE AGENCY OR OUT OF STATE OFF DUTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OUT OF JURISDICTION.

The on-scene supervisor or notified commander shall immediately notify the New Mexico State Police (NMSP) to request assistance.

B. Notification should include:

1. Exact location of the incident (address or GPS reference).
2. Agencies already involved (local PD, sheriff's office, etc.).
3. General synopsis of the situation (nature of incident, known threats, number of personnel needed).

C. Method of Contact

1. Contact NMSP through the appropriate **radio dispatch, 911/communications center, or direct supervisor-to-supervisor phone call** as available.

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2. Provide timely and ongoing updates as the situation evolves.

D. Coordination

1. Once the NMSP acknowledges receipt, maintain communications and provide any additional information requested.
2. Support NMSP arrival and integration into the response plan, ensuring unified command and clear roles.

E. Documentation

1. Document the request for assistance in the incident report.
2. Include time of notification, name/rank of NMSP contact, and anticipated level of assistance provided.

F. Notification to Off Duty Officers Agency

A. Notification to the Off-Duty Officers agency should be made as soon as possible. A Command Staff Member or designated supervisor should provide a general synopsis of the situation and nature of incident and assist in coordinating communication with NMSP supervision or investigation team.

305.4.5 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL INVESTIGATION

Regardless of where the incident occurs, the administrative and civil investigation of each involved officer is controlled by the respective employing agency

305.5 INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting or death.

305.5.1 UNINVOLVED DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting or death, the first uninvolved SCSO deputy will be the deputy-in-charge and will assume the responsibilities of a supervisor until properly relieved. This deputy should, as appropriate:

- (a) Secure the scene and identify and eliminate hazards for all those involved.
- (b) Take reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for injured individuals.
- (c) Request additional resources from the Office or other agencies.
- (d) Coordinate a perimeter or pursuit of suspects.
- (e) Check for injured persons and evacuate as needed.
- (f) Brief the supervisor upon arrival.

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305.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved SCSO supervisor should ensure completion of the duties as outlined above, plus:

- (a) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any uninvolved officers.
 1. In the event that there are no uninvolved officers who can supply adequate overview, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief voluntary overview from one involved officer.
- (b) If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any SCSO deputy to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene, identify injured parties, and pursue suspects.
 1. Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of any shots fired, perimeter of the incident scene, identity of known or potential witnesses, and any other pertinent information.
 2. The initial on-scene supervisor should not attempt to order any involved officer to provide any information other than public safety information.
- (c) Provide all available information to the Shift Supervisor and Dispatch. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.
- (d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional SCSO members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or investigator.
- (e) As soon as practicable, ensure that involved officers are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.
 1. Each involved SCSO deputy should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or SCSO members pending further direction from a supervisor.
 2. When an involved officer's weapon is taken or left at the scene for other than officer-safety reasons (e.g., evidence), ensure that they are provided with a comparable replacement weapon or transported by other deputies.

305.5.3 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting or death, the Shift Supervisor shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the incident until they are relieved by the Sheriff or a Commander.

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the Shift Supervisor.

305.5.4 NOTIFICATIONS

The following persons shall be notified as soon as practicable:

- Sheriff
- Investigation Commander
- Outside agency investigators (if appropriate)

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- Professional Standards Unit supervisor
- County Manager or Deputy County Manager
- County Attorney
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Chaplain
- Medical Examiner (if necessary)
- Involved officer's agency representative (if requested)
- Public Information Officer

305.5.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

- (a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.
 - 1. Involved SCSO deputies shall not be permitted to meet collectively or in a group with an attorney or any representative prior to providing a formal interview or report.
 - 2. Requests from involved non-SCSO officers should be referred to their employing agency.
- (b) Discussions with licensed attorneys will be considered privileged as attorney-client communications.
- (c) Discussions with agency representatives will be privileged only as to the discussion of non-criminal information.
- (d) A licensed psychotherapist shall be provided by the Office to each involved SCSO deputy. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected SCSO members, upon request.
 - 1. Interviews with a licensed psychotherapist will be considered privileged (NMSA § 61-9A-27).
 - 2. An interview or session with a licensed psychotherapist may take place prior to the member providing a formal interview or report. However, the involved members shall not be permitted to consult or meet collectively or in a group with a licensed psychotherapist prior to providing a formal interview or report.
 - 3. A separate fitness-for-duty exam may also be required (see the Fitness for Duty Policy).
- (e) Communications between the involved deputy and a peer support member is addressed in the Wellness Program Policy.

Care should be taken to preserve the integrity of any physical evidence present on the involved officer's equipment or clothing, such as blood or fingerprints, until investigators or lab personnel can properly retrieve it.

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Each involved SCSO deputy shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave (3 to 5 days) following an officer-involved shooting or death. It shall be the responsibility of the Shift Supervisor to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

305.6 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The District Attorney's Office is responsible for the criminal investigation into the circumstances of any officer-involved shooting involving injury or death.

If available, investigative personnel from this office may be assigned to partner with investigators from outside agencies or the District Attorney's Office to avoid duplicating efforts in related criminal investigations.

Once public safety issues have been addressed, criminal investigators should be given the opportunity to obtain a voluntary statement from involved officers and to complete their interviews. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

- (a) SCSO supervisors and Professional Standards Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of SCSO deputies. This will not prohibit such personnel from monitoring interviews or providing the criminal investigators with topics for inquiry.
- (b) If requested, any involved officer will be afforded the opportunity to consult individually with a representative of their choosing or an attorney prior to speaking with criminal investigators. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each involved officer's statement, they shall not consult or meet with a representative or an attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.
- (c) If any involved officer is physically, emotionally, or otherwise not in a position to provide a voluntary statement when interviewed by criminal investigators, consideration should be given to allowing a reasonable period for the officer to schedule an alternate time for the interview.
- (d) Any voluntary statement provided by an involved officer will be made available for inclusion in any related investigation including administrative investigations. However, no administratively coerced statement will be provided to any criminal investigators unless the officer consents.

305.6.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED SCSO DEPUTIES

In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this office shall retain the authority to require involved SCSO deputies to provide sufficient information for related criminal reports to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of those individuals.

While the involved SCSO deputy may write the report, it is generally recommended that such reports be completed by assigned investigators, who should interview all involved officers as victims/witnesses. Since the purpose of these reports will be to facilitate criminal prosecution, statements of involved officers should focus on evidence to establish the elements of criminal activities by suspects. Care should be taken not to duplicate information provided by involved officers in other reports.

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Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive an involved SCSO deputy of the right to consult with legal counsel prior to completing any such criminal report.

Reports related to the prosecution of criminal suspects will be processed according to normal procedures but should also be included for reference in the investigation of the officer-involved shooting or death.

305.6.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an officer-involved shooting or death may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, a supervisor should take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with criminal investigators to utilize available law enforcement personnel for the following:

- (a) Identification of all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
 - 1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those persons who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
 - 2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, attempts to identify the witness prior to their departure should be made whenever feasible.
- (b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by a member of the Office.
 - 1. A written, verbal, or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.
- (c) Promptly contacting the suspect's known family and associates to obtain any available and untainted background information about the suspect's activities and state of mind prior to the incident.

305.6.3 SCSO INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Investigation Division supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle or assist in the investigation of related crimes. Office investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the District Attorney's Office and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by the District Attorney's Office.

All related office reports, except administrative and/or privileged reports, will be forwarded to the designated Investigation Division supervisor for approval. Privileged reports shall be maintained exclusively by members who are authorized such access. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the Sheriff's Designee.

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305.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this office may conduct an internal administrative investigation of involved SCSO deputies to determine conformance with office policy. This investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Professional Standards Unit and will be considered a confidential deputy personnel file.

Interviews of members shall be subject to office policies and applicable laws.

- (a) Any deputy involved in a shooting or death may be requested or administratively compelled to provide a blood sample for alcohol/drug screening. Absent consent from the deputy, such compelled samples and the results of any such testing shall not be disclosed to any criminal investigative agency.
- (b) If any deputy has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved deputy.
 - 1. If a further interview of the deputy is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved deputy shall be provided with a copy of their prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.
- (c) In the event that an involved deputy has elected not to provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.
 - 1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the deputy's physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.
 - 2. If requested, the deputy shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual deputy's statement, involved deputies shall not consult or meet with a representative collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.
 - 3. Administrative interviews should be recorded by the investigator. The deputy may also record the interview.
 - 4. The deputy shall be informed of the nature of the investigation. If a deputy refuses to answer questions, they should be given their *Garrity* rights and ordered to provide full and truthful answers to all questions. The deputy shall be informed that the interview will be for administrative purposes only and that the statement cannot be used criminally.
 - 5. The Professional Standards Unit shall compile all relevant information and reports necessary for the Office to determine compliance with applicable policies.
 - 6. Regardless of whether the use of force is an issue in the case, the completed administrative investigation shall be submitted to the Use of Force Review

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Board, which will restrict its findings to whether there was compliance with the Use of Force Policy.

7. Any other indications of potential policy violations shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

305.8 CIVIL LIABILITY RESPONSE

A member of this office may be assigned to work exclusively under the direction of the legal counsel for the Office to assist in the preparation of materials deemed necessary in anticipation of potential civil litigation.

All materials generated in this capacity shall be considered attorney work product and may not be used for any other purpose. The civil liability response is not intended to interfere with any other investigation but shall be given reasonable access to all other investigations.

305.9 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be permitted to review available Mobile Audio/Video (MAV), body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings prior to providing a recorded statement or completing reports.

Upon request, non-law enforcement witnesses who are able to verify their presence and their ability to contemporaneously perceive events at the scene of an incident may also be permitted to review available MAV, body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings with the approval of assigned investigators or a supervisor.

Any MAV, body-worn video, and other known video or audio recordings of an incident should not be publicly released during an ongoing investigation without consulting the prosecuting attorney or County Attorney's Office, as appropriate.

305.10 DEBRIEFING

Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office should conduct both a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and a tactical debriefing. See the Wellness Program Policy for guidance on Critical Incident Stress Debriefings.

305.10.1 TACTICAL DEBRIEFING

A tactical debriefing should take place to identify any training or areas of policy that need improvement. The Sheriff should identify the appropriate participants. This debriefing should not be conducted until all involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to the criminal and/or administrative investigators.

305.11 MEDIA RELATIONS

Any media release shall be prepared with input and concurrence from the supervisor and the office representative responsible for each phase of the investigation. Releases will be available to the Shift Supervisor, Investigation Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

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No involved SCSO deputy shall make any comment to the media unless they are authorized by the Sheriff or designee.

Office members receiving inquiries regarding officer-involved shootings or deaths occurring in other jurisdictions shall refrain from public comment and will direct those inquiries to the agency having jurisdiction and primary responsibility for the investigation.

305.12 REPORTING

If the death of an individual occurs in the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office jurisdiction and qualifies to be reported to the state medical investigator's office as an in-custody death, the Patrol Commander will ensure that the Records Manager is provided with enough information to meet the reporting requirements (7.3.2.10 NMAC).

Firearms

306.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for issuing firearms, the safe and legal carrying of firearms, approved ammunition, firearms maintenance, firearms training, and other approved personal weapons.

This policy does not apply to issues related to the use of firearms or other approved weapons that are addressed in the Use of Force or Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths policies.

This policy only applies to those members who are authorized to carry firearms and other personal approved weapons while on duty or off duty.

306.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will equip its members with firearms and other weapons to address the risks posed to the public and office members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. The Office will ensure firearms and other approved weapons are appropriate and in good working order and that members receive relevant training and demonstrate proficiency in the use of approved firearms and other approved weapons.

306.3 AUTHORIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, AND OTHER WEAPONS

Members shall only use firearms and other weapons that are issued or non-issued personal weapons that have been approved by the Sheriff or designee and have been thoroughly inspected by the Rangemaster or authorized designee. Members shall undergo refresher training and qualification (if applicable) at least biennially for any "other weapons" and annually with their duty firearms (10.29.9.14 NMAC). Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least once a year. Except in an emergency or as directed by the Sheriff or authorized designee, no firearm shall be carried by a member who has not qualified with that firearm at an authorized office range.

All other weapons not provided by the Office, including but not limited to edged weapons, chemical or electronic weapons, impact weapons, or any weapon prohibited or restricted by law or that is not covered elsewhere by office policy may not be carried by members in the performance of their official duties without the express written authorization of the Sheriff or designee. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

306.3.1 HANDGUNS

The authorized office-issued handgun is the Shadow Systems 9mm.

306.3.2 SHOTGUNS

The authorized office-issued shotgun is the Mossberg 12 gauge.

a. When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured consistent with office training in a locking weapons rack or properly secured in the patrol vehicle.

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b. There will be times when animals have to be humanely destroyed in order to protect their welfare of animal and or citizens. Depending on the situation, used properly a Shotgun may be utilized to euthanized an animal larger than a dog, such as livestock, deer, elk etc.

306.3.3 PATROL RIFLES

The authorized office-issued patrol rifle is a weapon system in the AR-15 platform .223 or 5.56.

Members should consider deploying the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the member can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- (b) When a member is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.
- (c) Situations where a member reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.
- (d) When a member reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.
- (e) When a member reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- (f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.

When not deployed, the patrol rifle shall be properly secured consistent with office training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

306.3.4 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY FIREARMS

Members desiring to carry an authorized but personally owned duty firearm must receive written approval from the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Once approved, personally owned duty firearms are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The firearm shall be in good working order and on the office list of approved firearms.
- (b) The firearm shall be inspected by the Rangemaster or authorized designee prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (c) Prior to carrying the firearm, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the office qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the firearm functions properly.
- (d) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number, and caliber of the firearm to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.

306.3.5 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY HANDGUN

Members desiring to carry office or personally owned secondary handguns are subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The handgun shall be in good working order and on the office list of approved firearms.

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- (b) Only one secondary handgun may be carried at a time.
- (c) The purchase of the handgun and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member unless the handgun and ammunition are provided by the Office.
- (d) The handgun shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.
- (e) The handgun shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.
- (f) Ammunition shall be the same as office issue. If the caliber of the handgun is other than office issue, the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall approve the ammunition.
- (g) Prior to carrying the secondary handgun, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the office qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the handgun functions properly.
- (h) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, serial number, and caliber of a secondary handgun to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.

306.3.6 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARMS & OTHER WEAPONS

The carrying of firearms by members while off-duty is permitted by the Sheriff but may be rescinded should circumstances dictate (e.g., administrative leave). Members who choose to carry a firearm while off-duty, based on their authority as peace officers, will be required to meet the following guidelines:

- (a) A personally owned firearm shall be used, carried, and inspected in accordance with the Personally Owned Duty Firearms requirements in this policy.
 - 1. The purchase of the personally owned firearm and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member.
- (b) The firearm shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.
- (c) It will be the responsibility of the member to submit the firearm to the Rangemaster or authorized designee for inspection prior to being personally carried. Thereafter the firearm shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Rangemaster or authorized designee.
- (d) Prior to carrying any off-duty firearm, the member shall demonstrate to the Rangemaster or authorized designee that they are proficient in handling and firing the firearm and that it will be carried in a safe manner.
- (e) The member will successfully qualify with the firearm prior to it being carried.
- (f) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, serial number, and caliber of the firearm to the Quartermaster, who will maintain a list of the information.
- (g) If a member desires to use more than one firearm while off-duty, they may do so, as long as all requirements set forth in this policy for each firearm are met.
- (h) Members shall only carry office-authorized ammunition.

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- (i) Members shall obtain written permission from the Sheriff or designee to carry non-issued personal weapons, whether lethal or less lethal; whether for on duty or off duty use.
- (j) When armed, deputies shall carry their badges and Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

306.3.7 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only office-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all office-issued firearms during the member's firearms qualification. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Office shall be dispensed by the Quartermaster when needed, in accordance with established policy.

Members carrying personally owned authorized firearms of a caliber differing from office-issued firearms shall be responsible for obtaining fresh duty ammunition in accordance with the above, at their own expense.

306.4 EQUIPMENT

Firearms carried on- or off-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition. Maintenance and repair of authorized personally owned firearms are the responsibility of the individual member.

306.4.1 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS

Each member shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned firearm to a supervisor or the Rangemaster or authorized designee.

Firearms that are the property of the Office or personally owned firearms that are approved for office use may be repaired or modified only by a person who is office-approved and certified as an armorer or gunsmith in the repair of the specific firearm. Such modification or repair must be authorized in advance by the Rangemaster or authorized designee.

Any repairs or modifications to the member's personally owned firearm shall be done at their expense and must be approved by the Rangemaster or authorized designee.

306.4.2 HOLSTERS

Only office-approved holsters shall be used and worn by members. Members shall periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security and retention of the handgun.

306.4.3 TACTICAL LIGHTS

Tactical lights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Rangemaster or authorized designee. Once the approved tactical lights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

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306.4.4 OPTICS OR LASER SIGHTS

Optics or laser sights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Rangemaster or authorized designee. Any approved sight shall only be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer specifications. Once approved sights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

Except in an approved training situation, a member may only sight in on a target when the member would otherwise be justified in pointing a firearm at the target.

306.5 SAFE HANDLING, INSPECTION, AND STORAGE

Members shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

- (a) Members shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.
- (b) Members shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Rangemaster or authorized designee. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Rangemaster or other firearms training staff.
- (c) Members shall not clean, repair, load, or unload a firearm anywhere in the Office, except where clearing barrels are present.
- (d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.
- (e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on office premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.
- (f) Members shall not use any automatic firearm, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon, or firearm from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.
- (g) Any firearm authorized by the Office to be carried on- or off-duty that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the Office or a Rangemaster or authorized designee approved by the Office for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the Rangemaster or authorized designee will be immediately removed from service. If the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

306.5.1 INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected at the beginning of the shift by the member to whom the weapon is issued. The member shall ensure that the firearm is carried in the proper condition and

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loaded with approved ammunition. Inspection of the shotgun and rifle shall be done while standing outside of the patrol vehicle. All firearms shall be pointed in a safe direction or into clearing barrels.

Personally owned firearms may be safely stored in lockers at the end of the shift. Office-owned firearms shall be stored in the appropriate equipment storage room. Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be unloaded in a safe manner outside the building and then stored in the appropriate equipment storage room.

306.5.2 STORAGE AT HOME

Members shall ensure that all firearms, other weapons and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their control, and in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to children and others who should not have access. Members shall not permit office-issued firearms or other issued weapons to be handled by anyone not authorized by the Office to do so. Members should be aware that negligent storage of a firearm or other issued weapons could result in civil and criminal liability (NMSA § 30-7-4.1).

306.5.3 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Firearms or other issued weapons shall not be carried by any member, either on- or off-duty, who has consumed any amount of an alcoholic beverage, taken any drugs or medication, or taken any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the member's senses or judgment.

306.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete training biannually with their duty firearms. In addition to biannually training, all members will qualify at least annually with their duty firearms (10.29.9.14 NMAC). Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least once a year. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course.

All firearms training should be conducted by approved instructors or New Mexico state certified firearms instructors, and qualification scores should be reported to the NMLEA (10.29.9.14 NMAC). Qualifications require satisfactory scores on daytime, nighttime, and other applicable courses as required by 10.29.9.14 NMAC.

306.6.1 NON-CERTIFICATION OR NON-QUALIFICATION

If any member fails to meet minimum standards for firearms training or qualification for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status, or scheduling conflict, that member shall submit a memorandum to their immediate supervisor prior to the end of the required training or qualification period.

Those who fail to meet minimum standards or qualify on their first shooting attempt shall be provided remedial training and will be subject to the following requirements:

- (a) Additional range assignments may be scheduled to assist the member in demonstrating consistent firearm proficiency.

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- (b) Members shall be given credit for a range training or qualification when obtaining a qualifying score or meeting standards after remedial training.
- (c) No range credit will be given for:
 - 1. Unauthorized range make-up.
 - 2. Failure to meet minimum standards or qualify after remedial training.

Members who repeatedly fail to meet minimum standards will be removed from field assignment and may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination.

306.7 FIREARM DISCHARGE

Except during training or recreational use, any member who discharges a firearm intentionally or unintentionally, on- or off-duty, shall make a verbal report to their supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. If the discharge results in injury or death to another person, additional statements and reports shall be made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy. If a firearm was discharged as a use of force, the involved member shall adhere to the additional reporting requirements set forth in the Use of Force Policy.

In all other cases, written reports shall be made as follows:

- (a) If on-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report with their Supervisor or provide a recorded statement to investigators prior to the end of shift, unless otherwise directed.
- (b) If off-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report or provide a recorded statement no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

306.7.1 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

Members are authorized to use firearms to stop an animal in circumstances where the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, office members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, conducted energy device, oleoresin capicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any member from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed, becomes impractical, or if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

306.7.2 INJURED ANIMALS

With the approval of a supervisor, a member may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical.

Injured animals may only be euthanized when (16.24.3.8 NMAC; 16.24.3.15 NMAC):

- (a) They are in severe, acute distress.

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- (b) They are irremediably suffering, and delay or movement of the animal will cause severe pain and suffering.
- (c) They are incapable of being moved without immediate and significant risk to the animal, human, or public health or safety.

306.7.3 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

Generally, shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid are discouraged and may not be discharged unless the member reasonably believes that they appear necessary, effective, and reasonably safe.

Warning shots shall not be used.

306.8 RANGEMASTER DUTIES

The range will be under the exclusive control of the Rangemaster. All members attending will follow the directions of the Rangemaster. The Rangemaster will maintain a roster of all members attending the range and will submit the roster to the Training Coordinator after each range date. Failure of any member to sign in and out with the Rangemaster may result in non-participation or non-qualification.

The range shall remain operational and accessible to office members during hours established by the Office.

The Rangemaster has the responsibility of making periodic inspection, at least once a year, of all duty firearms carried by members of this office to verify proper operation. The Rangemaster has the authority to deem any office-issued or personally owned firearm unfit for service. The member will be responsible for all repairs to their personally owned firearm; it will not be returned to service until it has been inspected and approved by the Rangemaster.

The Rangemaster has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and, on at least a yearly basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning, and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry.

The Rangemaster shall complete and submit to the Training Coordinator documentation of the training courses provided. Documentation shall include the qualifications of each instructor who provides the training, a description of the training provided, and, on a form that has been approved by the Office, a list of each member who completes the training. The Rangemaster should keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance, or other records as directed by the Training Coordinator.

306.9 OFF DUTY

a. Commissioned personnel may carry department-issued or approved firearms while off-duty, at their discretion. When doing so, the following criteria will be adhered to;

1. A concealed departmental issued or approved on-duty primary or backup sidearm may be carried while off-duty as long as the badge and commission are in their possession and the member has successfully completed all applicable courses of fire.

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2. Commissioned personnel should consider carrying spare magazines/rounds, handcuffs, or plastic restraint devices while off-duty in the instance that an incident occurs where the action is necessary.
3. Commissioned personnel should realize that they may be in areas where they are not recognized as law enforcement officers and a safety plan for family members should be discussed in case of an incident.
4. The decision to become physically involved in an incident while off-duty is that of the commissioned member. If a member chooses not to become physically involved, he/she shall not be subjected to discipline.
5. In the instance of an off-duty incident where an officer is faced with a decision to intervene or not, the following should be considered.
6. Commissioned personnel should consider their own abilities, training, experience, availability of equipment, and the risks involved in taking action.

b. When action is taken, an officer should immediately identify themselves as a law enforcement officer and ensure that the incident is relayed to the proper authorities. Upon the arrival of on-duty officers, it should be understood that the off-duty officer may be challenged and he/she should comply with ALL orders given by the responding officers.

1. Once responding officers take control of the incident, the off-duty officer should cooperate with the investigating agency until relieved.

c. Commissioned personnel may carry a department-issued or approved sidearm in a concealed manner while in another state as long as they have their commission and badge in possession. Federal Law, HR 218: The Law Enforcement Officers

d. Safety Act of 2004, permits and allows law enforcement officers to carry their firearms between states in a concealed manner. The laws and regulations of that state and all regulations as outlined in this policy must be followed if commissioned personnel choose to carry a concealed firearm.

e. Department-issued or approved firearms will NOT be carried in the following circumstances:

1. While consuming alcohol off-duty or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
2. While on suspension or otherwise relieved of regular duties.

306.10 FLYING WHILE ARMED

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has imposed rules governing law enforcement officers flying armed on commercial aircraft. The following requirements apply to deputies who intend to be armed while flying on a commercial air carrier or flights where screening is conducted (49 CFR 1544.219):

- (a) Deputies wishing to fly while armed must be flying in an official capacity, not for vacation or pleasure, and must have a need to have the firearm accessible, as determined by the Office based on the law and published TSA rules.
- (b) Deputies must carry their Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification card bearing the deputy's name, a full-face photograph, identification number, the deputy's

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signature, and the signature of the Sheriff or the official seal of the Office and must present this identification to airline officials when requested. The deputy should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver's license, passport).

- (c) The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the deputy's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The deputy must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.
- (d) An official letter signed by the Sheriff authorizing armed travel may also accompany the deputy. The letter should outline the deputy's need to fly armed, detail their itinerary, and include that the deputy has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.
- (e) Deputies must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering deputies flying while armed. The training shall be given by the office-appointed instructor.
- (f) It is the deputy's responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.
- (g) Any deputy flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of the deputy's assigned seat.
- (h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The deputy must keep the firearm concealed on their person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.
- (i) Deputies should try to resolve any problems associated with flying armed through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative, or other management representative of the air carrier.
- (j) Deputies shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

306.11 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

Qualified, active, full-time deputies of this office are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 USC § 926B):

- (a) The deputy shall carry their Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification card whenever carrying such firearm.
- (b) The deputy may not be the subject of any current disciplinary action.
- (c) The deputy may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.
- (d) The deputy will remain subject to this and all other office policies (including qualifying and training).

Deputies are cautioned that individual states may enact local regulations that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property,

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or that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base, or park. Federal authority may not shield a deputy from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas.

Active law enforcement officers from other states are subject to all requirements set forth in 18 USC § 926B.

Foot Pursuits

307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to assist deputies in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

307.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office that deputies, when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, continuously balance the objective of apprehending the suspect with the risk and potential for injury to office members, the public, or the suspect.

Deputies are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances.

307.3 DECISION TO PURSUE

The safety of office members and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued. Deputies must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and office members.

Deputies may be justified in initiating a foot pursuit of any individual that the deputy reasonably believes is about to engage in, is engaging in, or has engaged in criminal activity. The decision to initiate or continue such a foot pursuit, however, must be continuously re-evaluated in light of the circumstances presented at the time.

Mere flight by a person who is not suspected of criminal activity alone shall not serve as justification for engaging in an extended foot pursuit without the development of reasonable suspicion regarding the individual's involvement in criminal activity or being wanted by law enforcement.

Deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit is a decision that a deputy must make quickly and under unpredictable and dynamic circumstances. It is recognized that foot pursuits may place office members and the public at significant risk. Therefore, no deputy or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a foot pursuit because of the perceived risk involved.

If circumstances permit, surveillance and containment are generally the safest tactics for apprehending fleeing persons. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, a deputy should continuously consider reasonable alternatives to a foot pursuit based upon the circumstances and resources available, such as:

- (a) Containment of the area.
- (b) Saturation of the area with law enforcement personnel, including assistance from other agencies.
- (c) A canine search.
- (d) Thermal imaging or other sensing technology.
- (e) Air support.

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- (f) Apprehension at another time when the identity of the suspect is known or there is information available that would likely allow for later apprehension, and the need to immediately apprehend the suspect does not reasonably appear to outweigh the risk of continuing the foot pursuit.

307.4 GENERAL GUIDELINES

When reasonably practicable, deputies should consider alternatives to engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when:

- (a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory.
- (b) The deputy is acting alone.
- (c) Two or more deputies become separated, lose visual contact with one another, or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single deputy keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.
- (d) The deputy is unsure of their location and direction of travel.
- (e) The deputy is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the deputy would be able to control the suspects should a confrontation occur.
- (f) The physical condition of the deputy renders them incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.
- (g) The deputy loses radio contact with the dispatcher or with assisting or backup deputies.
- (h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area, or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient deputies to provide backup and containment. The primary deputy should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.
- (i) The deputy becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to deputies or the public.
- (j) The deputy reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing deputies or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.
- (k) The deputy loses possession of their firearm or other essential equipment.
- (l) The deputy or a third party is injured during the foot pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.
- (m) The suspect's location is no longer known.
- (n) The identity of the suspect is established or other information exists that will allow for the suspect's apprehension at a later time, and it reasonably appears that there is no immediate threat to office members or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.

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- (o) The deputy's ability to safely continue the foot pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness, or other environmental conditions.

307.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

307.5.1 INITIATING DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Unless relieved by another deputy or a supervisor, the initiating deputy shall be responsible for coordinating the progress of the pursuit and containment. When acting alone and when practicable, the initiating deputy should not attempt to overtake and confront the suspect but should attempt to keep the suspect in sight until sufficient deputies are present to safely apprehend the suspect.

Early communication of available information from the involved deputies is essential so that adequate resources can be coordinated and deployed to bring a foot pursuit to a safe conclusion. Deputies initiating a foot pursuit should, at a minimum, broadcast the following information as soon as it becomes practicable and available:

- (a) Location and direction of travel
- (b) Call sign identifier
- (c) Reason for the foot pursuit, such as the crime classification
- (d) Number of suspects and description, to include name if known
- (e) Whether the suspect is known or believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon

Deputies should be mindful that radio transmissions made while running may be difficult to understand and may need to be repeated.

Absent extenuating circumstances, any deputy unable to promptly and effectively broadcast this information should terminate the foot pursuit. If the foot pursuit is discontinued for any reason, immediate efforts for containment should be established and alternatives considered based upon the circumstances and available resources.

When a foot pursuit terminates, the deputy will notify the dispatcher of their location and the status of the foot pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect), and will direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for deputies, suspects, or members of the public.

307.5.2 ASSISTING DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever any deputy announces that they are engaged in a foot pursuit, all other deputies should minimize nonessential radio traffic to permit the involved deputies maximum access to the radio frequency.

307.5.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information to direct responding resources and to take command, control, and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible;

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the supervisor does not, however, need to be physically present to exercise control over the foot pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established office guidelines.

The supervisor shall terminate the foot pursuit when the danger to pursuing deputies or the public appears to unreasonably outweigh the objective of immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Upon apprehension of the suspect, the supervisor shall promptly proceed to the termination point to direct the post-foot pursuit activity.

307.5.4 DISPATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the dispatcher is responsible for:

- (a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.
- (b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved deputies.
- (c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
- (d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the foot pursuit.
- (e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- (f) Notifying the Shift Supervisor as soon as practicable.
- (g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.
- (h) Notify the on-duty or on-call patrol canine deputy.

307.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The initiating deputy shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at a minimum:

- (a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.
- (b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.
- (c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.
- (d) Alleged offenses.
- (e) Involved vehicles and deputies.
- (f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.
 - 1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
- (g) Arrestee information, if applicable.
- (h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
- (i) Any property or equipment damage.
- (j) Name of the supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

Assisting deputies taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

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The supervisor reviewing the report will make a preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating deputy need not complete a formal report.

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308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for vehicle pursuits in order to protect the safety of involved deputies, the public, and fleeing suspects (NMSA § 29-20-4).

308.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Boxing-in - A low-speed tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by surrounding it with emergency vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed tactic designed to apply lateral pressure to the rear quarter panel of a fleeing vehicle, causing it to spin out, stall, and come to a stop (also known as a Precision Immobilization Technique).

Ramming - The deliberate act of impacting a fleeing vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the fleeing vehicle to stop.

Roadblock - A tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by intentionally placing an emergency vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the fleeing vehicle.

Tire deflation device - A device designed to be placed on the roadway and puncture the tires of a fleeing vehicle, sometimes referred to as spike strips.

Vehicle pursuit - An attempt by one or more law enforcement officers to apprehend a suspect in a motor vehicle who, having been given a visual and audible signal to stop, fails to yield or uses high-speed driving or other evasive tactics (e.g., driving off a highway, turning suddenly) in an attempt to avoid arrest (N.M.S.A. § 29-20-2).

308.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to balance the need to apprehend a fleeing suspect with the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

308.3 INITIATING A PURSUIT

Deputies who have received appropriate training are authorized to initiate a vehicle pursuit when the need to apprehend a fleeing suspect clearly outweighs the risks a vehicle pursuit poses for deputies and the public.

When balancing the risk of a pursuit with the need to apprehend the suspect, deputies shall consider (NMSA § 29-20-4):

- (a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime committed by the suspect and the threat to the safety of the public if the suspect remains at large.
- (b) Whether the identity of the suspect is known with enough certainty to enable apprehension at a later time.

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- (c) The speed of the vehicles relative to the conditions of the area, such as the population density, amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones), time of day, and road and weather conditions.
- (d) The pursuing deputy's driving capabilities, familiarity with the area, and quality of radio communications with the dispatcher/supervisor.
- (e) The nature of the pursuing unit (e.g., marked vs. unmarked) and its speed and performance capabilities in relation to the fleeing vehicle (e.g., performance motorcycle).
- (f) Whether there are other persons in or on the fleeing vehicle and their relationship to the situation (e.g., passengers, co-offenders, hostages).
- (g) Whether the pursuing unit is carrying passengers other than on-duty sheriff's deputies. Pursuits should not be undertaken with an arrestee in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist.
- (h) The availability of other resources such as air support or vehicle locator/deactivation technology.

308.3.1 LIMITATIONS FOR INITIATING A PURSUIT

Deputies should not initiate a pursuit unless the deputy has either (NMSA § 29-20-4):

- (a) Reasonable grounds to believe the suspect poses a clear and immediate threat of death or serious injury to others.
- (b) Probable cause to believe the suspect poses a clear and immediate threat to the safety of others that is ongoing and that existed prior to the pursuit.

308.4 PURSUIT UNITS

Vehicle pursuits should be limited to three sheriff's office emergency vehicles (two pursuit units and the supervisor vehicle) (NMSA § 29-20-4). However, a deputy or supervisor may request that additional units join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it reasonably appears that the number of deputies involved may be insufficient to safely arrest the number of suspects.

308.4.1 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Vehicle pursuits shall only be conducted using authorized sheriff's office vehicles that are equipped with emergency lighting and sirens as required by law. Each pursuit unit's emergency lights and sirens should remain activated throughout the unit's participation in the pursuit (NMSA § 66-7-6).

Deputies operating vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from pursuing a fleeing vehicle or joining a pursuit. Deputies in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing units when needed, but should operate the vehicle in compliance with all traffic laws and should discontinue such support immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of authorized emergency vehicles or any air support.

308.4.2 MOTORCYCLES AND UNMARKED UNITS

When involved in a pursuit, sheriff's office motorcycles and unmarked vehicles should be replaced by marked four-wheel emergency vehicles as soon as practicable.

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308.4.3 PRIMARY UNIT

The initial pursuing deputy should be designated as the primary unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless that unit is unable to remain reasonably close to the suspect's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the deputy initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect without unreasonable danger to themselves or others.

As soon as practicable, the primary unit should notify Dispatch of the pursuit, request priority radio traffic, and provide appropriate information including:

- (a) The location, direction of travel, and estimated speed of the pursuit.
- (b) The description of the fleeing vehicle, including the license plate number, if known.
- (c) The reason for the pursuit.
- (d) A description of the fleeing vehicle's evasive driving behavior (e.g., rapid lane changes, no headlights, driving on the wrong side of the road).
- (e) Known or suspected weapons, threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages, or other unusual hazards.
- (f) The suspected number of occupants and their identities or descriptions.
- (g) The weather, road, and traffic conditions.
- (h) The need for any additional resources or equipment.
- (i) The identities of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

The primary unit is responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit until a secondary or air unit joins the pursuit. Once an additional unit joins the pursuit, the primary unit should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress to the secondary or air unit unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise.

308.4.4 SECONDARY UNIT

The second deputy in the pursuit should be designated as the secondary unit and is responsible for:

- (a) Notifying Dispatch of their entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit, updating known or critical information, and providing changes in the pursuit, unless the situation indicates otherwise.
- (c) Identifying the need for and requesting additional resources or equipment as appropriate.
- (d) Serving as backup to the primary unit once the fleeing vehicle has been stopped.

308.4.5 AIR UNITS

When available, air unit assistance should be requested. The air unit should assume responsibility of broadcasting the pursuit once they have established visual contact with the fleeing vehicle. Ground units should maintain operational control and consider whether the continued close proximity and/or involvement in the pursuit is warranted.

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The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit, and provide pursuing units with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards, or other information pertinent to evaluating whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact of the fleeing vehicle and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit should recommend termination.

308.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires consideration of the same factors as initiating a pursuit. In addition, deputies involved in the pursuit should adhere to the following:

- (a) Pursuing units should space themselves far enough from other involved vehicles to be able to see and avoid hazards and react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
- (b) Pursuing units should exercise caution and slow down as necessary when proceeding through intersections.
- (c) Pursuing units should not follow a fleeing vehicle driving against traffic (wrong way) and should instead:
 - 1. Request assistance from available air support.
 - 2. Maintain visual contact with the fleeing vehicle by paralleling it on the correct side of the roadway.
 - 3. Request other units to observe exits available to the fleeing vehicle.
- (d) Pursuing units should request that Dispatch notify the New Mexico State Police and/or another law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.
- (e) Pursuing units should not attempt to pass other pursuit units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so. Passing another pursuit unit should only be attempted with a clear understanding of the maneuver.

308.5.1 RULES OF THE ROAD

Deputies shall drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property. However, when in pursuit, if there is no unreasonable risk to persons and property, deputies may (NMSA § 66-7-6):

- (a) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- (b) Exceed the speed limit.
- (c) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

308.5.2 DEPUTIES NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Deputies not directly involved in the pursuit should stay alert to its progress and location and may proceed safely to intersections ahead of the pursuit to warn cross traffic. When clearing intersections along the pursuit path, deputies are authorized to use emergency equipment and should attempt to place their vehicles in locations that provide some safety or an escape route

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in the event of an unintended accident or a suspect intentionally trying to ram the sheriff's office vehicle.

Other than clearing intersections along the pursuit path, uninvolved deputies should avoid operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) and should remain in their assigned areas unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

When needed, non-pursuing deputies and deputies who have dropped out of the pursuit should respond to the pursuit termination point in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road. Deputies should not parallel the pursuit route.

308.6 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The field supervisor of the deputy initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor, will be responsible for (NMSA § 29-20-4):

- (a) Immediately notifying the involved units and the dispatcher of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information in order to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit.
- (b) Exercising management and control of the pursuit and, when appropriate, engaging in the pursuit to provide on-scene supervision (NMSA § 29-20-4).
- (c) Confirming that no more pursuing units than required are involved in the pursuit.
- (d) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in the supervisor's judgment, continuing the pursuit is not justified under the guidelines of this policy.
- (e) Assessing the emotional state of the deputies involved and directing a deputy to disengage from the pursuit if it appears they are unable to control their emotions.
- (f) Requesting additional assistance from air support, canines, or other resources, if available and appropriate.
- (g) Verifying that the proper radio channel is being used.
- (h) Confirming the Shift Supervisor has been notified of the pursuit.
- (i) Overseeing the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this office.
- (j) Continuing the management and control of Sandoval County Sheriff's Office units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- (k) Preparing documentation of the pursuit and conducting a post-pursuit review, as required.

308.6.1 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the Shift Supervisor should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and requirements of this policy. The Shift Supervisor has the final responsibility for the coordination, control, and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

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308.7 DISPATCH

Radio communications during a pursuit should be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this office or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to a tactical or emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies.

308.7.1 DISPATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the dispatcher is responsible for:

- (a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.
- (b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved units and personnel.
- (c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
- (d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the pursuit.
- (e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- (f) Notifying the Shift Supervisor as soon as practicable.
- (g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

308.8 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, the primary unit or supervisor should ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether such jurisdiction is expected to assist (NMSA § 29-20-4).

308.8.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary unit or the supervisor should determine whether to request the other agency assume the pursuit, taking into consideration the distance traveled, familiarity with the area, and other pertinent facts.

Once another agency has agreed to assume the pursuit, pursuing units should relinquish control and discontinue participation unless the continued assistance of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon relinquishing control of the pursuit, the involved deputies may, with supervisory approval, proceed to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect and reporting of the incident. The supervisor should coordinate such assistance with the assuming agency and obtain any information that is necessary for office reports.

308.8.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

Deputies from this office should not join a pursuit being conducted by another agency unless specifically requested to do so by that agency and with approval from a supervisor.

When a request is made for this office to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, the Shift Supervisor or supervisor should review the request as soon as practicable, taking into consideration:

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- (a) Whether the need to apprehend the fleeing suspect outweighs the risks of the pursuit to deputies and the public.
- (b) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
- (c) The available units' capabilities to maintain the pursuit.
- (d) The number of available units and other resources of the pursuing agency.

Assistance to a pursuing agency by deputies of this office should terminate at the County limits, provided that the pursuing agency has sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this office should continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

In the event that a pursuit from another agency terminates within this jurisdiction, deputies should provide appropriate assistance to the pursuing agency such as scene control, inter-agency coordination, completion of supplemental reports, and any other reasonable assistance requested or needed.

308.9 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit interventions should only be used when it reasonably appears that using the intervention will contain or prevent the pursuit, and the need to immediately stop the fleeing vehicle outweighs the risks of injury or death to deputies and others.

Pursuit interventions may be construed as a use of force, including deadly force, and are subject to the policies guiding such use. Deputies should consider the guidelines for the use of force when deciding how, when, where, and if a pursuit intervention should be employed. Refer to the Use of Force Policy for additional guidance.

Whenever practicable, a deputy should seek approval from a supervisor before employing any pursuit intervention to stop a fleeing vehicle. Deputies should not attempt a pursuit intervention unless they have received the appropriate training for the intervention being used.

308.9.1 TIRE DEFLATION DEVICE

Before deploying a tire deflation device, deputies should consider factors such as:

- (a) Speed of the fleeing vehicle - Traveling at high speeds increases the risk the suspect will lose control of the vehicle after driving over or swerving to avoid a tire deflation device.
- (b) Weather and visibility - Tire deflation devices should only be deployed when the location, weather, and other conditions allow the deploying deputy to clearly see the fleeing vehicle, pursuit units, and other approaching traffic.
- (c) Cover - Deployment should occur in a location that provides the deploying deputy adequate cover and escape from intentional or unintentional exposure to the approaching vehicles.
- (d) Road conditions - Soft or loose material such as dirt or gravel may prevent a tire deflation device from puncturing the vehicle's tire. Deploying the device on loose pavement or icy or wet roads increases the risk of the suspect losing control of the vehicle.

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- (e) Characteristics of the deployment area - A tire deflation device should not be deployed in areas that are heavily populated with pedestrians, at times of heavy traffic, or at a location where there is a heightened chance of striking a fixed object.
- (f) Characteristics of the fleeing vehicle - Except in extraordinary circumstances, a tire deflation device should not be used when the fleeing vehicle is a motorcycle or other vehicle with fewer than four wheels, an ATV, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children.

Because of the risks to deploying deputies, the intent to deploy a tire deflation device and its location should be clearly communicated to the dispatcher and all involved units.

308.9.2 PIT

A PIT should only be attempted in a vehicle with a reinforced bumper.

Before conducting a PIT, deputies should consider factors such as:

- (a) Speed of the fleeing vehicle - Conducting a PIT while traveling at high speeds increases the risk of the suspect or deputy losing control of their vehicle. A PIT should not be conducted at speeds greater than the speed at which the deputy has received training.
- (b) Road conditions - Because the intention of a PIT is to cause the fleeing vehicle to spin out by reducing the friction between the tires and the roadway, the material of the roadway (e.g., pavement, gravel, dirt) should be considered and a PIT should not be attempted when road conditions are wet or icy.
- (c) Characteristics of the deployment area - A PIT should not be attempted in areas that are heavily populated with pedestrians, at times of heavy traffic, or at a location where there is a heightened chance of striking a fixed object.
- (d) Characteristics of the fleeing vehicle - A PIT should not be used when the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle or other vehicle with fewer than four wheels, an ATV, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children. The increased risk of rolling over should be evaluated on vehicles with a high center of gravity.
- (e) Number of pursuit units - A PIT should not be used unless there is a sufficient number of pursuit units available to prevent further movement of the fleeing vehicle after spinning out.

308.9.3 BOXING-IN

Boxing-in should only be used when the fleeing vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.

Boxing-in requires the participation of multiple units and therefore must be carefully coordinated with all involved.

308.9.4 RAMMING AND ROADBLOCKS

Ramming and roadblocks shall only be used when deadly force is warranted and all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or reasonably appear ineffective.

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308.9.5 FIREARMS

Specific guidance on the use of a firearm during a vehicle pursuit is addressed in the Use of Force Policy.

308.10 TERMINATING A PURSUIT

The factors considered when initiating a pursuit should be continually re-evaluated by pursuing units during the pursuit, as the circumstances and conditions change, and as new information becomes available. If at any time the risk of continuing the pursuit outweighs the need to immediately apprehend the suspect, the pursuit should be terminated (NMSA § 29-20-4).

In addition, a pursuit should be terminated when:

- (a) A supervisor directs the pursuit to be terminated.
- (b) The location of the fleeing vehicle is no longer known.
- (c) The distance between the pursuing units and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or would continue for an unreasonable time and/or distance.
- (d) The pursuing unit sustains damage or a mechanical failure that makes it unsafe to drive or renders the emergency lighting and sirens partially or completely inoperable and there are no additional units readily available to take over the pursuit.

When a pursuit terminates for any reason, all pursuit units should verbally acknowledge termination, turn off emergency lights and sirens, reduce their speed, and obey all traffic laws. The primary unit should communicate the location of pursuit termination to the dispatcher.

308.10.1 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE

When a pursuit is terminated because the location of the fleeing vehicle is no longer known, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information for other units to assist in locating the suspect. The primary unit or supervisor will be responsible for coordinating any further search for the pursued vehicle.

308.10.2 APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTS

Deputies should exercise proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment at the conclusion of a pursuit and while apprehending the suspect.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, a deputy other than the primary unit should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect following the pursuit.

Any use of force necessary to apprehend the suspect shall be consistent with the Use of Force Policy.

308.11 DEBRIEFING

Participating deputies should meet at a location designated by the supervisor as soon as practical following a pursuit to debrief with a supervisor.

308.12 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Appropriate reports should be completed as required by applicable laws, policies, and procedures.

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- (a) Pursuing deputies should complete appropriate crime/arrest and pursuit reports.
- (b) The involved supervisor, or if unavailable, the on-duty field supervisor, shall obtain available information and promptly complete appropriate written notification to the Sheriff or the authorized designee. The notification should briefly summarize the pursuit and include, at a minimum:
 - 1. Date and time of the pursuit.
 - 2. Reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit (e.g., seriousness of the crime, road and traffic conditions, speed and driving behavior of the fleeing vehicle) that warranted initiation and continuation of the pursuit.
 - 3. Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.
 - 4. Involved vehicles and deputies.
 - 5. Alleged offenses.
 - 6. Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.
 - 7. Arrestee information, if applicable.
 - 8. Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
 - 9. Any property or equipment damage.
 - 10. Name of supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

After receiving copies of the written notification, reports, and other pertinent information, the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall conduct or assign a post-pursuit review, as appropriate.

The Sheriff should direct an annual documented review and analysis of office vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance, and training or equipment needs. The review should not contain the names of deputies, suspects, or case numbers.

308.13 PURSUIT TRAINING

The Patrol Lieutenant or designee should ensure that members of this office receive initial and annual training on this policy and vehicle pursuits relevant to their role (e.g., deputies, supervisors, air units, dispatchers) through Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTB).

Deputy training should address decision-making involved in initiating, continuing, and terminating a pursuit by balancing the need to apprehend the suspect with the risk of a pursuit. Subject to available resources, training on pursuit driving and the deployment of pursuit intervention tactics should include scenario-based training and behind-the-wheel practice, in addition to classroom instruction.

308.13.1 STATE-SPECIFIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Deputies shall receive a minimum of four hours of vehicle pursuit training during each two-year in-service training cycle (10.29.7.8 NMAC).

Deputy Response to Calls

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides deputies with guidelines for the safe and appropriate vehicular response to emergency and non-emergency incidents or requests for assistance, whether these are dispatched or self-initiated.

309.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to appropriately respond to emergency and non-emergency calls for service or requests for assistance, whether these are dispatched or self-initiated.

SAFETY BELT USE IS MANDATORY!

It is Sheriff's Office policy that every operator of our equipment and all occupants of any vehicle must wear safety belts while on company business. This applies to all personally-owned, company-owned, leased, and rented vehicles.

Lap and Shoulder Belts

- Drivers must wear lap and shoulder belts when operating a motor vehicle. (FMCSR, Part 392.16)

309.3 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Deputies responding to non-emergency calls shall proceed accordingly unless they are sent or redirected to a higher priority call and shall obey all traffic laws.

309.3.1 EMERGENCY CALLS

Deputies responding to an emergency call shall proceed immediately as appropriate and shall continuously operate the emergency vehicle lighting and siren as required by law.

Deputies should only respond to a call as an emergency response when so dispatched or when circumstances reasonably indicate an emergency response is required. This includes but is not limited to (NMSA § 66-7-6):

- (a) When in pursuit or apprehending a violator or suspected violator.
- (b) When responding to a reported emergency involving possible personal injury, death, or significant property damage.
- (c) When immediate assistance is requested by a deputy or other law enforcement agency.

If a deputy believes an emergency response to any call is appropriate, the deputy shall immediately notify the dispatcher.

Deputies not responding to a call as an emergency response shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

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309.4 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

When requesting emergency assistance, the involved office member should reasonably believe there is an imminent threat to the safety of themselves or another person, or that assistance is needed to prevent imminent serious harm to the public.

If circumstances permit, the requesting member should provide the following information:

- Identifying call sign
- Location of the emergency situation
- Suspect information, including weapons
- Reason for the request and type of emergency
- The number of deputies or resources required
- Hazards and any known or potential dangers for responding deputies

In any event where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting member shall immediately notify the dispatcher.

309.5 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Responding with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the operator of an emergency vehicle of the duty to continue to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property and does not protect the operator from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others. However, the deputy may, when responding to a call with an emergency response, and provided there is no endangerment or unnecessary risk to persons and property (NMSA § 66-7-6):

- Park or stand, irrespective of state law.
- Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- Exceed the speed limit.
- Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

309.5.1 NUMBER OF DEPUTIES ASSIGNED

The number of deputies assigned to respond to an emergency call or request for assistance should be limited to that which is reasonably necessary.

An emergency response involving more than one sheriff's vehicle should be coordinated by Dispatch to avoid any unanticipated intersecting of response routes. The dispatcher shall notify the Shift Supervisor or field supervisor, who will make a determination regarding the appropriateness of the response and reduce or enhance the response as warranted.

309.5.2 MOTORCYCLES

A deputy operating a sheriff's motorcycle should not be assigned to an emergency response. However, a deputy operating a sheriff's motorcycle in an emergency response should be replaced

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by an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with emergency lights and siren as soon as practicable.

309.6 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Sheriff's Office vehicles assigned to patrol shall be conspicuously marked and equipped with at least a siren and emergency lights in operational order, and constant radio communication.

All unmarked vehicles utilized for law enforcement purposes by sworn personnel must be equipped with a siren and emergency lights in operational order, and constant radio communication.

Non law enforcement purpose vehicles, typically assigned to civilian, command staff, or specialized surveillance vehicles ect., not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in an emergency response. Deputies in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing vehicles as long as the vehicles are operated in compliance with all traffic laws. Those deputies should terminate their involvement in any emergency response immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of emergency law enforcement vehicles.

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the deputy must terminate the emergency response and continue accordingly. The deputy shall notify the Shift Supervisor, field supervisor, or the dispatcher of the equipment failure so that another deputy may be assigned to the emergency response.

309.7 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

The decision to initiate or continue an emergency response is at the discretion of the deputy. If, in the deputy's judgment, the weather, traffic, and road conditions do not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the deputy may elect to respond to the call without the use of emergency lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the deputy should immediately notify the dispatcher. A deputy shall also discontinue an emergency response when directed by a supervisor or as otherwise appropriate.

Upon receiving authorization or determining that an emergency response is appropriate, whenever practicable, a deputy shall immediately give the location from which they are responding.

The first deputy arriving at the emergency call should determine whether to increase or reduce the level of the response of additional deputies and shall notify the dispatcher of their determination. Any subsequent change in the appropriate response level should be communicated to the dispatcher by the deputy in charge of the scene unless a supervisor assumes this responsibility.

309.7.1 PRIMARY DEPUTY

a. This first-responding deputy is designated as the primary deputy, meaning they are the main point of contact and responsible for initial actions. However, depending on the nature of the incident, a supervisor or deputy with specialized experience, better familiarity of the situation etc. may assume the position of the primary deputy. If the first-responding deputy does not assume the role of primary deputy or turns the primary deputy duties over to another deputy, the primary

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deputy shall make all deputies at the scene and dispatch aware of who is actually assuming the role of primary deputy.

b. The primary deputy is typically responsible for completing the initial incident report, which is crucial for documenting the events and actions taken at the scene. Depending on the nature of the incident, assisting deputies may complete a supplemental report documenting their involvement, actions and events at the scene. The primary deputy will be responsible for ensuring all assisting deputies complete a supplemental report if necessary, and that all additional paperwork completed by members related to the incident is turned over to the primary deputy or the records division.

c. It is the responsibility of all members at an incident, that take a picture, image etc. with any device including a personal cell phone, insure the picture is downloaded attached to the incident case number.

309.8 DISPATCH

When information reasonably indicates that the public is threatened with serious injury or death, or a deputy requests emergency assistance and immediate law enforcement response is needed, the dispatcher shall assign an emergency response and ensure acknowledgement and response of handling and assisting deputies. In all other circumstances, the dispatcher shall obtain authorization from the Shift Supervisor or a field supervisor prior to assigning an emergency response.

309.8.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or assignment of an emergency response, the dispatcher is responsible for:

- (a) Confirming the location from which the deputy is responding or requesting assistance.
- (b) Attempting to assign the closest available assisting deputies to the location of the emergency call.
- (c) Continuing to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitoring the situation until it is stabilized or terminated.
- (d) Notifying and coordinating allied emergency services (e.g., fire, emergency medical services).
- (e) Notifying the Shift Supervisor as soon as practicable.
- (f) Controlling all radio communications during the emergency and coordinating assistance under the direction of the Shift Supervisor or field supervisor.

309.9 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that an emergency response has been initiated or requested, the Shift Supervisor or the field supervisor shall verify that:

- (a) The proper response has been initiated.
- (b) No more than those deputies reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response.
- (c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practicable.

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The field supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing deputies into or out of the response, if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional deputies to be assigned an emergency response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate an emergency response that, in their judgment, is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize an emergency response, the Shift Supervisor or the field supervisor should consider:

- The type of call or crime involved.
- The type and circumstances of the request.
- The necessity of a timely response.
- Weather, traffic, and road conditions.
- The location of the responding deputies and the location of the incident.

Canines

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of canines to augment law enforcement services in the community, including but not limited to locating individuals and contraband and apprehending criminal offenders.

310.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to effectively and reasonably carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives.

310.3 ASSIGNMENT

Canine teams should be assigned to assist and supplement the Patrol Division to function primarily in assist or cover assignments. However, they may be assigned by the Shift Supervisor to other functions, such as routine calls for service, based on the current operational needs.

Canine teams should generally not be assigned to handle routine matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time. If such assignment is necessary, it should only be made with the approval of the Shift Supervisor.

310.4 CANINE COORDINATOR

The canine coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Patrol Commander or the authorized designee.

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

- (a) Reviewing all canine use reports to ensure compliance with policy and to identify training issues and other needs of the program.
- (b) Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.
- (c) Maintaining a liaison with command staff and functional supervisors.
- (d) Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine coordinators.
- (e) Maintaining accurate records to document canine activities.
- (f) Recommending and overseeing the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.
- (g) Scheduling all canine-related activities.
- (h) Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.
- (i) Ensure the canine teams are qualified and trained on all assigned equipment to include specialized modifications to K-9 vehicle.

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310.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS

Patrol Division members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from office units outside of the Patrol Division shall be reviewed by the Shift Supervisor.

310.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST

All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Shift Supervisor and are subject to the following:

- (a) Canine teams shall not be used for any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.
- (b) The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any specific assignment that they deem unsuitable.
- (c) Calling out off-duty canine teams is discouraged.
- (d) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.
- (e) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

310.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

All public requests for a canine team shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the canine coordinator prior to making any resource commitment. The canine coordinator is responsible for obtaining resources and coordinating involvement in the demonstration to include proper safety protocols. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the canine coordinator.

310.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) There is a reasonable belief that the suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any deputy, or the handler.
- (b) The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- (c) The suspect is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of deputies or the public.

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. Such events require consideration of the totality of the circumstances and the use of an objective reasonableness standard applied to the decision to use a canine.

Absent a reasonable belief that a suspect has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit a serious offense, mere flight from a pursuing deputy, without any of the above conditions, shall not serve as the basis for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

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Use of a canine to locate and apprehend a suspect wanted for a lesser criminal offense than those identified above requires approval from the Shift Supervisor. Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to deputies, the canine, or the public, such canine use should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

In all applications, once the suspect has been located and no longer reasonably appears to present a threat or risk of escape, the handler should secure the canine as soon as it becomes reasonably practicable.

If the canine has apprehended the suspect with a secure bite, and the handler believes that the suspect no longer poses a threat, the handler should promptly command the canine to release the suspect.

310.6.1 PREPARATION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any suspect, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on-scene should carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. The information should include but is not limited to:

- (a) The nature and seriousness of the suspected offense.
- (b) Whether violence or weapons were used or are anticipated.
- (c) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the suspect has shown.
- (d) The suspect's known or perceived age.
- (e) The potential for injury to deputies or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized.
- (f) Any potential danger to the public and/or other deputies at the scene if the canine is released.
- (g) The potential for the suspect to escape or flee if the canine is not utilized.

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved members to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

It is the canine handler's responsibility to evaluate each situation and determine whether the use of a canine is appropriate and reasonable. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever they deem deployment is unsuitable.

A supervisor who is sufficiently apprised of the situation may prohibit deploying the canine.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

310.6.2 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unless it would increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender should be made prior to releasing a canine. The handler should allow a reasonable time for a suspect to surrender and should quiet the canine

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momentarily to listen for any verbal response to the warning. If feasible, other members should be in a location opposite the warning to verify that the announcement could be heard. If available, warnings given in other languages should be used as necessary.

If a warning is not to be given, the canine handler, when practicable, should first advise the supervisor of their decision before releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler shall document in any related report how the warning was given and, if none was given, the reasons why.

310.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES, AND INJURIES

Handlers should document canine deployments in a canine use report. Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor should be promptly notified and the injuries documented in the canine use report. The injured person shall be promptly treated by Emergency Medical Services personnel and, if appropriate, transported to an appropriate medical facility for further treatment. The deployment and injuries should also be included in any related incident or arrest report.

Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator. Unintended bites or injuries caused by a canine should be documented in an administrative report, not in a canine use report.

If an individual alleges an injury, either visible or not visible, a supervisor shall be notified and both the individual's injured and uninjured areas shall be photographed as soon as practicable after first tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs shall be retained as evidence in accordance with current office evidence procedures. The photographs shall be retained until the criminal proceeding is completed and the time for any related civil proceeding has expired.

310.7 NON-APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

Properly trained canines may be used to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention). The canine handler is responsible for determining the canine's suitability for such assignments based on the conditions and the particular abilities of the canine. When the canine is deployed in a search or other non-apprehension operation, the following guidelines apply:

- (a) Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to deputies, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual, if located.
- (b) Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.
- (c) Throughout the deployment, the handler should periodically give verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the individual and encourage the individual to make themselves known.
- (d) Once the individual has been located, the handler should place the canine in a down-stay or otherwise secure it as soon as reasonably practicable.

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310.7.1 ARTICLE DETECTION

A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles. A canine search should be conducted in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of unintended bites or injuries.

310.7.2 NARCOTICS DETECTION

A canine trained in narcotics detection may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

- (a) The search of vehicles, buildings, bags, and other articles.
- (b) Assisting in the search for narcotics during a search warrant service.
- (c) Obtaining a search warrant by using the narcotics-detection trained canine in support of probable cause.

A narcotics-detection trained canine will not be used to search a person for narcotics unless the canine is trained to passively indicate the presence of narcotics.

310.7.3 BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION

Because of the high risk of danger to the public and deputies when a bomb or other explosive device is suspected, the use of a canine team trained in explosive detection may be considered. When available, an explosive-detection canine team may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

- (a) Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle, or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.
- (b) Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).
- (c) Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings, and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals should remain minimally intrusive and shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.
- (d) Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.

At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

310.8 HANDLER SELECTION

The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

- (a) A deputy who is currently off probation.
- (b) Residing in an adequately fenced single-family residence (minimum 5-foot-high fence with locking gates).
- (c) Living within 30 minutes travel time from the Sandoval County limits.
- (d) Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years.

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310.9 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

The canine handler shall ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and shall ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions.

The canine handler will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.
- (b) The handler shall maintain all office equipment under their control in a clean and serviceable condition.
- (c) When a handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, the assigned canine vehicle should be stored at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facility.
- (d) Handlers shall permit the canine coordinator to conduct spontaneous on-site inspections of affected areas of their homes as well as their canine vehicles to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.
- (e) Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as possible.
- (f) When off-duty, the canine shall be in a kennel provided by the County at the home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled at the handler's home, the gate shall be secured with a lock. When off-duty, the canine may be let out of the kennel while under the direct control of the handler.
- (g) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family for short periods of time and under the direct supervision of the handler.
- (h) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Shift Supervisor.
- (i) When off-duty, the handler shall not involve the canine in any law enforcement activity or official conduct unless approved in advance by the canine coordinator or Shift Supervisor.
- (j) Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give reasonable notice to the canine coordinator so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

310.9.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS

The canine should be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions to this rule would include specific law enforcement operations for which the canine is trained.

- (a) A canine shall not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.
- (b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the canine. The handler shall also ensure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

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310.10 HANDLER COMPENSATION

The canine handler shall be available for call-out under conditions specified by the canine coordinator.

The canine handler shall be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and other needs of the canine in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), and according to the terms of the collective bargaining agreement (29 USC § 207).

310.11 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

In the event that a canine is injured, or there is an indication that the canine is not in good physical condition, the injury or condition will be reported to the canine coordinator or Shift Supervisor as soon as practicable and appropriately documented.

All medical attention shall be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency where treatment should be obtained from the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment shall be maintained in the handler's personnel file.

310.12 TRAINING

Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards. Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of narcotics and/or explosives also shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their particular skills.

The canine coordinator shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all office members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of office canines. Because canines may be exposed to dangerous substances such as opioids, as resources are available, the canine coordinator should also schedule periodic training for the canine handlers about the risks of exposure and treatment for it.

All canine training shall be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or Shift Supervisor.

310.12.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to a current nationally recognized standard or other recognized and approved certification standards on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

- (a) Canine teams should receive training as defined in the current contract with the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office canine training provider.
- (b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the canine coordinator.
- (c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by the Office.

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310.12.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE TRAINING

Any canine team failing to graduate or obtain certification shall not be deployed in the field for tasks the team is not certified to perform until graduation or certification is achieved. When reasonably practicable, pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

310.12.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's and the canine's training file.

310.12.4 TRAINING AIDS

Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Deputies possessing, using, or transporting controlled substances or explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements. Alternatively, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

310.12.5 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAINING AIDS

Deputies acting in the performance of their official duties may possess or transfer controlled substances for the purpose of narcotics-detection canine training in compliance with state and federal laws (21 USC § 823(g); 16.19.20.18 NMAC).

The Sheriff or the authorized designee may authorize a member to seek a court order to allow controlled substances seized by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to be possessed by the member or a narcotics-detection canine trainer who is working under the direction of this office for training purposes, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence.

As an alternative, the Sheriff or the authorized designee may request narcotics training aids from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

These procedures are not required if the canine handler uses commercially available synthetic substances that are not controlled narcotics.

310.12.6 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES

Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of the canine's accidental ingestion of these controlled substances, the following procedures shall be strictly followed:

- (a) All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested prior to dispensing to the individual canine handler or trainer.
- (b) The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by this office.
- (c) Any person possessing controlled substance training samples pursuant to court order or DEA registration shall maintain custody and control of the controlled substances and shall keep records regarding any loss of, or damage to, those controlled substances.
- (d) All controlled substance training samples will be inspected, weighed, and tested quarterly. The results of the quarterly testing shall be recorded and maintained by the canine coordinator with a copy forwarded to the dispensing agency.

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- (e) All controlled substance training samples will be stored in locked, airtight, and watertight cases at all times, except during training. The locked cases shall be secured in the trunk of the canine handler's assigned patrol vehicle during transport and stored in an appropriate locked container. There are no exceptions to this procedure.
- (f) The canine coordinator shall periodically inspect every controlled substance training sample for damage or tampering and take any appropriate action.
- (g) Any unusable controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the Property and Evidence Section or to the dispensing agency.
- (h) All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.

310.12.7 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS

Deputies may possess, transport, store, or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41).

Explosive training aids designed specifically for canine teams should be used whenever feasible. Due to the safety concerns in the handling and transportation of explosives, inert or non-hazardous training aids should be employed whenever feasible. The use of explosives or destructive devices for training aids by canine teams is subject to the following:

- (a) All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.
- (b) An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.
- (c) The canine coordinator shall be responsible for verifying the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.
- (d) Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.
- (e) A primary and secondary custodian will be designated to minimize the possibility of loss of explosive training aids during and after the training. Generally, the handler will be designated as the primary custodian while the trainer or authorized second person on-scene will be designated as the secondary custodian.
- (f) Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).

310.13 CANINE ASSIGNED EQUIPMENT

The Handler shall be responsible for assuring that assigned K-9 equipment is properly maintained and in good working order or functions properly at all times.

The Handler shall be responsible for assuring the assigned vehicle "specifically modified" for use in the Canine Program is properly maintained and in good working order or functions properly at all times, to include

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Equipment

A. The Canine Unit shall maintain the following equipment:

1. Full Bite-Suit
2. Arm Sleeves.
3. Narcotic training aids.
4. Special collars, leashes, tracking leads, and patrol leads.
5. Ballistic vests for the canines

B. Members assigned to the Canine Unit shall be responsible for the specialized equipment in assigned

vehicles to include:

1. Temperature controlled alarm.
2. Automatic door opener and remote-control device to release the door.
3. Narcotics overdose kit.

C. Members shall utilize the assigned K-9 vehicle for transporting the canine for law enforcement or training assignments

The equipment and vehicle will be inspected by the Canine Sergeant at a minimum of Annually and the inspection shall be documented.

Domestic Abuse

311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic abuse through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic abuse as a serious crime against society. The policy specifically addresses the commitment of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to take enforcement action when appropriate, to provide assistance to victims, and to guide deputies in the investigation of domestic abuse.

311.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Court order - All forms of orders related to domestic abuse that have been issued by a court of this state or another, whether civil or criminal, regardless of whether service has been made.

Domestic abuse - Offenses described in NMSA § 40-13-2 committed by a household member (as defined by NMSA § 40-13-2) against another household member. This also includes an incident of stalking or sexual assault, whether committed by a household member or not. Domestic abuse does not mean the use of force in self-defense or the defense of another (NMSA § 40-13-2).

311.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office's response to incidents of domestic abuse and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic abuse is criminal behavior. It is also the policy of this office to facilitate victims' and offenders' access to appropriate civil remedies and community resources whenever feasible.

A Lieutenant or above shall be notified ASAP regarding any incident of Domestic Abuse involving a Sheriff's Office member.

311.3 OFFICER SAFETY

The investigation of domestic abuse cases often places deputies in emotionally charged and sometimes highly dangerous environments. No provision of this policy is intended to supersede the responsibility of all deputies to exercise due caution and reasonable care in providing for the safety of any deputies and parties involved.

311.4 INVESTIGATION

The following guidelines should be followed by deputies when investigating domestic abuse cases:

- a. Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic abuse and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls
- b. Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic abuse and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls.

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- c. A SCSO Domestic Abuse Checklist will be completed and attached to the report.
- d. When practicable, deputies should obtain and document statements from the victim, the suspect, and any witnesses, including children, in or around the household or location of occurrence.
- e. Deputies should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.
- f. When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.
- g. All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigations in the event that the injuries later become visible.
- h. Deputies should request that the victim complete and sign an authorization for release of medical records related to the incident when applicable.
- i. If the suspect is no longer at the scene, deputies should make reasonable efforts to locate the suspect to further the investigation, provide the suspect with an opportunity to make a statement, and make an arrest or seek an arrest warrant if appropriate.
- j. Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence.
- k. When completing an incident or arrest report for violation of a court order, deputies should include specific information that establishes that the offender has been served, including the date the offender was served, the name of the agency that served the order, and the provision of the order that the subject is alleged to have violated. When reasonably available, the arresting deputy should attach a copy of the order to the incident or arrest report.
- l. Deputies should take appropriate enforcement action when there is probable cause to believe an offense has occurred. Factors that should not be used as sole justification for declining to take enforcement action include:
 - (a) 1. Whether the suspect lives on the premises with the victim.
 - 2. Claims by the suspect that the victim provoked or perpetuated the abuse.
 - 3. The potential financial or child custody consequences of arrest.
 - 4. The physical or emotional state of either party.
 - 5. Use of drugs or alcohol by either party.
 - 6. Denial that the abuse occurred where evidence indicates otherwise.

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7. A request by the victim not to arrest the suspect.
8. Location of the incident (public/private).
9. Speculation that the complainant may not follow through with the prosecution.
10. 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 marital status of the victim or suspect.
11. The social, community status, or professional position of the victim or suspect.

311.5 INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION

a. Deputies shall complete a thorough, detailed report following response to or investigation of a report of domestic violence, whether or not an arrest is made.

b. In addition to routine documentation regarding the incident, the deputy should ensure that elements as they relate to the domestic violence relationship are captured, including, but not limited to the following:

1. Observations upon approach, including the demeanor of the victim, suspect, and witnesses.
2. Relationship of parties involved.
3. History of relationship.
4. Current or past protection orders.
5. Prior calls to the location involving the suspect.
6. Probation or parole status of the suspect.
7. Information on co-occurring crimes to include, but not be limited to, stalking; sexual violence; strangulation; firearms prohibitions; protection order violations; intimidation and threats; and abuse of children, elders, and animals.
8. Details of any children present.
9. All threats and intimidation tactics used by the suspect.
10. Presence or use of firearms or weapons.

311.5.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

If a suspect is arrested, deputies should:

- (a) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.
- (b) Advise the victim that reasonable attempts will be made by the SCDC to notify them when the suspect is released from custody.
- (c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

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311.5.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE

If no arrest is made, the deputy should:

- (a) Advise the parties of any options, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Voluntary separation of the parties.
 - 2. Appropriate resource referrals (e.g., counselors, friends, relatives, shelter homes, victim witness assistance).
- (b) Document the resolution in a report.

311.6 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Because victims may be traumatized or confused, deputies should be aware that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected.

Deputies shall take whatever steps are reasonably necessary to protect the victim from further domestic abuse including the following (NMSA § 40-13-7):

- (a) Victims should be provided with the office domestic abuse information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.
- (b) Victims should also be alerted to any available victim advocates, shelters, and community resources.
- (c) Victims shall be advised of the remedies available under the Family Violence Protection Act; including the right to file a written statement, to file a criminal complaint and a request for an arrest warrant.
- (d) When an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property, deputies shall stand by for a reasonable amount of time.
- (e) If the victim has sustained injury or complains of pain, deputies shall seek medical assistance for the victim as soon as practicable.
 - 1. Upon request by the victim, deputies shall provide or arrange for transportation to a medical facility.
- (f) Deputies should ask the victim whether they have a safe place to stay and assist in arranging transportation to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for their safety or if the deputy determines that a need exists.
- (g) Deputies should make reasonable efforts to ensure that any children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.
- (h) If appropriate, deputies should seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order (NMSA § 40-13-3.2).
- (i) Upon the request of the victim, deputies shall assist in placing the victim in possession of a dwelling or premises or otherwise assist in execution, enforcement, or service of an order of protection.

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- (j) Advise the victim when appropriate of the procedure for initiating proceedings under the Family Violence Protection Act or criminal proceedings and the importance of preserving evidence.
 - 1. Petition forms for orders of protection shall be made available and provided to a victim upon request (NMSA § 40-13-3)

311.7 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

All calls of domestic abuse, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.

Dispatchers are not required to verify the validity of a court order before responding to a request for assistance. Deputies should request that dispatchers check whether any of the involved persons are subject to the terms of a court order.

311.8 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS

Various types of orders may be issued in domestic abuse cases. Any foreign court order properly issued by a court of another state, Indian tribe, or territory shall be enforced by deputies as if it were the order of a court in this state. An order should be considered properly issued when it reasonably appears that the issuing court has jurisdiction over the parties and reasonable notice and opportunity to respond was given to the party against whom the order was issued (18 USC § 2265). An otherwise valid out-of-state court order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state (NMSA § 40-13A-4).

311.9 VERIFICATION OF COURT ORDERS

Determining the validity of a court order, particularly an order from another jurisdiction, can be challenging. Therefore, in determining whether there is probable cause to make an arrest for a violation of any court order, deputies should carefully review the actual order when available, and, where appropriate and practicable:

- (a) Ask the subject of the order about their notice or receipt of the order, knowledge of its terms and efforts to respond to the order.
 - 1. If a determination is made that a valid foreign order cannot be enforced because the subject has not been notified or served the order, the deputy shall inform the subject of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the subject, and allow the subject a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order (NMSA § 40-13A-4).
- (b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.
- (c) Contact the issuing court to verify the validity of the order.
- (d) Contact a law enforcement official from the jurisdiction where the order was issued to verify information.

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Deputies should document in an appropriate report their efforts to verify the validity of an order, regardless of whether an arrest is made. Deputies should contact a supervisor for clarification when needed.

311.10 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

Deputies investigating a domestic abuse report should consider the following:

- (a) When appropriate, deputies should arrest the alleged suspect when there is probable cause to believe the suspect committed domestic abuse. Any decision not to arrest under these circumstances requires supervisor approval (NMSA § 40-13-7).
 - 1. A written statement in the police report shall indicate the arrest is premised upon probable cause and when appropriate, indicate that the suspect arrested was the predominant aggressor. Dual arrests are discouraged, and deputies shall seek to identify and consider whether one of the parties acted in self-defense (NMSA § 40-13-1.1).
- (b) Deputies may arrest without a warrant and take into custody a restrained party when there is probable cause to believe the person has violated an order of protection issued pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act. Any decision not to arrest under these circumstances requires supervisor approval (NMSA § 40-13-6).

311.11 FIREARMS RELATED TO DOMESTIC ABUSE COURT ORDERS

Deputies taking possession of any firearms pursuant to an order issued under the Family Violence Protection Act should prepare a receipt identifying all firearms that have been relinquished or taken and provide a copy of the receipt to the person subject to the order (NMSA § 40-13-13).

The deputies should ensure that (NMSA § 40-13-13):

- (a) A copy of the receipt is included in the original case report.
- (b) A copy of the receipt is provided to the petitioner within 72 hours.
- (c) The original receipt is forwarded to the Records Manager as soon as possible to allow for timely filing with the court.

All items collected should be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Section Policy.

311.12 NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUSPECT FROM CUSTODY

When notice is received from a jail or detention center that a suspect is released from custody, the Office shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim (NMSA § 40-13-7).

311.13 LIMITS ON INTERNET PUBLICATIONS

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should work with the Records Manager to ensure the following information is not posted on the office website or social networking services (NMSA § 40-13-12; NMSA § 40-13A-6):

- (a) Information that would likely reveal the identity or location of a party protected under an order of protection

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- (b) Information regarding the registration of, filing of a petition for, or issuance of a protection order, restraining order, or injunction pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Act

Search and Seizure

312.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Both the federal and state constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

312.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals. Members of this office will conduct searches in strict observance of the constitutional rights of persons being searched. All seizures by this office will comply with relevant federal and state law governing the seizure of persons and property.

The Office will provide relevant and current training as made available through Lexipol and State approved legal update to deputies as guidance for the application of current law, local community standards, and prosecutorial considerations regarding specific search and seizure situations, as appropriate.

312.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions to the rule that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include but are not limited to searches pursuant to:

- Valid consent.
- Incident to a lawful arrest.
- Legitimate community caretaking interests.
- Exigent circumstances.

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this office is expected to act in each situation according to current training and their familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, deputies are encouraged to contact a supervisor to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

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Search and Seizure

312.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

Although conditions will vary, and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation, the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

- (a) Members of this office will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.
- (b) Deputies should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.
- (c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.
- (d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations, or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.
- (e) Whenever practicable, a search should not be conducted by a lone deputy. A cover deputy should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.
- (f) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching deputy, a reasonable effort should be made to summon a deputy of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon a deputy of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:
 1. Another deputy or a supervisor should witness the search.
 2. The deputy should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing, or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

312.5 DOCUMENTATION

Deputies are responsible for documenting any search and ensuring that any required reports are sufficient including, at minimum, documentation of:

- Reason for the search.
- Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys).
- What, if any, injuries or damage occurred.
- All steps taken to secure property.
- The results of the search including a description of any property or contraband seized.
- If the person searched is the opposite sex, any efforts to summon a deputy of the same sex as the person being searched and the identification of any witness deputy.

Supervisors shall review reports to ensure the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented, and that current legal requirements and office policy have been met.

Child Abuse

313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members are required to notify the Children, Youth and Families Department's Protective Services Division (PSD) of suspected child abuse.

313.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child - Unless otherwise specified by a cited statute, a child is any person under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect with a child victim when committed by a person responsible for the child's care or any other act that would mandate notification to a social service agency.

313.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure PSD is notified as required by law.

313.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall notify PSD when (NMSA § 32A-4-3):

- (a) The member knows or has a reasonable suspicion that a child is an abused or a neglected child.
- (b) When a report of child abuse is reported to the Office.

For purposes of notification, abuse is when (NMSA § 32A-4-2):

1. A child has suffered or is at risk of suffering serious harm because of the action or inaction of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
2. A child suffers physical abuse, emotional abuse, or psychological abuse inflicted or caused by the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
3. A child has suffered sexual abuse or sexual exploitation inflicted by the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
4. A child's parent, guardian, or custodian has knowingly, intentionally, or negligently placed a child in a situation that may endanger the child's life or health.
5. A child's parent, guardian, or custodian has knowingly or intentionally tortured, cruelly confined, or cruelly punished the child.
6. A child is neglected as defined by NMSA § 32A-4-2.

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313.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification shall occur immediately by contacting the PSD Child Abuse hotline. Members shall provide the facts of the abuse, the name, address, and phone number of the reporter to the hotline and provide the same information in writing to PSD within 48 hours (NMSA § 32A-4-3).

The written report for notification shall be submitted to PSD on the authorized form and shall include (NMSA § 32A-4-3):

- (a) Names and addresses of the child and the child's parents, guardian, or custodian.
- (b) The child's age.
- (c) The nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous injuries.
- (d) Any other information that may be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries and the identity of the person responsible for the injuries.

313.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for child abuse investigations. These investigators should:

- (a) Conduct interviews in child-appropriate interview facilities.
- (b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to child abuse investigations.
- (c) Present all cases of alleged child abuse to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies, and school administrators as needed.
 - 1. Investigators are responsible for conducting investigations of child abuse or neglect in schools, facilities, and child care homes or centers (8.10.3.13 NMAC).
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians, and support for the child and family as appropriate.
- (f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.
- (g) Conduct the investigation in a manner that protects the privacy of the child and family, with the paramount consideration being the safety of the child. All interactions with child victims and child witnesses shall be conducted in a child-sensitive manner, taking into consideration the special needs of the child and the child's abilities, age, and intellectual maturity (NMSA § 32A-4-5).
- (h) When investigations involve allegations of abuse of a child in the care or control of or in a facility connected to the Children, Youth and Families Department, ensure immediate steps are taken to protect the health or welfare of an abused or neglected child, as well as any other child under the same care who may be in danger of abuse or neglect (NMSA § 32A-4-3).

313.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, deputies shall write a report even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

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Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of child abuse should address, as applicable:

- (a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating deputy in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.
- (b) The exigent circumstances that existed if deputies interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.
- (c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom they made the statements.
- (d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name, and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.
- (e) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.
- (f) Whether the child victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.
- (g) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other children who may reside in the residence.
- (h) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of child abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.
- (i) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.
- (j) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

All cases of the unexplained death of a child should be investigated as thoroughly as if it had been a case of suspected child abuse (e.g., a sudden or unexplained death of an infant).

313.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking any child into protective custody, the deputy should make reasonable attempts to contact PSD. Generally, removal of a child from their family, guardian, or other responsible adult should be left to the child welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this office should remove a child from their parent or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the child. Prior to taking a child into protective custody, the deputy should take reasonable steps to deliver the child to another qualified parent or legal guardian unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the child or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the deputy shall ensure that the child is delivered to PSD.

Whenever practicable, the deputy should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking a child into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, deputies should contact a supervisor promptly after taking a child into protective custody.

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Children may be held or taken into protective custody by a deputy in the following situations (NMSA § 32A-4-6):

- (a) When the deputy has evidence giving rise to reasonable grounds to believe that the child is abused or neglected and that there is an immediate threat to the child's safety. Prior to removal, the deputy shall contact PSD to conduct an on-site safety assessment to determine whether it is appropriate to take the child into immediate protective custody. An assessment is not necessary if:
 - 1. The child's parent, guardian, or custodian has attempted, conspired to cause, or caused great bodily harm to the child or great bodily harm or death to the child's sibling.
 - 2. The child's parent, guardian, or custodian has attempted, conspired to cause, or caused great bodily harm or death to another parent, guardian, or custodian of the child.
 - 3. The child has been abandoned.
 - 4. The child is in need of medical care.
 - 5. PSD is not available to conduct a safety assessment in a timely matter.
 - 6. The child is in imminent risk of abuse.
- (b) When contacted by medical personnel that they are holding a child because of an injury as a result of abuse or neglect and that the child may be at risk of further abuse if returned to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.

313.6.1 RELEASE OR DELIVERY FROM PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Deputies who have taken a child into protective custody shall, as soon as practicable (NMSA § 32A-4-7):

- (a) Release the child to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian and issue verbal counsel or warning as may be appropriate.
- (b) Deliver the child to PSD.
- (c) Deliver the child to a medical facility in cases where the child is suffering from a serious physical or mental condition or illness that requires prompt medical treatment.
 - 1. The deputy shall immediately notify PSD when a child is delivered to a medical facility and that the child is being placed in PSD protective custody.

313.6.2 SAFE HAVEN BABY LAW

The Office shall have procedures in place designating authorized members to accept an infant 90 days or younger that is surrendered to the Office pursuant to the Safe Haven for Infants Act. Procedures should include arranging for necessary medical services to the infant and to the person leaving the infant, if necessary (NMSA § 24-22-4).

Upon acceptance, the member should provide the person leaving the infant with (NMSA § 24-22-4):

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- (a) Information about adoption services, including the availability of private adoption services.
- (b) Brochures or telephone numbers for agencies that provide adoption services or counseling service.
- (c) Written information regarding whom to contact at PSD if the parent decides to seek reunification with the infant.

The member shall ask the person leaving the infant whether the infant has a parent who is either a member of an Indian tribe or is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe, but the person leaving the infant is not required to provide that information (NMSA § 24-22-4).

PSD shall be immediately notified and provided with all available information regarding the child and the parents, including the identity of the child and the parents, the location of the parents, and the child's medical records (NMSA § 24-22-4).

A person leaving an infant is not subject to criminal prosecution for abandonment or abuse if the infant was born 90 days of being left, as determined within a reasonable degree of medical certainty, and if the infant is left in a condition that would not constitute abandonment or abuse of a child pursuant to NMSA § 30-6-1.

313.7 INTERVIEWS

313.7.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, deputies should record the preliminary interview with suspected child abuse victims. Deputies should avoid multiple interviews with a child victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating deputies should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available. Generally, child victims should not be interviewed in the home or location where the alleged abuse occurred.

313.7.2 DETAINING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS FOR AN INTERVIEW

A deputy should not detain a child involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of child abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without the consent of a parent or guardian unless one of the following applies:

- (a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:
 - 1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the child need to be addressed immediately.
 - 2. A reasonable belief that the child is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
 - 3. The alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and there is reason to believe the child may be in continued danger.
- (b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

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313.7.3 INTERVIEWS AT A SCHOOL

Deputies may interview a child in a school location without the permission of the child's parent or guardian when abuse is reported by school personnel and proper identification of the deputy is presented to the school official (NMSA § 32A-4-5).

313.7.4 INTERVIEW DECORUM

Interviews shall be conducted in a manner and place that protects the child and family from unnecessary trauma and embarrassment. Interviews shall be conducted in a place where the child feels secure and in a language that the child uses and understands (NMSA § 32A-4-5).

313.8 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

If the child has been the victim of abuse that requires a medical examination, the investigating deputy should obtain consent for such examination from the appropriate parent, guardian, or agency having legal custody of the child. The deputy should also arrange for the child's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and is refusing consent for the medical examination, deputies should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for deputies to take the child for a medical examination, the notified supervisor should consider obtaining a court order for such an examination.

313.9 DRUG-ENDANGERED CHILDREN

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of children exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking, or use of narcotics.

313.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Division supervisor should:

- (a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including PSD, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers, and local prosecutors to develop community-specific procedures for responding to situations where there are children endangered by their exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
- (b) Activate any available interagency response when an deputy notifies the Investigation Division supervisor that the deputy has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where evidence indicates that a child lives at the scene.
- (c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when deputies respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help deputies document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions that may affect the child.

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313.9.2 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Deputies responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where there is evidence that a child lives should:

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions of the child using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.
- (b) Notify the Investigation Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

313.10 TRAINING

The Office should provide training on best practices in child abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

- (a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.
- (b) Conducting forensic interviews.
- (c) Availability of therapy services for children and families.
- (d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
- (e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.
- (f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.
- (g) Recognizing abuse that requires mandatory notification to another agency.

313.10.1 REQUIRED TRAINING

Child abuse incident training shall be included as a component of in-service training annually for certified deputies (NMSA § 29-7-4.2; 10.29.7.8 NMAC).

Adult Abuse

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation and reporting of suspected abuse of certain adults who may be more vulnerable than others. This policy also addresses mandatory notification for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members as required by law.

314.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Adult abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect of an adult victim when committed by a person responsible for the adult's care, or any other act that would mandate reporting or notification to a social service agency or law enforcement.

Incapacitated adult - An adult 18 years of age or older with a mental, physical, or developmental condition that substantially impairs the adult's ability to provide adequately for the adult's own care or protection (NMSA § 27-7-16).

314.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will investigate all reported incidents of alleged adult abuse and ensure proper reporting and notification as required by law.

314.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall notify Adult Protective Services (APS) when there is reasonable cause to believe that an incapacitated adult is being abused, neglected, or exploited (NMSA § 27-7-30).

For purposes of notification, abuse means knowingly, intentionally, or negligently and without justifiable cause inflicting physical pain, injury, or mental anguish; the intentional deprivation by a caretaker or other person of services necessary to maintain the mental and physical health of an adult; or sexual abuse, including criminal sexual contact, incest, and criminal sexual penetration. Neglect means the failure of the caretaker of an adult to provide for the basic needs of the adult such as clothing, food, shelter, supervision, and care for the physical and mental health of the adult. Neglect includes self-neglect. Exploitation means an unjust or improper use of an adult's money or property for another person's profit or advantage, pecuniary or otherwise (NMSA § 27-7-16).

314.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur as soon as practicable to APS and may be made orally or in writing. Notice shall include the following (NMSA § 27-7-30):

- (a) Name, age, and address of the adult
- (b) Name and address of any other person responsible for the adult's care
- (c) The nature and extent of the adult's condition
- (d) The basis of the reporter's knowledge and other relevant information

Adult Abuse

314.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available to investigate cases of adult abuse. These investigators should:

- (a) Conduct interviews in appropriate interview facilities.
- (b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to adult abuse investigations.
- (c) Present all cases of alleged adult abuse to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies, and facility administrators as needed.
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians, and support for the victim and family as appropriate.
- (f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.

314.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

All reported or suspected cases of adult abuse require investigation and a report, even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of adult abuse should address, as applicable:

- (a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating deputy in all circumstances where a suspected adult abuse victim is contacted.
- (b) Any relevant statements the victim may have made and to whom the victim made the statements.
- (c) If a person is taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name, and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.
- (d) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the victim. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.
- (e) Whether the victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.
- (f) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other potential victims or witnesses who may reside in the residence.
- (g) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.
- (h) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.
- (i) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

Any unexplained death of an adult who was in the care of a guardian or caretaker should be considered as potential adult abuse and investigated similarly.

Adult Abuse

314.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking an adult abuse victim into protective custody when facts indicate the adult may not be able to care for themselves, the deputy should make reasonable attempts to contact APS. Generally, removal of an adult abuse victim from their family, guardian, or other responsible adult should be left to the welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this office should remove an adult abuse victim from their family or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the victim. Prior to taking an adult abuse victim into protective custody, the deputy should take reasonable steps to deliver the adult to another qualified legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the victim or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the deputy shall ensure that the adult is delivered to APS.

Whenever practicable, the deputy should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking an adult abuse victim into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, deputies should contact a supervisor promptly after taking the adult into protective custody.

Protective custody of an adult abuse victim may only occur in the following situations:

- (a) Pursuant to an emergency protective order (NMSA § 27-7-25).
- (b) When, from personal observation of the deputy, it appears probable that an incapacitated adult will suffer immediate and irreparable physical injury or death if not immediately placed in a facility, that the adult is unable to give consent as defined by NMSA § 27-7-16, and that it is not possible due to the emergency nature of the circumstances to obtain an emergency protective order, the deputy may transport the adult to a facility and shall then immediately notify APS of the placement (NMSA § 27-7-25.1).

When adult abuse victims are under state control, have a state-appointed guardian, or there are other legal holdings for guardianship, it may be necessary or reasonable to seek a court order on behalf of the adult victim to either remove the adult from a dangerous environment (protective custody) or restrain a person from contact with the adult.

314.7 INTERVIEWS

314.7.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, deputies should audio record the preliminary interview with a suspected adult abuse victim. Deputies should avoid multiple interviews with the victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating deputies should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available.

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314.7.2 DETAINING VICTIMS FOR INTERVIEWS

A deputy should not detain an adult involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without their consent or the consent of a guardian unless one of the following applies:

- (a) The adult cannot adequately provide for their own care or protection and exigent circumstances exist, such as:
 - 1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the adult need to be addressed immediately.
 - 2. A reasonable belief that the adult is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
 - 3. The alleged offender is a family member or guardian and there is reason to believe the adult may be in continued danger.
- (b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

314.8 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

When an adult abuse investigation requires a medical examination, the investigating deputy should obtain consent for such examination from the victim, guardian, agency, or entity having legal custody of the adult. The deputy should also arrange for the adult's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is a family member, guardian, agency, or entity having legal custody and is refusing to give consent for the medical examination, deputies should notify a supervisor before proceeding. The supervisor should consider other government agencies or services that may obtain a court order for such an examination.

314.9 DRUG-ENDANGERED VICTIMS

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of an adult abuse victim who has been exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking, or use of narcotics.

314.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Division supervisor should:

- (a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including APS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers, and local prosecutors to develop community-specific procedures for responding to situations where there are adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
- (b) Activate any available interagency response when a deputy notifies the Investigation Division supervisor that the deputy has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an adult abuse victim lives at the scene.

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- (c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when deputies respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help deputies document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions that may affect the adult.

314.9.2 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Deputies responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where there is evidence that an adult abuse victim lives should:

- (a) Document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions of the adult, using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.
- (b) Notify the Investigation Division supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

314.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

314.10.1 RECORDS DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Division is responsible for:

- (a) Providing a copy of the adult abuse report to the APS.
- (b) Retaining the original adult abuse report with the initial case file.

314.10.2 RELEASE OF REPORTS

Information related to incidents of adult abuse or suspected adult abuse shall be confidential and may only be disclosed pursuant to state law and the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (NMSA § 27-7-29).

314.11 TRAINING

The Office should provide training on best practices in adult abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

- (a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.
- (b) Conducting interviews.
- (c) Availability of therapy services for adults and families.
- (d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.
- (e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to adult abuse investigations.
- (f) Availability of victim advocates or other support.

Discriminatory Harassment

315.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to prevent office members from being subjected to discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. Nothing in this policy is intended to create a legal or employment right or duty that is not created by law.

315.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment that is free of all forms of discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. The Office will not tolerate discrimination against a member in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, fringe benefits, and other privileges of employment. The Office will take preventive and corrective action to address any behavior that violates this policy or the rights and privileges it is designed to protect.

The nondiscrimination policies of the Office may be more comprehensive than state or federal law. Conduct that violates this policy may not violate state or federal law but still could subject a member to discipline.

315.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

315.3.1 DISCRIMINATION

The Office prohibits all forms of discrimination, including any employment-related action by a member that adversely affects an applicant or member and is based on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

Discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that demeans or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual based upon that individual's protected class. It has the effect of interfering with an individual's work performance or creating a hostile or abusive work environment.

Conduct that may, under certain circumstances, constitute discriminatory harassment can include making derogatory comments; making crude and offensive statements or remarks; making slurs or off-color jokes; stereotyping; engaging in threatening acts; making indecent gestures, pictures, cartoons, posters, or material; making inappropriate physical contact; or using written material or office equipment and/or systems to transmit or receive offensive material, statements, or pictures. Such conduct is contrary to office policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.

315.3.2 RETALIATION

Retaliation is treating a person differently or engaging in acts of reprisal or intimidation against the person because the person has engaged in protected activity, filed a charge of discrimination,

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participated in an investigation, or opposed a discriminatory practice. Retaliation will not be tolerated.

315.3.3 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Office prohibits all forms of discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment. It is unlawful to harass an applicant or a member because of that person's sex.

Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- (a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of employment, position, or compensation.
- (b) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is used as the basis for any employment decisions affecting the member.
- (c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a member's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

315.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discrimination and discriminatory harassment do not include actions that are in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards, including:

- (a) Acts or omission of acts based solely upon bona fide occupational qualifications under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the New Mexico Human Rights Bureau guidelines.
- (b) Bona fide requests or demands by a supervisor that the member improve the member's work quality or output, that the member report to the job site on time, that the member comply with county or office rules or regulations, or any other appropriate work-related communication between supervisor and member.

315.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

This policy applies to all office members, who shall follow the intent of these guidelines in a manner that reflects office policy, professional standards, and the best interest of the Office and its mission.

Members are encouraged to promptly report any discriminatory, retaliatory, or harassing conduct or known violations of this policy to a supervisor. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting violations of this policy to the member's immediate supervisor may bypass the chain of command and make the report to a higher-ranking supervisor or manager. Complaints may also be filed with the Sheriff, the Director of Human Resources, or the County Manager.

Any member who believes, in good faith, that the member has been discriminated against, harassed, or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, is encouraged to promptly report such conduct in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy.

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Supervisors and managers receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall determine if there is any basis for the allegation and shall proceed with a resolution as stated below.

315.4.1 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION

Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment, or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, a manager, the Sheriff, the Director of Human Resources, or the County Manager for further information, direction, or clarification.

315.4.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors and managers shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Continually monitoring the work environment and striving to ensure that it is free from all types of unlawful discrimination, including harassment or retaliation.
- (b) Taking prompt, appropriate action within their work units to avoid and minimize the incidence of any form of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation.
- (c) Ensuring that their subordinates understand their responsibilities under this policy.
- (d) Ensuring that members who make complaints or who oppose any unlawful employment practices are protected from retaliation and that such matters are kept confidential to the extent possible.
- (e) Making a timely determination regarding the substance of any allegation based upon all available facts.
- (f) Notifying the Sheriff or the Director of Human Resources in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

315.4.3 SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

Supervisors and managers shall be aware of the following:

- (a) Behavior of supervisors and managers should represent the values of the Office and professional standards.
- (b) False or mistaken accusations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation can have negative effects on the careers of innocent members.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent supervisors or managers from discharging supervisory or management responsibilities, such as determining duty assignments, evaluating or counseling members, or issuing discipline in a manner that is consistent with established procedures.

315.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved member should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Office that all complaints of

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discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented, and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

315.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESOLUTION

Members who believe they are experiencing discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should be encouraged to inform the individual that the behavior is unwelcome, offensive, unprofessional, or inappropriate. However, if the member feels uncomfortable or threatened or has difficulty expressing the member's concern, or if this does not resolve the concern, assistance should be sought from a supervisor or manager who is a rank higher than the alleged transgressor.

315.5.2 FORMAL INVESTIGATION

If the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved through the supervisory resolution process, a formal investigation will be conducted.

The person assigned to investigate the complaint will have full authority to investigate all aspects of the complaint. Investigative authority includes access to records and the cooperation of any members involved. No influence will be used to suppress any complaint and no member will be subject to retaliation or reprisal for filing a complaint, encouraging others to file a complaint, or for offering testimony or evidence in an investigation.

Formal investigation of the complaint will be confidential to the extent possible and will include but is not limited to details of the specific incident, frequency and dates of occurrences, and names of any witnesses. Witnesses will be advised regarding the prohibition against retaliation, and that a disciplinary process, up to and including termination, may result if retaliation occurs.

Members who believe they have been discriminated against, harassed, or retaliated against because of their protected status are encouraged to follow the chain of command but may also file a complaint directly with the Sheriff, the Director of Human Resources, or the County Manager.

315.5.3 ALTERNATIVE COMPLAINT PROCESS

No provision of this policy shall be construed to prevent any member from seeking legal redress outside the Office. Members who believe that they have been harassed, discriminated against, or retaliated against are entitled to bring complaints of employment discrimination to federal, state, and/or local agencies responsible for investigating such allegations. Specific time limitations apply to the filing of such charges. Members are advised that proceeding with complaints under the provisions of this policy does not in any way affect those filing requirements.

315.6 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLAINTS

All complaints or allegations shall be thoroughly documented on the appropriate forms and in a manner designated by the Sheriff. The outcome of all reports shall be:

- (a) Approved by the Sheriff, the County Manager, or the Director of Human Resources, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.
- (b) Maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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315.6.1 NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION

The complainant and/or victim will be notified in writing of the disposition of the investigation and the actions taken to remedy or address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

315.7 TRAINING

All new members shall be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their orientation. The policy shall be reviewed with each new member. The member shall certify by signing the prescribed form that the member has been advised of this policy, is aware of and understands its contents, and agrees to abide by its provisions during the member's term with the Office.

All members shall receive annual training (RAP training) on the requirements of this policy and shall certify by signing the prescribed form that they have reviewed the policy, understand its contents, and agree that they will continue to abide by its provisions.

Missing Persons

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for missing person investigations.

316.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (NMSA § 29-15-2):

Child - A person under the age of 18 years who is not emancipated.

Clearinghouse - The Department of Public Safety Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse

Endangered person - Includes persons who:

- (a) Are 13 years of age or younger.
- (b) Regardless of age, are believed or determined to be experiencing one or more of the following circumstances:
 - 1. Out of the zone of safety for their chronological age and developmental stage
 - 2. Mentally or behaviorally disabled
 - 3. Drug dependent, including prescribed medication and/or illegal substances, and the dependency is potentially life-threatening
 - 4. Absent from home for more than 24 hours before being reported to law enforcement as missing
 - 5. In a life-threatening situation
 - 6. In the company of others who could endanger their welfare
 - 7. Absent in a way that is inconsistent with established patterns of behavior and cannot be readily explained. Most children have an established and reasonably predictable routine.
 - 8. Involved in a situation that would cause a reasonable person to conclude the person should be considered endangered
 - 9. In imminent danger of causing harm to themselves or another
 - 10. In imminent danger of being harmed by another or who has been harmed by another
 - 11. A victim of a crime as provided in the Crimes Against Household Members Act
 - 12. Is or was protected by an order of protection pursuant to the Family Violence Act
 - 13. Has a development disability as defined by NMSA § 28-16A-5 and that person's health or safety is at risk

Missing person - Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when that person's location is unknown to the person's custodian or immediate family member and the circumstances of whose absence indicates that:

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- (a) The person did not leave the care and control of the custodian or immediate family member voluntarily, and the taking of the person was not authorized by law.
- (b) The person voluntarily left the care and control of the custodian without the custodian's consent and without intent to return.

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks that are available to law enforcement and are suitable for obtaining information related to missing person investigations. This includes the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), and the Clearinghouse.

316.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. Priority shall be given to missing person cases over property-related cases. Members will initiate an investigation into all reports of missing persons, regardless of the length of time the person has been missing. A supervisor will be notified immediately and will evaluate the need regarding manpower and the utilization of the current Missing Persons Call Out List & Missing Child PATROL GO-PACKET.

316.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS

The Investigation Division supervisor shall ensure the following forms and kits are developed and available:

- Missing person report form (NMSA § 29-15-6)
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation
- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form
- Dental records release form
- Biological sample collection kits

316.4 ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS

Any member encountering an individual who wishes to report a missing person or runaway shall render assistance without delay. This can be accomplished by accepting the report via telephone, electronic media, other indirect methods of communication, or in-person and initiating the investigation (NMSA § 29-15-6; NMSA § 29-15-7).

Those members who do not take such reports or who are unable to give immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert a member who can take the report.

A report shall be accepted in all cases and regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides, or any question of jurisdiction.

A copy of the missing person report form shall be filed with the Clearinghouse (NMSA § 29-15-6).

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316.5 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

Deputies or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

- (a) Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable, but no later than two hours after receiving the report (NMSA § 29-15-7).
- (b) Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be endangered.
 - 1. If the missing person is determined to be an endangered person, notify the New Mexico Department of Public Safety pursuant to their procedures (NMSA § 29-15-7).
- (c) Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either endangered or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).
- (d) Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out" (BOLO) bulletin if the person is an endangered person. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is an endangered person.
- (e) Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks:
 - 1. Immediately, when the missing person is endangered.
 - 2. In all other cases, as soon as practicable, but not later than two hours from the time of the initial report (34 USC § 41308; NMSA § 29-15-7; NMSA § 29-15-7.1).
- (f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable according to the facts.
- (g) Collect and/or review:
 - 1. A photograph and fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.
 - 2. A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
 - 3. Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
 - 4. A dental record release form as provided by NMSA § 29-15-8.
 - 5. Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).
- (h) Provide to the Clearinghouse all information the Office has relating to an investigation regarding or the location or identification of a missing person within two hours of receiving a missing person report (NMSA § 29-15-7).
 - 1. Information not immediately available shall be obtained as soon as possible and then entered into the Clearinghouse and NCIC as a supplement to the original entry no later than two hours after receipt.
- (i) Notify the state registrar (as defined by NMSA § 29-15-2) of a missing child within 24 hours followed by written notification within three days in the manner and form prescribed by the state registrar (NMSA § 29-15-7.1).

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- (j) When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person's location through their telecommunications carrier (NMSA § 10-16F-3).
- (k) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a missing person report previously made to another agency and that agency is actively investigating the report. When this is not practicable, the information should be documented in an appropriate report for transmission to the appropriate agency. If the information relates to an endangered missing person, the member should notify a supervisor and proceed with reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

316.6 REPORT PROCEDURES AND ROUTING

Members should complete all missing person reports and forms promptly and advise the appropriate supervisor as soon as a missing person report is ready for review.

316.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the supervisor shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Reviewing and approving missing person reports upon receipt.
 - 1. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Division.
- (b) Ensuring resources are deployed as appropriate.
- (c) Initiating a command post as needed.
- (d) Ensuring applicable notifications and public alerts are made and documented.
- (e) Ensuring that records have been entered into the appropriate missing person networks.
- (f) Taking reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies.
 - 1. If the case falls within the jurisdiction of another agency, the supervisor should notify the Patrol Commander regarding facilitating a transfer of the case to the agency of jurisdiction.

316.6.2 RECORDS DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Records Division receiving member shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction.
- (b) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction where the missing person was last seen.
- (c) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's intended or possible destination, if known.
- (d) Forwarding a copy of the report to the Investigation Division.
- (e) Coordinating with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Terminal Contractor for New Mexico to have the missing person record in the NCIC computer networks

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updated with additional information obtained from missing person investigations (34 USC § 41308).

316.7 INVESTIGATION DIVISION FOLLOW-UP

In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

- (a) Should ensure that the missing person's school is notified within 10 days if the missing person is a child.
 - 1. The notice shall be in writing and should also include a photograph.
 - 2. The investigator should meet with school officials as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child's student file, along with the investigator's contact information, if the school receives a call requesting the transfer of the missing child's files to another school.
- (b) Should recontact the reporting party and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to keep them informed, as appropriate, and to determine if any additional information has become available.
- (c) Should consider contacting other agencies involved in the case to determine if any additional information is available.
- (d) Shall verify and update the Clearinghouse, NCIC, NamUs, and any other applicable missing person networks within 30 days of the original entry into the networks and every 30 days thereafter until the missing person is located (34 USC § 41308).
- (e) Should continue to make reasonable efforts to locate the missing person and document these efforts at least every 30 days.
- (f) Shall maintain a close liaison with state and local child welfare systems and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) if the missing person is under the age of 21 and shall promptly notify NCMEC when the person is missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution (34 USC § 41308).
- (g) Should make appropriate inquiry with the Medical Examiner.
- (h) Should obtain and forward medical and dental records, photos, X-rays, and biological samples, as applicable.
 - 1. If dental records are unable to be collected by a release form, the investigator shall seek the records pursuant to the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 that allows disclosure of health information for law enforcement purposes (NMSA § 29-15-8).
 - 2. Dental records shall be forwarded to the Clearinghouse (NMSA § 29-15-8).
- (i) Shall attempt to obtain the most recent photograph for persons under 18 years of age if it has not been obtained previously, forward the photograph to the Clearinghouse, and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).
- (j) In the case of an endangered missing person or a person who has been missing for an extended time, should consult with a supervisor regarding seeking federal assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service (28 USC § 566).

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- (k) Shall notify the Office of the State Medical Investigator when notice is received from the Clearinghouse of a possible match between human remains and a missing person description (NMSA § 29-15-9).
- (l) Upon receiving notice from the Clearinghouse of a possible match of unidentified remains that matches a description of a missing person, the investigator shall make arrangements for positive identification. If a positive identification is made, the investigator shall complete and close the investigation with written notification to the Clearinghouse (NMSA § 29-15-9).

316.8 WHEN A MISSING PERSON IS FOUND

When any person reported missing is found, the assigned investigator shall document the location of the missing person in the appropriate report, notify the relatives and/or reporting party, as appropriate, and other involved agencies, and refer the case for additional investigation if warranted.

The Investigation Division supervisor shall ensure that, upon receipt of information that a missing person has been located, the following occurs:

- (a) The Clearinghouse is notified.
 - 1. If the missing person is endangered, the Clearinghouse should be notified within 24 hours that the person has been found.
- (b) The missing child's school is notified.
- (c) Entries are made in the applicable missing person networks (NMSA § 29-15-7.1).
- (d) The state registrar is notified in writing within 24 hours that the missing child has been found (NMSA § 29-15-7.1).
- (e) Any other law enforcement agency that took the initial report or participated in the investigation is notified.
 - 1. When the missing person is a child and is located or returned by this office and not subject to the office jurisdiction, notification shall be immediately made to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the investigation (NMSA § 29-15-7.1).

316.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

Members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying themselves should notify the Investigations Division Supervisor who will assign an Investigator to:

- (a) Obtain a complete description of the person.
- (b) Enter the unidentified person's description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File and the NamUs databases as appropriate.
- (c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.

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316.9 CUSTODIAN OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Upon request by a custodian or immediate family member, the Office shall immediately request from the Clearinghouse information concerning the missing person that may aid the custodian or immediate family members in the identification or location of the missing person (NMSA § 29-15-5).

Results received from the Clearinghouse shall be provided to the custodian or immediate family member within seven calendar days of the request or as soon as the results of the inquiry become available, whichever occurs last.

Information shall not be provided to a custodian or immediate family member if the missing person (NMSA § 29-15-5):

- (a) Is not a minor, has been found, and has informed the Office or Clearinghouse that they request confidentiality regarding their status and location.
 - 1. If the person requesting confidentiality regarding their status and location has a custodian appointed by a judge, the Office shall inform the court that the person has been found and has requested confidentiality.
 - 2. The Office shall also report to the custodian that the person has been found unless there is competent evidence that to do so may cause harm to the incapacitated person.

316.10 CASE CLOSURE

The Investigation Division supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

- (a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence matches an unidentified person or body.
- (b) If the missing person is a resident of Sandoval, or this office is the lead agency, the case should be kept under active investigation for as long as the person may still be alive. Exhaustion of leads in the investigation should not be a reason for closing a case.
- (c) If this office is not the lead agency, the case can be made inactive if all investigative leads have been exhausted, the lead agency has been notified, and entries are made in the applicable missing person networks, as appropriate.
- (d) A missing person case should not be closed or reclassified because the person would have reached a certain age or adulthood or because the person is now the subject of a criminal or civil warrant.

316.11 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Coordinator should ensure that members of this office whose duties include missing person investigations and reports receive training through annual biennium training that includes:

- (a) The initial investigation:
 - 1. Assessments and interviews

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2. Use of current resources, such as Mobile Audio/Video (MAV)
 3. Confirming missing status and custody status of minors
 4. Evaluating the need for a heightened response
 5. Identifying the zone of safety based on chronological age and developmental stage
- (b) Briefing of office members at the scene.
 - (c) Identifying NCIC Missing Person File categories (e.g., disability, endangered, involuntary, juvenile, and catastrophe) and NamUs databases.
 - (d) Verifying the accuracy of all descriptive information.
 - (e) Initiating a neighborhood investigation.
 - (f) Investigating any relevant recent family dynamics.
 - (g) Addressing conflicting information.
 - (h) Key investigative and coordination steps.
 - (i) Managing a missing person case.
 - (j) Additional resources and specialized services.
 - (k) Update procedures for case information and descriptions.
 - (l) Preserving scenes.
 - (m) Internet and technology issues (e.g., internet use, cell phone use).
 - (n) Media relations.

316.11.1 REQUIRED TRAINING

Missing persons training shall be included as a component of in-service training annually for certified deputies (NMSA § 29-7-7.4; 10.29.7.8 NMAC).

Public Alerts

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for alerting the public to important information and soliciting public aid when appropriate.

317.2 POLICY

Public alerts may be employed using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Code Red Emergency County Alert System, local radio, television, and press organizations, and other groups to notify the public of incidents, or enlist the aid of the public, when the exchange of information may enhance the safety of the community. Various types of alerts may be available based upon each situation and the alert system's individual criteria.

317.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

317.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office should notify their supervisors, Shift Supervisor, or Investigation Division supervisor as soon as practicable upon learning of a situation where public notification, a warning, or enlisting the help of the media and the public could assist in locating a missing person, apprehending a dangerous person, or gathering information.

317.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor apprised of the need for a public alert is responsible for making the appropriate notifications based upon the circumstances of each situation. The supervisor shall promptly notify the Sheriff, the appropriate Commander, and the Public Information Officer when any public alert is generated.

The supervisor in charge of the investigation to which the alert relates is responsible for:

- (a) Updating alerts.
- (b) Canceling alerts.
- (c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed.
- (d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Chief Deputy through their chain of command.

317.4 AMBER ALERTS™

AMBER Alerts™ are used to provide a statewide system for the rapid dissemination of information regarding abducted children.

317.4.1 CRITERIA

The following criteria must exist before an AMBER Alert may be issued (NMSA § 29-15A-3):

- (a) A child under the age of 18 has been abducted.
- (b) The child is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death.

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- (c) There is specific information available about the child or the child's abductor that may assist in an expedient and successful end to the abduction.

317.4.2 PROCEDURE

The following is the procedure for initiating an AMBER Alert (NMSA § 29-15A-4):

- (a) Determine that the criteria exist for issuing an AMBER Alert.
- (b) Follow the guidelines contained in the office's AMBER Alert Notification Plan.
- (c) Notify the supervisor to cancel the AMBER Alert once the child is located.

317.5 SILVER ALERTS

Silver Alerts are used to provide a statewide system for the rapid dissemination of information regarding a missing and endangered person who is 50 years of age or older or who suffers from Alzheimer's Disease or another form of dementia (NMSA § 29-15-2).

317.5.1 CRITERIA

The following criteria must exist before a Silver Alert may be issued (NMSA § 29-15-2):

- (a) The person has been determined to be missing and endangered as defined by state law.
- (b) The person either:
 - 1. Is 50 years of age or older.
 - 2. Suffers from Alzheimer's disease or another form of dementia.

317.5.2 PROCEDURE

The following is the procedure for initiating a Silver Alert (NMSA § 29-15-3.2):

- (a) Determine that the criteria exist for issuing a Silver Alert.
- (b) Follow the guidelines contained in the office's Silver Alert Notification Plan.
- (c) Notify the supervisor to cancel the Silver Alert once the person is located.

317.6 BRITTANY ALERTS

Brittany Alerts are used to provide a statewide system for the rapid dissemination of information regarding a missing and endangered person who has a developmental disability as defined by NMSA § 28-16A-6 and whose health or safety is at risk (NMSA § 29-15-2).

317.6.1 CRITERIA

The following criteria must exist before a Brittany Alert may be issued (NMSA § 29-15-2):

- (a) The person has been determined to be missing and endangered as defined by state law.
- (b) The person has a developmental disability as defined by NMSA § 28-16A-6.
- (c) The person's health or safety is at risk.

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317.6.2 PROCEDURE

The following is the procedure for initiating a Brittany Alert (NMSA § 29-15-3.3):

- (a) Determine that the criteria exist for issuing a Brittany Alert.
- (b) Follow the guidelines contained in the New Mexico Department of Public Safety's (DPS) Brittany Alert procedures.
- (c) Notify the supervisor to cancel the Brittany Alert once the person is located.

317.7 MISSING/ENDANGERED ADVISORIES

Missing/Endangered Advisories are used to provide a statewide system for the rapid dissemination of information regarding a missing and endangered person.

317.7.1 CRITERIA

The following criteria must exist before a Missing/Endangered Advisory may be initiated (NMSA § 29-15-2):

- (a) The person is a missing person (see the Missing Persons Policy).
- (b) The person:
 - 1. Has been harmed by another or is in imminent danger of being harmed by another or causing harm to themselves or another.
 - 2. Has been a victim of a crime as provided in the Crimes Against Household Members Act or in NMSA § 30-3A-3 or NMSA § 30-3A-3.1, or their equivalents in any other jurisdiction.
 - 3. Is or was protected by an order of protection pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act.
 - 4. Has Alzheimer's disease, dementia, or another degenerative brain disorder or a brain injury.
 - 5. Has a developmental disability as defined in NMSA § 28-16A-6, and the person's health or safety is at risk.

317.7.2 PROCEDURE

The following is the procedure for initiating a Missing/Endangered Advisory (NMSA § 29-15-3.1):

- (a) Determine that the criteria exist for a Missing/Endangered Advisory.
- (b) Notify the DPS in accordance with their established procedures and follow their guidelines related to Missing/Endangered persons (NMSA § 29-15-7).
- (c) Notify the DPS once the person is located.

Victim and Witness Assistance

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that crime victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance, that they are provided with information from government and private resources, and that the agency meets all related legal mandates.

318.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will show compassion and understanding for victims and witnesses and will make reasonable efforts to provide the support and information identified in this policy.

318.3 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON

The Sheriff may appoint a member of the Office to serve as the crime victim liaison. The crime victim liaison will be the point of contact for individuals requiring further assistance or information from the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office regarding benefits from crime victim resources. This person shall also be responsible for maintaining compliance with all legal mandates related to crime victims and/or witnesses.

318.4 CRIME VICTIMS & WITNESSES

Deputies should provide all victims with the applicable victim information handouts.

Deputies shall follow NMSA 31-26-1 thru 31-26-14 establish the minimum standards relating to crime victims and witnesses.

Deputies should provide a explain following services and rights.

- A. be treated with fairness and respect for the victim's dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process;
- B. timely disposition of the case;
- C. be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process;
- D. notification of court proceedings;
- E. attend all public court proceedings the accused has the right to attend;
- F. confer with the prosecution;
- G. make a statement to the court at sentencing and at any post-sentencing hearings for the accused;
- H. restitution from the person convicted of the criminal offense that caused the victim's loss or injury;
- I. information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, escape or release of the accused;

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J. have the prosecuting attorney notify the victim's employer, if requested by the victim, of the necessity of the victim's cooperation and testimony in a court proceeding that may necessitate the absence of the victim from work for good cause;

K. promptly receive any property belonging to the victim that is being held for evidentiary purposes by a law enforcement agency or the prosecuting attorney, unless there are compelling evidentiary reasons for retention of the victim's property;

L. be informed by the court at a sentencing proceeding that the offender is eligible to earn meritorious deductions from the offender's sentence and the amount of meritorious deductions that may be earned by the offender; and

M. be notified by the district attorney of the availability of and procedures to apply for crime victims reparation.

N. provide information to the victim/witness about applicable services such as medical services, compensation programs, counseling, legal services, etc.

O. advising victims/witnesses about what to do if the suspect or suspect's companions or family threatens or otherwise intimidates him or her.

P. informing victims/witnesses about the case number and subsequent steps in the processing of the case.

Q. providing the telephone number that the victim/witness may call to report additional information about the case or to receive information about the status of the case.

R. petitioning for an emergency protective order by the deputy, if necessary.

S. provide for transportation for victims to safe places or medical facilities.

Deputies 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. Deputies should never guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for the purpose of compensation or restitution but may direct them to the proper written office material or available victim resources.

318.5 VICTIM INFORMATION

The Professional Standards Commander shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

- (a) Shelters and other community resources for victims including domestic violence and sexual assault victims.
- (b) Assurance that sexual assault victims will not incur out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams, and information about evidence collection, storage, and preservation in sexual assault cases (34 USC § 10449; 34 USC § 20109).
- (c) An advisement that a person who was arrested may be released on bond or some other form of release and that the victim should not rely upon an arrest as a guarantee of safety.

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- (d) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.
- (e) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime.
- (f) 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 offender's custody status and to register for automatic notification when a person is released from jail.
- (g) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.
- (h) Resources available for victims of identity theft.
- (i) A place for the deputy's name, badge number and any applicable case or incident number.
 - 1. This shall include should include the following statement: "If within 30 days you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call (telephone number of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office) to obtain information on the status of your case." (NMSA § 31-26-8).
- (j) Information on medical services and crisis intervention services (NMSA § 31-26-8).
- (k) The name of the district attorney for the judicial district in which the criminal offense was committed and the address and telephone number for that district attorney's office (NMSA § 31-26-8).

318.6 WITNESSES

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

Deputies should investigate allegations of witness intimidation and take enforcement action when lawful and reasonable.

Hate Crimes

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this office with guidelines for identifying and investigating incidents and crimes that may be motivated by hatred or other bias.

319.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Hate crime - A crime motivated by prejudice based on actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or disability of the victim. This includes age and ancestry.

319.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes and places a high priority on the rights of all individuals guaranteed under the state and federal constitution and incorporated in state and federal law.

319.3 PREVENTION AND PREPARATION

While it is recognized that not all crime can be prevented, this office is committed to taking a proactive approach to preventing and preparing for likely hate crimes by:

- (a) Making an affirmative effort to establish contact with persons and groups within the community who are likely targets of hate crimes, and forming networks that address prevention and response.
- (b) Providing victim assistance and community follow-up or identifying available resources to do so.
- (c) Educating community and civic groups about hate crime laws.

319.4 INVESTIGATIONS

Whenever any member of this office receives a report of a suspected hate crime or other activity that reasonably appears to involve a potential hate crime, the following should occur:

- (a) Assigned deputies should promptly contact the victim, witness, or reporting party to investigate the matter further, as circumstances may dictate.
- (b) A supervisor should be notified of the circumstances as soon as practicable.
- (c) Once the in-progress aspect of any such situation has been stabilized (e.g., treatment of victims, arrest of suspects at the scene), the assigned deputies should take reasonable steps to preserve evidence that establishes a possible hate crime.
- (d) Based upon available information, deputies should take appropriate action to mitigate further injury or damage to potential victims or the community.
- (e) Depending on the situation, the assigned deputies or supervisor may request assistance from investigators or other resources.

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- (f) The assigned deputies should interview available witnesses, victims, and others to determine what circumstances, if any, indicate that the situation may involve a hate crime.
- (g) The assigned deputies should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as required by the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.
- (h) The assigned deputies should include all available evidence indicating the likelihood of a hate crime in the relevant reports. All related reports should be clearly marked "Hate Crime."
- (i) The assigned deputies and supervisor should take reasonable steps to ensure that any such situation does not escalate further and should provide information to the victim regarding legal aid (e.g., Temporary Protective Order) through the courts or County Attorney.

319.4.1 INVESTIGATION DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

If a hate crime case is assigned to the Investigation Division, the assigned investigator will be responsible for:

- (a) Coordinating further investigation with the County Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- (b) Maintaining contact with the victim and other involved individuals, as needed.
- (c) Maintaining statistical data and tracking of suspected hate crimes, as indicated or required by state law.

319.5 TRAINING

All members of this office shall receive two hours of State approved biennium training per year on hate crime recognition and investigation (NMSA § 31-18B-5; 10.29.7.8 NMAC).

Standards of Conduct

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and are expected of all office members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions, but they do identify many of the important matters concerning conduct. In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual, as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this office or a member's supervisors.

320.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of this office shall be based on conduct that reasonably conforms to the guidelines set forth herein. Failure to meet the guidelines set forth in this policy, whether on- or off-duty, may be cause for disciplinary action.

320.3 DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS

Members shall comply with lawful directives and orders from any office supervisor or person in a position of authority, absent a reasonable and bona fide justification.

320.3.1 UNLAWFUL OR CONFLICTING ORDERS

Supervisors shall not knowingly issue orders or directives that, if carried out, would result in a violation of any law or office policy. Supervisors should not issue orders that conflict with any previous order without making reasonable clarification that the new order is intended to countermand the earlier order.

No member is required to obey any order that appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law, or local ordinance. Following a known unlawful order is not a defense and does not relieve the member from criminal or civil prosecution or administrative discipline. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or shall confer with a higher authority. The responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with a lawful order that is in conflict with a previous lawful order, office policy, or other directive shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the lawful order is intended to countermand the previous lawful order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting lawful order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict will not be held accountable for disobedience of the lawful order or directive that was initially issued.

The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

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320.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors and managers are required to follow all policies and procedures and may be subject to discipline for:

- (a) Failure to be reasonably aware of the performance of their subordinates or to provide appropriate guidance and control.
- (b) Failure to promptly and fully report any known misconduct of a member to their immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.
- (c) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiescing to such a violation, or exhibiting indifference to such a violation.
- (d) Exercising unequal or disparate authority toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

320.4 GENERAL STANDARDS

Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and New Mexico constitutions and all applicable laws, ordinances, and rules enacted or established pursuant to legal authority.

Members shall familiarize themselves with policies and procedures and are responsible for compliance with each. Members should seek clarification and guidance from supervisors in the event of any perceived ambiguity or uncertainty.

Discipline may be initiated for any good cause. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

320.5 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE

The following are illustrative of causes for disciplinary action. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for violation of other rules, standards, ethics, and specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient office service.

320.5.1 LAWS, RULES OF CONDUCT, AND ORDERS

- (a) Violation of, or ordering or instructing a subordinate to violate, any policy, procedure, rule, order, directive, or requirement, or failure to follow instructions contained in office or County manuals.
- (b) Disobedience of any legal directive or order issued by any office member of a higher rank.
- (c) Violation of federal, state, local, or administrative laws, rules, or regulations.
 - 1. Failure to intervene when required to do so will result in discipline up to and including suspension, decertification, decommission, and termination as appropriate (NMSA § 29-7D-5).

d. Unsatisfactory Performance

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- (a) Members shall maintain sufficient competence to properly perform their duties and assume the responsibilities of their position.
- (b) Members shall perform their duties in a manner, which will maintain the highest standard of efficiency in carrying out the functions and objectives of the Sheriff's Office. Unsatisfactory performance may be demonstrated by a lack of knowledge of the application of laws to be enforced; unwillingness or inability to perform assigned tasks; the failure to conform to work standards established for an member's rank, grade, or position; the failure to take appropriate action on the occasion of a crime, disorder, or other condition deserving police attention; neglect of duty; the display of cowardice; absence without leave, or the physical or mental inability to perform required duties.
- (c) In addition to other indications of unsatisfactory performance, the following will be considered unsatisfactory performance: repeated poor evaluations and records of repeated violations of orders, rules, procedures or other directives of the Sheriff's Office.

e. Unbecoming Conduct

- 1. Deputies shall conduct themselves at all times, both on and off duty, in a manner which is in keeping with the highest standards of the law enforcement profession.
- 2. Conduct unbecoming of a member shall include that which brings the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office into disrepute, reflects unfavorably upon the deputy as a member of the Sheriff's Office, damages or affects the reputation of any member of the Sheriff's Office, or impairs the operation of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or any of its personnel.
- 3. Civilian members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office are prohibited from engaging in any conduct which brings the Sheriff's Office into disrepute, reflects unfavorably upon the reputation of that member or impairs the operation or efficiency of the Sheriff's Office or any of its personnel.

320.5.2 ETHICS

- (a) Using or disclosing one's status as a member of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for non-office business or activity.
- (b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit, or any other improper purpose.
- (c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee, or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).
- (d) Acceptance of fees, gifts, or money contrary to the rules of this office and/or laws of the state.
- (e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.
- (f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel, or services.
- (g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

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320.5.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION, OR FAVORITISM

Unless required by law or policy, discriminating against, oppressing, or providing favoritism to any person because of actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, economic status, cultural group, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law, or intentionally denying or impeding another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing the conduct is unlawful.

320.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

- (a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on-duty or through the use of one's official capacity.
- (b) Engaging in on-duty sexual activity including but not limited to sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection, or other sexual contact.
- (c) Establishing or maintaining an inappropriate personal or financial relationship, as a result of an investigation, with a known victim, witness, suspect, or defendant while a case is being investigated or prosecuted, or as a direct result of any official contact.
- (d) Associating with or joining a criminal gang, organized crime, and/or criminal syndicate when the member knows or reasonably should know of the criminal nature of the organization. This includes any organization involved in a definable criminal activity or enterprise, except as specifically directed and authorized by this office.
- (e) Associating on a personal, rather than official, basis with persons who demonstrate recurring involvement in serious violations of state or federal laws after the member knows or reasonably should know of such criminal activities, except as specifically directed and authorized by this office.

320.5.5 ATTENDANCE

- (a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.
- (b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.
- (c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.
- (d) Failure to report to work or to the place of assignment at the time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.
- (e) Members shall not feign illness or injury, falsely report themselves sick, ill or injured, or otherwise deceive or attempt to deceive any proper authority of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office as to the condition of their health or that of their families.

320.5.6 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE, OR USE

- (a) Unauthorized and inappropriate intentional release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms, or reports obtained as a result of the member's position with this office.
- (b) Disclosing to any unauthorized person any active investigation information.

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- (c) The use of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this office for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (d) Loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away, or appropriating any office property for personal use, personal gain, or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.
- (e) Using office resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include but are not limited to personnel, vehicles, equipment, and non-subpoenaed records.

f. Civil Proceedings Brought by or Against Members

1. Members shall immediately report in writing directly to the Sheriff of Police or his designee all civil claims brought against them and all other noncriminal court actions brought against them which relate to the performance of duty or which involve the member's fitness for duty. Members shall also notify the Sheriff or his designee, in writing, before filing claims for damages or entering into any legal compromise or settlement (other than with the County) regarding events which resulted from the performance of duty.
2. Any member arrested for, or otherwise charged with, any crime or named as a defendant in any criminal proceeding(s) must inform the Sheriff in writing as soon as possible. Members also must report citations or arrests for reckless driving, DWI, or any other traffic offenses. Failure to notify the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office of the foregoing shall be cause for disciplinary action.

320.5.7 EFFICIENCY

- (a) Unsatisfactory work performance including but not limited to failure, incompetence, inefficiency, or delay in performing and/or carrying out proper orders, work assignments, or the instructions of supervisors without a reasonable and bona fide excuse.
- (b) Concealing, attempting to conceal, removing, or destroying defective or incompetent work.
- (c) Unauthorized sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.
- (d) Failure to notify the Office within 24 hours of any change in residence address or contact numbers.
- (e) Failure to notify the Human Resources Department of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

f. Neglect of Duty

- (a) While on duty, members shall not engage in any activities or personal business, which would cause them to neglect or be inattentive to their assigned responsibilities.

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- (b) Members shall remain awake, alert and attentive while on duty. If unable to do so, they shall so report it to their supervisor, who shall determine the proper course of action.
- (c) Members shall not leave their assigned duty post during a tour of duty except as authorized by proper authority.
- (d) Members shall, whether requested or not, assist any County or Sheriff's Office member involved in an emergency situation, in which assistance would be critical to the successful performance of a County or Sheriff's Office function.
- (e) Members shall respond to all radio communications directed to them.
- (f) Members shall obey all laws of the United States and of any state and local jurisdiction in which they may be present. Members shall obey all applicable administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to local, state, or federal law.
- (g) Members shall not obey any order which they know, or should know, requires them to commit an illegal or unconstitutional act.
- (h) Any member convicted of any criminal offense (including traffic law violations) must notify the Sheriff in writing within 48 hours of the conviction. The term "conviction" includes guilty pleas and pleas of nolo contendere or no contest. In addition, each member is required to report any action that results in suspension or revocation of the member's operator's license. In the event that the member is on vacation, the report is required within 48 hours of the return to duty.

320.5.8 PERFORMANCE

- (a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any work-related investigation.
- (b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive, or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction, and/or mutilation of any office record, public record, book, paper, or document.
- (c) Failure to participate in investigations, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any office-related business.
- (d) Being untruthful or knowingly making false, misleading, or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm the reputation, authority, or official standing of this office or its members.
- (e) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of this office or subverts the good order, efficiency, and discipline of this office or that would tend to discredit any of its members.
- (f) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting at any time or any place. Legal gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:
 - 1. While on office premises.

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2. At any work site, while on-duty or while in uniform, or while using any office equipment or system.
 3. Gambling activity undertaken as part of a deputy's official duties and with the express knowledge and permission of a direct supervisor is exempt from this prohibition.
- (g) Improper political activity including:
1. Unauthorized attendance while on-duty at official legislative or political sessions.
 2. Solicitations, speeches, or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while on-duty or on office property except as expressly authorized by County policy, the collective bargaining agreement, or the Sheriff.
- (h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by County policy, the collective bargaining agreement, or the Sheriff.
- (i) Any act on- or off-duty that brings discredit to this office.

320.5.9 CONDUCT

- (a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on their part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.
1. Failure to intervene when required to do so will result in discipline up to and including suspension, decertification, decommission, and termination as appropriate (NMSA § 29-7D-5).
- (b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.
1. Deputies determined to have used physical force that is unlawful under New Mexico State law will be disciplined and may, when applicable and appropriate, be decommissioned and terminated from the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or have any officer certification revoked or suspended (NMSA § 29-7D-4).
- (c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful, or excessive conduct.
- (d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening, or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.
- (e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.
- (f) Discourteous, disrespectful, or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this office or the County.
- (g) Use of obscene, indecent, profane, or derogatory language while on-duty or in uniform.
- (h) Criminal, dishonest, or disgraceful conduct, whether on- or off-duty, that adversely affects the member's relationship with this office.

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- (i) Unauthorized possession of, loss of, or damage to office property or the property of others, or endangering it through carelessness or maliciousness.
- (j) Attempted or actual theft of office property; misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel, or the services or property of others; unauthorized removal or possession of office property or the property of another person.
- (k) Activity that is incompatible with a member's conditions of employment or appointment as established by law or that violates a provision of any collective bargaining agreement, including fraud in securing the appointment or hire.
- (l) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment or appointment without first notifying the Sheriff of such action.
- (m) Any other on- or off-duty conduct that any member knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of this office, is contrary to good order, efficiency, or morale, or tends to reflect unfavorably upon this office or its members.
- (n) Members shall avoid associations or dealings with persons whom they know are under criminal investigation or indictment, or who have a criminal record, except as necessary to the performance of official duties, or where unavoidable due to family relationships.
- (o) Members shall not knowingly visit, enter, or frequent a house of prostitution, gambling house or establishment wherein the laws of the United States, the State, or the local jurisdiction are regularly violated, except in the necessary performance of duty.
- (p) Members shall not engage or participate in any form of illegal gambling except in the necessary performance of duty and while acting under orders.
- (q) Members shall not consume intoxicating beverages while in uniform or on duty, except in the performance of duty and while acting under orders.
- (r) Members shall not appear for duty, or be on duty, while under the influence of intoxicants, or with the odor of intoxicants on their breath.
- (s) Members shall not possess or use any controlled substances, narcotics, hallucinogens, or prescription drugs, except when prescribed and authorized by a physician or dentist.
- (t) When controlled substances or narcotics are prescribed, members shall notify their supervisor prior to reporting for duty under the influence of such medication.
- (u) Members shall not store, or bring into any law enforcement facility or vehicle, controlled substances, narcotics, or hallucinogens, except when such materials are held as evidence, seized property, or found property, and are either in the custody of, or en route to, the Evidence Locker or Laboratory. This does not apply to member's possession of any drug prescribed for that member.
- (v) Members shall not interfere with, or attempt to influence, the lawful business of any person.
- (w) Members shall not use their position to solicit any form of gift, gratuity or service for gain.

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- (x) Members shall not accept from any person, business, or organization, any gift, if it may reasonably be inferred that the person, business, or organization.
- (y) Members may not accept any form of reward for the performance of an official duty or function without the prior approval of the Sheriff.
- (z) Members shall not publicly criticize or ridicule the County, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or its personnel.
- (aa) Members shall not convert to their own use; manufacture; conceal; destroy; remove; tamper with; or withhold any property or evidence; in connection with an investigation or other police action; and shall not steal any County property; or convert to their own use; except in accordance with established Sandoval County Sheriff's Office procedures and/or directives.
- (ab) Members shall utilize Sandoval County Sheriff's Office equipment, including vehicles, only for its intended purpose in accordance with all laws and Sandoval County Sheriff's Office procedures and/or directives and shall not abuse, damage, or through negligence lose Sandoval County Sheriff's Office equipment, or convert any County property to their own use.

320.5.10 SAFETY

- (a) Failure to observe or violating office safety standards or safe working practices.
- (b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver's license, first aid).
- (c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.
- (d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling including loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off-duty.
- (e) Carrying, while on the premises of the work site, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member's appointing authority.
- (f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.
- (g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic accident.
- (h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

320.5.11 INTOXICANTS

- (a) Reporting for work or being at work while intoxicated or when the member's ability to perform assigned duties is impaired due to the use of alcohol, medication, or drugs, whether legal, prescribed, or illegal.
- (b) Possession or use of alcohol at any work site or while on-duty, except as authorized in the performance of an official assignment. A member who is authorized to consume alcohol is not permitted to do so to such a degree that it may impair on-duty performance.

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- (c) Unauthorized possession, use of, or attempting to bring a controlled substance, illegal drug, or non-prescribed medication to any work site.

320.5.12 SUPERVISOR COACHING & DISCIPLINE

a. Supervisors are responsible for training, coaching and supervising their subordinates, ensuring that they are properly trained and equipped to perform their duties effectively.

b. A supervisor's responsibility to discipline includes maintaining order, enforcing department rules, and recommending disciplinary actions for subordinate members. They are also responsible for ensuring compliance with departmental regulations and addressing complaints from subordinates.

c. Supervisors are expected to address complaints from subordinates, resolve conflicts ensuring a positive work environment, address poor behavior on the job to include unbecoming conduct both on or off duty.

d. Instead of relying solely on disciplinary measures when addressing performance or behavior issues, focusing on coaching and training can lead to more sustainable and positive outcomes. Coaching emphasizes problem-solving and growth, while discipline often focuses on addressing issues that fall below expectations.

e. The Sheriff's Office and its supervisors must also be fair and consistent when administering disciplinary action. When determining when to take action and what consequences to administer, supervisors should consider the nature of the violation, the members disciplinary history, and their experience.

f. Actions taken should be to correct the behavior, and can range from verbal warnings to termination.

g. Aggravating Factors – Conditions or events related to the violation that increase the seriousness of the violation and may increase the degree of penalty as specified in the Matrix below. Examples of aggravating factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The members prior disciplinary history
2. The members prior negative work history, including non-disciplinary corrective action
3. The members rank
4. The violation was committed willfully or for personal gain
5. The members efforts to conceal the violation, or to be untruthful or dishonest
6. The members failure to cooperate with the investigation into the alleged misconduct
7. The violation was retaliatory in nature
8. The violation or behavior was motivated by bias against a member or group of a protected class under law.
9. The members expressed unwillingness to comply with policy, tactics, or performance standards

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10. The impact of the violation on the community or the department's ability to carry out its mission
11. The degree to which the violation caused or could have caused the loss of life or injury, and
12. The degree to which the violation caused loss or damage to public or private property.

h. Note: Some aggravating factors may in themselves constitute additional violations of policy associated with separate, higher, ranges of discipline. For example, "efforts to conceal" even a minor violation may themselves constitute separate ethics/honesty violations subject to a higher range of discipline (e.g., lying or destroying/falsifying evidence to conceal a minor violation).

i. Mitigating Factors – Conditions or events that relate to the violation, but do not excuse or justify the violation, that are considered in deciding the degree of penalty. Examples of mitigating factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The members actions are attributable to selfless concern for the well-being of others
2. The members lack of disciplinary history
3. The members complimentary work history
4. The members prior positive work history
5. The violation was the inadvertent result of reasonable, otherwise compliant performance
6. The members prompt acceptance of responsibility for the conduct and willingness to be held accountable
7. The members commission of the violation at the direction of a superior (who might also be subject to separate discipline)
8. Unusually serious workplace tensions / stressors, and
9. The violation is attributable to limitations beyond the control of the officer that are caused by legally protected physical or mental disabilities and/or conditions.
10. Additional Corrective Measures – a member may be referred to counseling, an employee assistance program, and/or remedial training.

j. Range of Discipline will follow the Sandoval County Personnel Rules and Regulations:

1. Documented Warning
2. Reprimand
3. Suspension
4. Involuntary Demotion
5. Termination

k. Rank & Responsibility

1. Sergeant:

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- (a) Oversee and guide their subordinates, and are responsibilities for relaying orders and instruction's to subordinates.
- (b) Sergeants provide continuous counseling to the members under their command to keep them informed of their errors, professional weaknesses/strengths, departmental directives, and goals.
- (c) When necessary, sergeants initiate disciplinary action for violations of rules or policies, following the established procedures.
- (d) Sergeants should report any serious infractions or incidents to superiors for further action to include any violation that constitutes disciplinary action of a written reprimand or above, or the recommendation for a corrective action plan.

2. Lieutenant:

- (a) Oversee and guide their subordinates, and are responsibilities for relaying orders and instruction's to subordinates.
- (b) Lieutenants provide continuous counseling to the members under their command [typically Sergeants, specialized members and civilian members] to keep them informed of their errors, professional weaknesses/strengths, departmental directives, and goals.
- (c) When necessary, Lieutenants initiate disciplinary action for violations of rules or policies, following the established procedures.
- (d) Lieutenants should consult the Sheriff, Undersheriff or Chief Deputy regarding any serious infractions or incidents that constitutes disciplinary action of a written reprimand or above, or the recommendation for a corrective action plan.

3. Undersheriff and Chief Deputy should consult with the Sheriff regarding any serious infractions that may result in suspension without pay, corrective action or performance plans, demotion, discharge, or revocation of privileges such as loss of take-home vehicle, etc.

I. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORD

The Professional Standards Unit in conjunction with the office of the Sheriff controls access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. All personnel records security, retention and purging will follow Personnel Records Policy 1013.

Information Technology Use

321.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the proper use of office information technology resources, including computers, electronic devices, hardware, software, and systems.

321.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Computer system - All computers (on-site and portable), electronic devices, hardware, software, and resources owned, leased, rented, or licensed by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that are provided for official use by its members. This includes all access to, and use of, internet service providers (ISP) or other service providers provided by or through the Office or office funding.

Hardware - Includes but is not limited to computers, computer terminals, network equipment, electronic devices, telephones (including cellular and satellite), pagers, modems, or any other tangible computer device generally understood to comprise hardware.

Software - Includes but is not limited to all computer programs, systems, and applications, including shareware. This does not include files created by the individual user.

Temporary file, permanent file, or file - Any electronic document, information, or data residing or located, in whole or in part, on the system, including but not limited to spreadsheets, calendar entries, appointments, tasks, notes, letters, reports, messages, photographs, or videos.

321.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that members shall use information technology resources, including computers, software, and systems, that are issued or maintained by the Office in a professional manner and in accordance with this policy.

321.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published, shared, transmitted, or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any office computer system.

The Office reserves the right to access, audit, and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Office, including the office email system, computer network, and/or any information placed into storage on any office system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or web-browsing history made at any office computer or over any office network. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through office computers, electronic devices, or networks.

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321.4 RESTRICTED USE

Members shall not access computers, devices, software, or systems for which they have not received prior authorization or the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of computers, devices, software, or systems by another member to their supervisors or Shift Supervisors.

Members shall not use another person's access passwords, logon information, and other individual security data, protocols, and procedures unless directed to do so by a supervisor.

321.4.1 SOFTWARE

Members shall not copy or duplicate any copyrighted or licensed software except for a single copy for backup purposes, in accordance with the software company's copyright and license agreement.

To reduce the risk of a computer virus or malicious software, members shall not install any unlicensed or unauthorized software on any office computer. Members shall not install personal copies of any software on any office computer.

When related to criminal investigations, software program files may be downloaded only with the approval of the information systems technology (IT) staff and with the authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

No member shall knowingly make, acquire, or use unauthorized copies of computer software that is not licensed to the Office while on office premises, computer systems, or electronic devices. Such unauthorized use of software exposes the Office and involved members to severe civil and criminal penalties.

Introduction of software by members should only occur as a part of the automated maintenance or update process of office- or County-approved or installed programs by the original manufacturer, producer, or developer of the software. Any other introduction of software requires prior authorization from IT staff and a full scan for malicious attachments.

321.4.2 HARDWARE

Access to technology resources provided by or through the Office shall be strictly limited to office-related activities. Data stored on or available through office computer systems shall only be accessed by authorized members who are engaged in an active investigation or assisting in an active investigation, or who otherwise have a legitimate law enforcement or office-related purpose to access such data. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by a supervisor.

321.4.3 INTERNET USE

Internet access provided by or through the Office shall be strictly limited to office-related activities. Internet sites containing information that is not appropriate or applicable to office use and that shall not be intentionally accessed include but are not limited to adult forums, pornography, gambling, chat rooms, and similar or related internet sites. Certain exceptions may be permitted with the express approval of a supervisor as a function of a member's assignment.

Downloaded information from the internet shall be limited to messages, mail, and data files.

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321.4.4 OFF-DUTY USE

Members shall only use technology resources provided by the Office while on-duty or in conjunction with specific on-call assignments unless specifically authorized by a supervisor. This includes the use of telephones, cell phones, texting, email, or any other off-the-clock work-related activities. This also applies to personally owned devices that are used to access office resources.

Refer to the Personal Communication Devices Policy for guidelines regarding off-duty use of personally owned technology.

321.5 PROTECTION OF SYSTEMS AND FILES

All members have a duty to protect the computer system and related systems and devices from physical and environmental damage and are responsible for the correct use, operation, care, and maintenance of the computer system.

Members shall ensure office computers and access terminals are not viewable by persons who are not authorized users. Computers and terminals should be secured, users logged off, and password protections enabled whenever the user is not present. Access passwords, logon information, and other individual security data, protocols, and procedures are confidential information and are not to be shared. Password length, format, structure, and content shall meet the prescribed standards required by the computer system or as directed by a supervisor and shall be changed at intervals as directed by IT staff or a supervisor.

It is prohibited for a member to allow an unauthorized user to access the computer system at any time or for any reason. Members shall promptly report any unauthorized access to the computer system or suspected intrusion from outside sources (including the internet) to a supervisor.

321.6 INSPECTION AND REVIEW

A supervisor or the authorized designee has the express authority to inspect or review the computer system, all temporary or permanent files, related electronic systems, or devices, and any contents thereof, whether such inspection or review is in the ordinary course of their supervisory duties or based on cause.

Reasons for inspection or review may include but are not limited to computer system malfunctions, problems, or general computer system failure, a lawsuit against the Office involving one of its members or a member's duties, an alleged or suspected violation of any office policy, a request for disclosure of data, or a need to perform or provide a service.

The IT staff may extract, download, or otherwise obtain any and all temporary or permanent files residing or located in or on the office computer system when requested by a supervisor or during the course of regular duties that require such information.

Office Use of Social Media

322.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that any use of social media on behalf of the Office is consistent with the office mission.

This policy does not address all aspects of social media use. Specifically, it does not address:

- Personal use of social media by office members (see the Speech, Expression, and Social Networking Policy).
- Use of social media in personnel processes (see the Recruitment and Selection Policy).
- Use of social media as part of a criminal investigation, other than disseminating information to the public on behalf of this office (see the Investigation and Prosecution Policy).

322.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Social media - Any of a wide array of internet-based tools and platforms that allow for the sharing of information, such as the office website or social networking services.

322.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will use social media as a method of effectively informing the public about office services, issues, investigations, recruitment, and other relevant events.

Office members shall ensure that the use or access of social media is done in a manner that protects the constitutional rights of all people.

322.3 AUTHORIZED USERS

Only members authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee may utilize social media on behalf of the Office. Authorized members shall use only office-approved equipment during the normal course of duties to post and monitor office-related social media, unless they are specifically authorized to do otherwise by their supervisors.

The Sheriff may develop specific guidelines identifying the type of content that may be posted. Any content that does not strictly conform to the guidelines should be approved by a supervisor prior to posting.

Requests to post information over office social media by members who are not authorized to post should be made through the member's chain of command.

322.4 AUTHORIZED CONTENT

Only content that is appropriate for public release, that supports the office mission, and that conforms to all office policies regarding the release of information may be posted.

Examples of appropriate content include:

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- (a) Announcements.
- (b) Tips and information related to crime prevention.
- (c) Investigative requests for information.
- (d) Requests that ask the community to engage in projects that are relevant to the office mission.
- (e) Real-time safety information that is related to in-progress crimes, geographical warnings, or disaster information.
- (f) Traffic information.
- (g) Media releases.
- (h) Recruitment of personnel.

322.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE

In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy, and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Public Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

322.5 PROHIBITED CONTENT

Content that is prohibited from posting includes but is not limited to:

- (a) Content that is abusive, discriminatory, inflammatory, or sexually explicit.
- (b) Any information that violates individual rights, including confidentiality and/or privacy rights and those provided under state, federal, or local laws.
- (c) Any information that could compromise an ongoing investigation.
- (d) Any information that could tend to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or its members.
- (e) Any information that could compromise the safety and security of office operations, members of the Office, victims, suspects, or the public.
- (f) Any content posted for personal use.
- (g) Any content that has not been properly authorized by this policy or a supervisor.

Any member who becomes aware of content on this office's social media site that the member believes is unauthorized or inappropriate should promptly report such content to a supervisor. The supervisor will ensure its removal from public view and investigate the cause of the entry.

322.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED

Office social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

The Office may provide a method for members of the public to contact office members directly.

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322.6 MONITORING CONTENT

The Sheriff will appoint a supervisor to review, at least annually, the use of office social media and report back on, at a minimum, the resources being used, the effectiveness of the content, any unauthorized or inappropriate content, and the resolution of any issues.

322.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Professional Standards Lieutenant should work with the Records Manager to establish a method of ensuring that public records generated in the process of social media use are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

322.8 TRAINING

Authorized members should receive training through County Risk or SCSO Training that, at a minimum, addresses legal issues concerning the appropriate use of social media sites, as well as privacy, civil rights, and dissemination and retention of information posted on office sites.

Report Preparation

323.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to those members of the Office who complete investigations and reports as a part of their duties.

323.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that members shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. Reports shall document sufficient information to refresh the member's memory and shall provide enough detail for follow-up investigation and successful prosecution.

323.3 EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING

Incomplete reports, unorganized reports, or reports that are delayed without supervisory approval are not acceptable. Reports shall be processed according to established priorities or to a special priority made necessary under exceptional circumstances.

323.4 REPORT PREPARATION

Reports should be sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission and approval. It is the responsibility of the member to complete and submit all reports taken during the shift before going off-duty unless permission to hold the report has been approved by a supervisor. Generally, reports requiring prompt follow-up action on active leads or arrest reports where the suspect remains in custody should not be held.

All reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the persons involved; all pertinent information seen, heard, or assimilated by any other sense; and any actions taken. Members shall not suppress, conceal, or distort the facts of any reported incident, nor shall any member make a false report orally or in writing. Generally, the reporting member's opinions should not be included in reports unless specifically identified as such.

323.4.1 COMPUTER RECORDS SYSTEM / REPORTS

The Sheriff's Office computer records system is an access controlled network and databases that is encrypted and requires authentication including employee verifications, username and passwords verifying identity before allowing access.

The Sheriff's Office computer records system is compatible with the New Mexico Department of Public Safety criminal records system for uniformed crime reports.

The Sheriff's Office computer records system automatically flags juvenile arrests in the system.

The Sheriff's Office computer records system maintains a master name, address, and other information that can be searched, cross referenced.

The Sheriff's Office records management program assigns a unique number (incident or case number) to each incident. *Note; A unique arrest or booking number is issued by SCDC at the time of booking.*

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The Sheriff's Office records management system is capable of generating criminal history file to include custodial arrests.

Deputies have 24-hour access to the Sheriff's Office records system and are required to complete an appropriate report or reports by the end of shift to include but not limited to:

- (a) Offense Report, typically completed by the initial responding deputy.
- (b) Informational reports, typically a written report that does not result in a criminal investigation such as a property dispute.
- (c) Supplemental reports, typically to supplement a report after the initial has been completed or completed by an assisting deputy at a scene.
- (d) Traffic Report
- (e) Arrest Report
- (f) Protective Custody
- (g) Animal Bite Report
- (h) Towed Vehicle Report
- (i) Roadway Hazard Report

County, state, and federal agency forms may be block printed unless the requirement for typing is apparent. Supervisors may require block printing or typing of reports of any nature for office consistency.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not legible, the submitting member will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report.

323.5 REQUIRED REPORTING

In all of the following situations, members shall complete reports using the appropriate office-approved forms and reporting methods, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Members may complete reports regarding criminal and non-criminal cases initiated by law enforcement employees to include incident of arrests, citations and non-traffic summonses. Individuals from the public may provide information in any form, including in writing, by email, social media, in person, or by telephone, that may be deemed necessary or appropriate to complete a report. The reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. A member may complete a report if they deem it necessary or as directed by a supervisor.

323.5.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

When a member responds to a call for service, or as a result of self-initiated activity becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the member shall document the incident regardless of whether a victim desires prosecution.

Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

- (a) All arrests, non traffic citations and summonses issued.

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- (b) All felony crimes.
- (c) Non-felony criminal incidents involving threats or stalking behavior.
- (d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:
 - 1. Use of Force Policy.
 - 2. Domestic Abuse Policy.
 - 3. Child Abuse Policy.
 - 4. Adult Abuse Policy.
 - 5. Hate Crimes Policy.
 - 6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.
- (e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report.

Misdemeanor crimes where the victim does not desire a report shall be documented using the office-approved alternative reporting method (e.g., a dispatch log).

323.5.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Non-criminal activity to be documented includes:

- (a) Any found property or found evidence.
- (b) All protective custody and welfare detentions.
- (c) Any time a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Policy).
- (d) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy.
- (e) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk.
- (f) Any use of force by members of this office against any person (see the Use of Force Policy).
- (g) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy).
- (h) Any time a member points a firearm at any person.
- (i) Any traffic accidents above the minimum reporting level (see the Traffic Accidents Policy).
- (j) Whenever the member believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor.

323.5.3 MISCELLANEOUS INJURIES

Any injury that is reported to this office shall require a report when:

- (a) The injury is a result of drug overdose.
- (b) There is an attempted suicide.
- (c) The injury is major or serious, and potentially fatal.

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- (d) The circumstances surrounding the incident are suspicious in nature and it is desirable to document the event.

323.5.4 DEATHS

Death investigations require specific investigation methods, depending on the circumstances. They should be handled in accordance with the Death Investigation Policy. The handling member should notify and apprise a supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident to determine how to proceed. The following incidents shall be appropriately investigated and documented:

- (a) Unattended deaths (no physician or qualified hospice care during the period preceding death)
- (b) Sudden, accidental, or suspicious deaths
- (c) Suicides
- (d) Homicide or suspected homicide
- (e) Found dead bodies or body parts

323.5.5 COUNTY PERSONNEL OR PROPERTY

Incidents involving County personnel or property shall require a report when:

- (a) An injury occurs as the result of an act of a County employee or on County property.
- (b) There is damage to County property or equipment.

323.6 REVIEW AND CORRECTIONS

Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor should notify the member stating the reasons for rejection. Reports identified as having occurred in another jurisdiction or having a nexus with another jurisdiction should be reviewed and forwarded to the applicable agency if deemed appropriate, by the supervisor.

The original report should be returned to the reporting member for correction as soon as practicable. It shall be the responsibility of the originating member to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

323.6.1 CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS

Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Records Division for filing and distribution shall not be modified or altered except by way of a supplemental report.

Reviewed reports that have not yet been submitted to the Records Division may be corrected or modified by the authoring member only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

323.7 CID NOTIFICATION

It is the goal of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to investigate any and all crimes to the fullest extent possible which may include the necessity of the Patrol Division to contact and request

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Detective/Investigator assistance from the Criminal Investigation Division regardless of the date or time of day. This information will be noted on the members incident report.

a. Patrol Division shift supervisor, or their designee, shall contact the on-call Criminal Investigations Division Detective/Investigator, once the scene is secure, in every situation involving the following:

- (a) Homicide
- (b) Unattended death regardless of the manner
- (c) Felony level crime

b. Patrol Division shift supervisor, or their designee, shall utilize the Criminal Investigation Division On-Call Contact Roster which is provided to all Sheriff's Office personnel on an annual basis.

- (a) Based on the correlating event date with the On-Call Contact Roster, the Supervisor or their designee, shall place a phone call to the Primary On-Call Detective/Investigator.
- (a) Supervisor, or their designee, shall attempt to call the Primary On-Call Detective/Investigator three (3) times. If after fifteen (15) minutes, there has not been contact with the Primary On-Call Detective, the Supervisor, or their designee, shall then attempt the same procedure with the Secondary On-Call Detective/Investigator.
- (a) If the Supervisor, or their designee, is unable to make contact with the Primary or Secondary On-Call Detective/Investigator, they shall then contact Criminal Investigations Division Commander.

Media Relations

324.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the release of official office information to the media. It also addresses coordinating media access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities.

324.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to protect the privacy rights of individuals, while releasing non-confidential information to the media regarding topics of public concern. Information that has the potential to negatively affect investigations will not be released.

324.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Sheriff. In situations not warranting immediate notice to the Sheriff and in situations where the Sheriff has given prior approval, Commanders, Shift Supervisors, and designated Public Information Officers (PIOs) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

324.4 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION

To protect the safety and rights of office members and other persons, advance information about planned actions by law enforcement personnel, such as movement of persons in custody or the execution of an arrest or search warrant, should not be disclosed to the media, nor should media representatives be invited to be present at such actions except with the prior approval of the Sheriff.

Any exceptions to the above should only be considered for the furtherance of legitimate law enforcement purposes. Prior to approving any exception, the Sheriff will consider, at a minimum, whether the release of information or the presence of the media would unreasonably endanger any individual or prejudice the rights of any person or is otherwise prohibited by law.

324.5 MEDIA REQUESTS

Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement incident shall be referred to the PIO, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, members shall consider the following:

- (a) At no time shall any member of this office make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the PIO.
- (b) In situations involving multiple agencies or government departments, every reasonable effort should be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this office.
- (c) Under no circumstance should any member of this office make any comment to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this office without prior

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approval of the Sheriff. Under these circumstances the member should direct the media to the agency handling the incident.

324.6 ACCESS

Authorized media representatives shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities as required by law.

Access by the media is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The media representative shall produce valid media credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times while in areas otherwise closed to the public.
- (b) Media representatives should be prevented from interfering and may be removed for interfering with emergency operations and criminal investigations.
 - 1. Based upon available resources, reasonable effort should be made to provide a safe staging area for the media that is near the incident and that will not interfere with emergency or criminal investigation operations. All information released to the media should be coordinated through the PIO or other designated spokesperson.
- (c) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody should not be permitted without the approval of the Sheriff and the express written consent of the person in custody.
- (d) No member of this office who is under investigation shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved member.

324.6.1 CRITICAL OPERATIONS

A critical incident or tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the media should not be permitted within the inner perimeter of the incident, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Office members shall not jeopardize a critical incident or tactical operation in order to accommodate the media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the PIO.

324.6.2 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS

Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or member safety or significantly hamper incident operations, the field supervisor should consider requesting a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). All requests for a TFR should be routed through the Shift Supervisor. The TFR request should include specific information regarding the perimeter and altitude necessary for the incident and should be requested through the appropriate control tower. If the control tower is not known, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137).

324.7 CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED INFORMATION

It shall be the responsibility of the PIO to ensure that confidential or restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Personnel Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted prior to releasing any information.

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324.7.1 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The identities of deputies involved in shootings or other critical incidents may only be released to the media upon the consent of the involved deputy or upon a formal request filed.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in the information log (see the Information Log section in this policy), including the identity of deputies involved in shootings or other critical incidents, shall be referred to the PIO.

Requests should be reviewed and fulfilled by the Records Manager, or if unavailable, the Shift Supervisor or the authorized designee. Such requests will be processed in accordance with the provisions of Records Maintenance and Release Policy and public records laws (e.g., Inspection of Public Records Act).

324.8 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The Office may routinely release information to the media without receiving a specific request. This may include media releases regarding critical incidents, information of public concern, updates regarding significant incidents, or requests for public assistance in solving crimes or identifying suspects. This information may also be released through the office website or other electronic data sources.

324.8.1 INFORMATION LOG

The Office will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities. Log entries shall only contain information that is deemed public information and not restricted or confidential by this policy or applicable law. Upon request, the log entries shall be made available to media representatives through the Shift Supervisor.

The daily information log will generally include:

- (a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss, and names of individuals involved in crimes occurring within this jurisdiction, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation, or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles or certain victims).
- (b) The date, time, location, case number, name, birth date, and charges for each person arrested by this office, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation, or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles).
- (c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident.

Subpoenas and Court Appearances

325.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for office members who must appear in court. It will allow the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to cover any related work absences and keep the Office informed about relevant legal matters.

325.2 POLICY

Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

325.3 SUBPOENAS

Only office members authorized to receive a subpoena on behalf of this office or any of its members may do so.

A subpoena may be served upon a member in accordance with the applicable court rules and should be accompanied by the witness fees allowed by law (NMRA, Rule 1-045; NMRA, Rule 2-502; NMRA, Rule 3-502; NMRA, Rule 5-511; NMRA, Rule 6-606; NMRA, Rule 7-606; NMRA, Rule 8-602).

325.3.1 SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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 Attorney or the prosecutor shall notify their 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 Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.
- (e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

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

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

325.3.2 CIVIL SUBPOENA

The Office 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.

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

325.3.3 OFF-DUTY RELATED SUBPOENAS

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.

325.4 FAILURE TO APPEAR

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.

325.5 STANDBY

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

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

325.6 COURTROOM PROTOCOL

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 office uniform or business professional 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.

325.6.1 TESTIMONY

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.

325.6.2 EVIDENCE

When a member is directed by a subpoena to appear in court with evidence, 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.

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- (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 and Evidence Section Policy regarding checking out the evidence and transferring custody of the evidence to the prosecutor or the court, whichever is appropriate.

325.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES

When a member appears in court on their off-duty time, they will be compensated in accordance with the current collective bargaining agreement.

Reserve Deputies & Auxiliary Members

326.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office reserve deputies and special commissioned members to supplement and assist regular full-time sheriff's deputies in their duties.

326.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Reserve deputy - An unpaid commissioned person who is not certified as a police officer by the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy (NMLEA) (10.29.8.7 NMAC).

Auxiliary Member - Court Security, Deputy Cadet or any Sandoval County Sheriffs Member issued a Special Commission by the Sheriff.

This could also include a person who is certified by NMLEA when utilized in a reserve capacity.

This could also include a person who is certified out-of-state pending NMLEA Certification by Waiver.

326.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall ensure that reserve deputies, and auxiliary members are properly appointed, trained, and supervised and that they maintain the appropriate certifications and readiness to carry out their assigned duties.

326.3 RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall endeavor to recruit and appoint only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral, and professional standards set forth by this office.

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as regular sheriff's deputies before appointment.

326.3.1 APPOINTMENT

Applicants who are selected for appointment as reserve deputies or auxiliary member shall, on the recommendation of the Sheriff, be sworn in and take the Oath of Office in accordance with the Oath of Office Policy and as required for the position.

If a reserve deputy is removed for alleged misconduct, the reserve deputy will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear their name through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

326.4 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORMS

Reserve deputies will be issued Sandoval County Sheriff's Office uniforms, badges, and identification cards. The uniforms and badges shall be the same as those worn by regular full-time

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sheriff's deputies. The identification cards will be the standard Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards, with the exception that "Reserve" will be indicated on the cards.

326.5 AUTHORITY

Reserve deputies or auxiliary members have the Law Enforcement Authority of this Office under the terms outlined in the Notice of Appointment of their issued Commission and shall not exercise peace officer duties when off-duty.

326.6 PERSONNEL WORKING AS RESERVE DEPUTIES

Qualified regular office personnel, when authorized, may also serve as reserve deputies. However, this office shall not utilize the services of reserve deputies in such a way that it would violate employment laws or labor agreements (e.g., a detention deputy working as a reserve deputy for reduced or no pay). Therefore, the reserve coordinator should consult with the Human Resources Department prior to allowing regular office personnel to serve in a reserve deputy capacity (29 CFR 553.30).

326.7 COMPLIANCE

Reserve deputies shall be required to adhere to all office policies and procedures. A copy of the policies and procedures will be made available to each reserve deputy upon appointment. The reserve deputy shall become thoroughly familiar with these policies.

Whenever a rule, regulation, or guideline in this Policy Manual refers to a regular full-time sheriff's deputy, it shall also apply to a reserve deputy, unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

Reserve deputies are required by this office to meet office-approved training requirements. The Sandoval County Sheriffs Office requires all newly sworn deputies to obtain law enforcement certification successfully before any routine assignment in any capacity where the deputy is allowed to carry a weapon or to make an arrest, except as part of a formal field training program. The trainee shall complete all items required by NMAC 10.29.9.14 and shall complete additional training in high risk areas for a minimum of 80 hours prior to assignment in a law enforcement capacity to include:--

- firearms--
- search and seizure--
- use of force--
- officer safety--
- defensive tactics--
- driving (to include Safe Pursuit Act)

All reserve deputies are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the reserve coordinator.

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326.8 FIREARMS

Reserve deputies shall successfully complete office-authorized training in the use of firearms. Their appointments must be approved by the County prior to being allowed to carry a firearm or otherwise acting as reserve deputies on behalf of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

Reserve deputies will be required to provide personally own duty firearms as specified in the Firearms Policy. Any reserve deputy who is permitted to carry a firearm other than the assigned duty weapon or any optional firearm may do so only in compliance with the Firearms Policy.

Reserve deputies are required to maintain proficiency with firearms used in the course of their assignments. Reserve deputies shall comply with all training and qualification requirements set forth in the Firearms Policy.

326.8.1 CONCEALED FIREARMS

Reserve deputy and auxiliary members shall not carry a concealed firearm while in an off-duty capacity, other than to and from work, unless they possess a valid concealed weapon license.

An instance may arise where a reserve deputy or auxiliary member is assigned to a plainclothes detail for their assigned tour of duty. Under these circumstances, the reserve deputy or auxiliary member may be permitted to carry a weapon more suited to the assignment, but only with the knowledge and approval of the supervisor in charge of the detail.

Any reserve deputy or auxiliary member is permitted to carry a firearm other than the assigned duty weapon may do so only after verifying that the weapon conforms to office standards. The weapon shall comply with all the requirements set forth in the Firearms Policy.

Before being allowed to carry any optional firearm during an assigned tour of duty, the reserve deputy or auxiliary member shall demonstrate their proficiency with the weapon.

326.9 RESERVE COORDINATOR

The Sheriff shall delegate certain responsibilities to a reserve coordinator. The reserve coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Patrol Commander or the authorized designee.

The reserve coordinator may appoint a senior reserve deputy or other designee to assist in the coordination of reserve deputies and their activities.

The responsibilities of the coordinator or the authorized designee include but are not limited to:

- (a) Assigning reserve deputies.
- (b) Conducting reserve deputy meetings.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining a reserve deputy callout roster.
- (d) Maintaining and ensuring performance evaluations are completed.
- (e) Monitoring the field training progress of reserve deputies.
- (f) Monitoring individual reserve deputy performance.
- (g) Monitoring overall reserve deputy activities.

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- (h) Maintaining a liaison with other agency reserve coordinators.

326.10 FIELD TRAINING

All reserve deputies shall complete the same office-specified field training as regular full-time sheriff's deputies as described in the Field Training Policy.

326.11 SUPERVISION

Reserve deputies may perform the same duties as regular full-time deputies of this office provided they are under the direct or indirect supervision of a supervisor or deputy in charge. Reserve deputies shall never supervise a regular full-time deputy.

326.11.1 EVALUATIONS

While in training, reserve deputies should be continuously evaluated using standardized daily and weekly observation reports. The reserve deputy will be considered a trainee until they have satisfactorily completed training. Reserve deputies who have completed their field training should be evaluated annually using performance dimensions applicable to the duties and authorities granted to that reserve deputy.

326.11.2 INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

If a reserve deputy has a personnel complaint made against them or becomes involved in an internal investigation, the matter shall be investigated in compliance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

Outside Agency Assistance

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

327.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to promptly respond to requests for assistance by other law enforcement agencies, subject to available resources and consistent with the applicable laws and policies of this office.

327.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Shift 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.

When another law enforcement agency requests assistance from this office, the Shift Supervisor may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist. Members are reminded that their actions when rendering assistance must conform with applicable laws and be consistent with the policies of this office.

Deputies may respond to a request for emergency assistance; however, they shall notify a supervisor of their activity as soon as practicable.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by this office until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency.

When transportation assistance is rendered, a notation in CAD or a report shall be prepared and submitted by the handling member unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

327.3.1 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

If applicable, the Sheriff may enter into a mutual aid agreement for law enforcement with a public agency as defined in the Mutual Aid Act, provided those agreements are approved by the governor (NMSA § 29-8-1 et seq.).

327.3.2 INITIATED ACTIVITY

Any on-duty deputy who engages in law enforcement activities of any type that are not part of a mutual aid request and take place outside the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall notify their supervisor or the Shift Supervisor and Dispatch as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.

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Outside Agency Assistance

327.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

If assistance is needed from another 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.

327.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Incidents of outside assistance or law enforcement activities that are not documented in a crime report shall be documented in a general case report or as directed by the Shift Supervisor.

327.6 MANDATORY SHARING

Equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies should be documented and updated as necessary by the Professional Standards Commander or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

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

Copies of the documentation should be provided to Dispatch and the Shift Supervisor to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Training Coordinator should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.

Registered Offender Information

328.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines by which the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will address issues associated with certain offenders who are residing in the jurisdiction, and how the Office will disseminate information and respond to public inquiries for information about registered sex offenders.

328.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to identify and monitor registered offenders living within this jurisdiction and to take reasonable steps to address the risks those persons may pose.

328.3 REGISTRATION

The Investigation Division supervisor shall establish a process to reasonably accommodate registration of offenders. The process should rebut any allegation on the part of the offender that the registration process was too confusing, burdensome, or difficult for compliance. If it is reasonable to do so, an investigator assigned to related investigations should conduct the registration in order to best evaluate any threat the person may pose to the community. Those assigned to register offenders should receive appropriate training regarding the registration process.

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the New Mexico Department of Public Safety (DPS) in accordance with NMSA § 29-11A-5 within 10 working days.

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to register.

328.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION

The Office shall collect the following information from each registrant (NMSA § 29-11A-4):

- (a) Legal name and any other names or aliases that the offender is using or has used
- (b) Date of birth
- (c) Social Security number
- (d) Current physical and mailing address and the address of every place where the offender habitually lives
- (e) Place of employment
- (f) The sex offense for which the offender was convicted, and the date and place of the conviction
- (g) Names, email addresses, monikers, and other self-identifiers used on social networking sites, to be used only for law enforcement purposes

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- (h) Landline and cellular telephone numbers and any other telephone numbers primarily used by the offender
- (i) Professional licenses
- (j) License plate number or other identifier and the description of any vehicle owned or primarily operated by the offender, including aircraft and watercraft
- (k) Name and address of any school or institution of higher education that the offender is attending
- (l) Copies of the offender's passport and immigration documents
- (m) Physical description, including a description of any tattoos, scars, or other distinguishing features

The Office shall also take a (NMSA § 29-11A-4):

- Photograph of the offender.
- Complete set of the sex offender's fingerprints and a palm print.
- DNA sample for inclusion in the sex offender DNA identification system.

328.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS

The Investigation Division supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with their registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

- (a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an Internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.
- (b) Review of information on Offender Watch.
- (c) Contact with a registrant's parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the DPS.

The Investigation Division supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

328.5 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Members will not unilaterally make a public notification advising the community of a particular registrant's presence in the community. Members who identify a significant risk or other public safety issue associated with a registrant should promptly advise their supervisor. The supervisor should evaluate the request and forward the information to the Sheriff if warranted. A determination will be made by the Sheriff, with the assistance of legal counsel as necessary, whether such a public alert should be made.

Members of the public requesting information on registrants should be directed to Offender Watch or the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office's website.

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Registered Offender Information

The Records Manager shall release local registered offender information to residents in accordance with NMSA § 29-11A-5.1 and in compliance with an Inspection of Public Records Act request.

328.5.1 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

- (a) The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the offender registration laws.
- (b) The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.
- (c) Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.
- (d) The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.
- (e) Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution.

328.5.2 REQUIRED DISSEMINATION

If an offender is convicted of one of the sex offenses listed in NMSA § 29-11A-5.1, the Office shall, within seven days of receipt, forward the registration information, as applicable, to (NMSA § 29-11A-5.1):

- (a) The district attorney for the judicial district in which the offender lives.
- (b) The chief law enforcement officer for the municipality in which the offender lives.
- (c) Every licensed daycare center, elementary school, middle school, and high school within a one-mile radius of the offender's residence.

Major Incident Notification

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in determining when, how, and to whom notification of major incidents should be made.

329.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes that certain incidents should be brought to the attention of supervisors or other specified personnel of this office to facilitate the coordination of activities and ensure that inquiries from the media and the public may be properly addressed.

329.3 CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION

Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Sheriff, the affected supervisor, and the County. 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 deaths related to law enforcement activity
- Crimes of unusual violence or circumstances that may include hostages, barricaded persons, home invasions, armed robbery, or sexual assaults
- At-risk missing children or endangered missing adults
- In-custody deaths
- Aircraft, train, boat, or other transportation accidents with major damage and/or injury or death
- Traffic accidents with fatalities or severe injuries
- Death of a prominent Sandoval official
- Significant injury or death to a member of the Office, whether on- or off-duty
- Arrest of a member of the Office or prominent Sandoval official
- Equipment failures, utility failures, and incidents that may affect staffing or pose a threat to basic sheriff's services
- Any other incident that has attracted or is likely to attract significant media attention

329.4 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Shift Supervisor is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Shift 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 posted in Dispatch.

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Major Incident Notification

329.4.1 COMMAND STAFF NOTIFICATION

In the event an incident occurs as identified in the Criteria for Notification section above, the Sheriff shall be notified along with the affected supervisor and the Investigation Lieutenant if that division is affected.

329.4.2 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFICATION

If the incident requires that an investigator respond from home, the immediate supervisor of the appropriate detail shall be notified, who will then contact the appropriate investigator.

329.4.3 TRAFFIC SERVICES UNIT NOTIFICATION

In the event of a major injury or traffic fatality, the Traffic Services Unit supervisor shall be notified, who will then contact the appropriate investigator. The Traffic Services Unit supervisor will notify the Traffic Commander.

329.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

After members of the command staff have been notified, the Public Information Officer shall be called if it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.

Death Investigation

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where deputies initially respond to and investigate the circumstances of a deceased person.

Some causes of death may not be readily apparent, and some cases differ substantially from what they appear to be initially. The thoroughness of death investigations and use of appropriate resources and evidence gathering techniques is critical.

330.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to respond, document, and investigate incidents where a person is deceased. Investigations involving the death of a person, including those from natural causes, accidents, workplace incidents, suicide, and homicide, shall be initiated, conducted, and properly documented.

330.3 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS

Emergency medical services shall be called in all suspected death cases unless death is obvious (e.g., decapitated, decomposed).

A supervisor shall be notified as soon as possible to assist and provide appropriate personnel and resources. The on-scene supervisor should determine whether follow-up investigation is required and notify the Investigation Division Commander as necessary. The Shift Supervisor will make notification to command staff in accordance with the Major Incident Notification Policy.

330.3.1 REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

330.3.2 MEDICAL EXAMINER REQUEST

Deputies are not authorized to pronounce death unless they are also Medical Examiners, Deputy Medical Examiners, or appointed Medical Examiner investigators. The Medical Examiner shall be called in all sudden or unexpected deaths or deaths due to other than natural causes. State law requires that the Medical Examiner be notified in any of the following cases (excluding deaths that occur on Indian reservations and military installations) (7.3.2.10 NMAC):

- (a) Deaths that occurred suddenly and unexpectedly, (i.e., when the person has not been under medical care for significant heart, lung, or other disease).
- (b) Deaths suspected to be due to violence (i.e., suicidal, accidental, or homicidal injury, regardless of when or where the injury occurred).
- (c) Deaths suspected to be due to alcohol intoxication or the result of exposure to toxic agents.
- (d) Deaths of residents housed in county or state institutions, regardless of where death occurs.
- (e) Deaths of persons in the custody of law enforcement officers.

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- (f) Deaths in nursing homes or other private institutions without recent medical attendance.
- (g) Deaths that occur unexpectedly during, in association with, or as a result of diagnostic, therapeutic, surgical, or anesthetic procedures.
- (h) Deaths alleged to have been caused by an act of malpractice.
- (i) Deaths suspected to be involved with the decedent's occupation.
- (j) Deaths unattended by a physician.
- (k) Deaths due to neglect.
- (l) Any still birth of 20 or more weeks' gestation unattended by a physician.
- (m) Any death of an infant or child where the medical history has not established some pre-existing medical condition.
- (n) Deaths which are possibly directly or indirectly attributable to environmental exposure not otherwise specified.
- (o) Deaths suspected to be due to infectious or contagious disease wherein the diagnosis and extent of disease at the time are undetermined.
- (p) Deaths occurring under suspicious circumstances.
- (q) Any other death in which there is doubt as to whether or not it is a medical investigator's case.

330.3.3 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES

- (a) The Medical Examiner, their assistant, and authorized investigators are generally the only persons permitted to move, handle, or search a dead body (NMSA § 24-11-10).
- (b) A deputy, with the permission of the Medical Examiner, may make a reasonable search of an individual who it is reasonable to believe is dead, or near death, for the purpose of identification or for information identifying the individual as an anatomical donor. If a donor document is located, the Medical Examiner or their assistant shall be promptly notified.
- (c) The Medical Examiner, with the permission of the Office, may take property, objects, or articles found on the deceased or in the immediate vicinity of the deceased that may be necessary for conducting an investigation to determine the identity of the deceased or the cause or manner of death (7.3.2.11 NMAC).
- (d) Should exigent circumstances indicate to a deputy that a search of a known dead body is warranted prior to the arrival of the Medical Examiner or their assistant, the investigating deputy should first obtain verbal consent from the Medical Examiner or their assistant when practicable.
- (e) Whenever reasonably possible, a witness, preferably a relative to the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain nearby the scene and available to the deputy pending the arrival of the Medical Examiner or their assistant. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report.

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- (f) Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased by the Medical Examiner or their assistant, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report (7.3.2.11 NMAC).

330.3.4 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned deputy suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the deputy shall take steps to protect the scene. The Investigation Division shall be notified to determine the possible need for an investigator to respond to the scene.

If the on-scene supervisor, through consultation with the Shift Supervisor or Investigation Division supervisor, is unable to determine the manner of death, the investigation shall proceed as though it is a homicide.

The investigator assigned to investigate a homicide or death that occurred under suspicious circumstances may, with the approval of their supervisor, request the Medical Examiner to conduct physical examinations and tests, and to provide a report.

330.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODY

If the identity of a dead body cannot be established, the handling deputy will request from the Medical Examiner a unique identifying number for the body. The number shall be included in any report.

330.4.1 UNIDENTIFIED BODIES DATA ENTRY

All available identifying features of the unidentified body and a description of the clothing shall be entered into the New Mexico Department of Public Safety's Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse and the National Crime Information Center unidentified person file (NMSA § 29-15-7).

330.5 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When reasonably practicable, and if not handled by the Medical Examiner's Office, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the deputy assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification.

If a deceased person has been identified as a missing person, this office shall attempt to locate family members and inform them of the death and location of the deceased missing person's remains. All efforts to locate and notify family members shall be recorded in appropriate reports.

Private Person's Arrest

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for the handling and acceptance of a private person's arrest.

331.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to accept a private person's arrest only when legal and appropriate.

331.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSON

A private person may arrest another under the following circumstances:

- (a) The person being arrested has committed a breach of the peace in their presence.
- (b) They have an objectively reasonable belief based on personal knowledge that a felony has been or is being committed.
- (c) They have reasonable information that the person being arrested stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year (NMSA § 31-4-14).
- (d) They are a merchant and have probable cause to believe that the person has committed the crime of shoplifting (NMSA § 30-16-23).

331.4 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

A deputy confronted with a person claiming to have made a private person's arrest should determine whether such an arrest is lawful.

If the deputy determines that the private person's arrest is unlawful, the deputy should:

- (a) Take no action to further detain or restrain the arrested individual, unless there is independent justification for continuing a detention.
- (b) Advise the parties that the arrest will not be accepted but the circumstances will be documented in a report.
- (c) Document the incident, including the basis for refusing to accept custody of the individual.

Whenever a deputy determines that a private person's arrest is justified, the deputy may take the individual into custody and proceed in the same manner as with any other arrest.

331.5 PRIVATE PERSON'S ARREST FORM

The arresting person should be asked to complete and sign a sworn statement of prosecution. If the person fails or refuses to do so, a supervisor must be notified if the arrested individual is to be released, unless the deputy has a lawful reason, independent of the private person's arrest, to take the individual into custody and determines an arrest is appropriate.

Limited English Proficiency Services

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

332.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Authorized interpreter - A person who has been screened and authorized by the Office to act as an interpreter and/or translator for others.

Interpret or interpretation - The act of listening to a communication in one language (source language) and orally converting it to another language (target language), while retaining the same meaning.

Limited English proficiency (LEP) individual - Any individual whose primary language is not English and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. These individuals may be competent in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking, understanding) but still exhibit LEP for other purposes (e.g., reading, writing). Similarly, LEP designations are context-specific; an individual may possess sufficient English language skills to function in one setting but these skills may be insufficient in other situations.

Qualified bilingual member - A member of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, designated by the Office who has the ability to communicate fluently, directly, and accurately in both English and another language. Bilingual members may be fluent enough to communicate in a non-English language but may not be sufficiently fluent to interpret or translate from one language into another.

Translate or translation - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

332.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to reasonably ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to law enforcement services, programs, and activities, while not imposing undue burdens on its members.

The Office will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights, or programs based upon national origin or any other protected interest or right.

332.3 LEP COORDINATOR

The Sheriff shall delegate certain responsibilities to an LEP coordinator. The coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Patrol Commander or the authorized designee.

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

- (a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office's LEP services to LEP individuals.

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- (b) Developing procedures that will enable members to access LEP services, including telephonic interpreters, and ensuring the procedures are available to all members.
- (c) Ensuring that a list of all qualified bilingual members and authorized interpreters is maintained and available to each Shift Supervisor and Communications Supervisor. The list should include information regarding:
 - 1. Languages spoken.
 - 2. Contact information.
 - 3. Availability.
- (d) Ensuring signage stating that interpreters are available free of charge to LEP individuals is posted in appropriate areas and in the most commonly spoken languages.
- (e) Reviewing existing and newly developed documents to determine which are vital documents and should be translated, and into which languages the documents should be translated.
- (f) Annually assessing demographic data and other resources, including contracted language services utilization data and data from community-based organizations, to determine if there are additional documents or languages that are appropriate for translation.
- (g) Identifying standards and assessments to be used by this office to qualify individuals as qualified bilingual members or authorized interpreters.
- (h) Periodically reviewing efforts of this office in providing meaningful access to LEP individuals, and, as appropriate, developing reports, developing new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.
- (i) Receiving and responding to complaints regarding office LEP services.
- (j) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to office services, programs, and activities.

332.4 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS

Because there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Office will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of the following four factors, which are:

- (a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by office members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of this office or a particular geographic area.
- (b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with office members, programs, or services.

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- (c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information, or service provided.
- (d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

332.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members should never refuse service to an LEP individual who is requesting assistance, nor should they require an LEP individual to furnish an interpreter as a condition for receiving assistance. The Office will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services.

The Office will utilize all reasonably available tools, such as language identification cards, when attempting to determine an LEP individual's primary language.

LEP individuals may choose to accept office-provided LEP services at no cost or they may choose to provide their own.

Office-provided LEP services may include but are not limited to the assistance methods described in this policy.

332.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES

Vital documents or those that are frequently used should be translated into languages most likely to be encountered. The LEP coordinator will arrange to make these translated documents available to members and other appropriate individuals, as necessary.

332.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS

The Office may develop audio recordings of important or frequently requested information in a language most likely to be understood by those LEP individuals who are representative of the community being served.

332.8 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS

Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established office procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence, or conveying rights or responsibilities.

When a qualified bilingual member from this office is not available, personnel from other County departments who have been identified by the Office as having the requisite skills and competence may be requested.

332.9 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

Any person designated by the Office to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an

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understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the office case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the LEP coordinator that demonstrates their skills and abilities in the following areas:

- (a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.
- (b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this office and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.
- (c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.
- (d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

332.9.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

The Office may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this office or personnel from other County departments.
- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this office, and with whom the Office has a resource-sharing or other arrangement that they will interpret according to office guidelines.

332.9.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted in above), and have been approved by the Office to communicate with LEP individuals.

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

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While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

332.10 CONTACT AND REPORTING

Although all law enforcement contacts, services, and individual rights are important, this office will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.

Whenever any member of this office is required to complete a report or other documentation that involves a situation in which interpretation services were provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Office or some other identified source.

332.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will take reasonable steps and will work with the Human Resources Department to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

332.11.1 EMERGENCY CALLS TO 9-1-1

Office members will make every reasonable effort to promptly accommodate LEP individuals utilizing 9-1-1 lines. When a 9-1-1 call-taker receives a call and determines that the caller is an LEP individual, the call-taker shall quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate emergency response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known, and a qualified bilingual member is available in Dispatch, the call shall immediately be handled by the qualified bilingual member.

If a qualified bilingual member is not available or the call-taker is unable to identify the caller's language, the call-taker will contact the contracted telephone interpretation service and establish a three-way call between the call-taker, the LEP individual, and the interpreter.

Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

Although 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

332.12 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control, and other routine field contacts that may involve LEP individuals. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.

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Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation to determine the need and availability of language assistance to all involved LEP individuals and utilize the methods outlined in this policy to provide such assistance.

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 request consent to search if the deputy is unable to effectively communicate with an LEP individual.

If available, deputies should obtain the assistance of a qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter before placing an LEP individual under arrest.

332.13 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS

In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses, and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoenaed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, deputies should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized office member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
- Any other authorized interpreter

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual's bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors, or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

332.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Miscommunication during custodial interrogations may have a substantial impact on the evidence presented in a criminal prosecution. Only qualified bilingual members or, if none is available or appropriate, authorized interpreters shall be used during custodial interrogations. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by the qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter.

To ensure that translations during custodial interrogations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

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332.15 BOOKINGS

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that language barriers can create. 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 be obtained. Members should seek the assistance of a qualified bilingual member whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by an LEP individual.

332.16 COMPLAINTS

The Office shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this office are able to do so. The Office may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the LEP coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during a complaint investigation should not be members of this office.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

332.17 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach programs and other such services offered by this office are important to the ultimate success of more traditional law enforcement duties. This office will continue to work with community groups, local businesses, and neighborhoods to provide equal access to such programs and services.

332.18 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained, the Office will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access office-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

The Training Coordinator shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Coordinator shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

332.18.1 TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

All members on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete prescribed interpreter training. To complete interpreter training successfully, an interpreter must demonstrate proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language, demonstrate knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or phraseology, and

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understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

Members on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. This annual training should include language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

The Training Coordinator shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.

Chaplains

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office chaplains to provide counseling or emotional support to members of the Office, their families, and members of the public.

334.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall ensure that office chaplains are properly appointed, trained, and supervised to carry out their responsibilities without financial compensation.

334.3 ELIGIBILITY

Requirements for participation as a chaplain for the Office may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Being above reproach, temperate, prudent, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, free from addiction to alcohol or other drugs, and free from excessive debt.
- (b) Managing their household, family, and personal affairs well.
- (c) Having a good reputation in the community.
- (d) Successful completion of an appropriate-level background investigation.
- (e) A minimum of five years of successful counseling experience.
- (f) Possession of a valid driver's license.

The Sheriff may allow exceptions to these eligibility requirements based on organizational needs and the qualifications of the individual.

334.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND APPOINTMENT

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall endeavor to recruit and appoint only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral, and professional standards set forth by this office.

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as office personnel before appointment.

334.4.1 RECRUITMENT

Chaplains should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis consistent with office policy on equal opportunity and non-discriminatory employment. A primary qualification for participation in the application process should be an interest in and an ability to assist the Office in serving the public. Chaplain candidates are encouraged to participate in ride-alongs with office members before and during the selection process.

334.4.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

Chaplain candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to appointment as a chaplain:

- (a) Submit the appropriate written application.

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- (b) Include a recommendation from employers or volunteer programs.
- (c) Interview with the Sheriff or authorized designee and the chaplain coordinator.
- (d) Successfully complete an appropriate-level background investigation.
- (e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Sheriff.

Chaplains are volunteers and serve at the discretion of the Sheriff. Chaplains shall have no property interest in continued appointment. However, if a chaplain is removed for alleged misconduct, the chaplain will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear their name through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

334.5 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORMS

As representatives of the Office, chaplains are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Chaplains shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties. Uniforms and necessary safety equipment will be provided for each chaplain. Identification symbols worn by chaplains shall be different and distinct from those worn by deputies through the inclusion of "Chaplain" on the uniform. Chaplain uniforms shall not reflect any religious affiliation.

Chaplains will be issued Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards, with the exception that "Chaplain" will be indicated on the cards. Chaplains shall be required to return any issued uniforms or office property at the termination of service.

Chaplains shall conform to all uniform regulations and appearance standards of this office.

334.6 CHAPLAIN COORDINATOR

The Sheriff shall delegate certain responsibilities to a chaplain coordinator. The coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Sheriff's authorized designee.

The chaplain coordinator shall serve as the liaison between the chaplains and the Sheriff. The function of the coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective chaplain management within the Office, and to direct and assist efforts to jointly provide more productive chaplain services. Under the general direction of the Sheriff or the authorized designee, chaplains shall report to the chaplain coordinator and/or Shift Supervisor.

The chaplain coordinator may appoint a senior chaplain or other designee to assist in the coordination of chaplains and their activities.

The responsibilities of the coordinator or the authorized designee include but are not limited to:

- (a) Recruiting, selecting, and training qualified chaplains.
- (b) Conducting chaplain meetings.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining a chaplain callout roster.
- (d) Maintaining records for each chaplain.

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- (e) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of chaplains.
- (f) Maintaining a record of chaplain schedules and work hours.
- (g) Completing and disseminating, as appropriate, all necessary paperwork and information.
- (h) Planning periodic recognition events.
- (i) Maintaining a liaison with other agency chaplain coordinators.

An evaluation of the overall use of chaplains will be conducted on an annual basis by the coordinator.

334.7 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chaplains assist the Office, its members, and the community as needed. Assignments of chaplains will usually be to augment the Patrol Division, but chaplains may be assigned to other areas within the Office as needed. Chaplains should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, and abilities and the needs of the Office.

All chaplains will be assigned to duties by the chaplain coordinator or the authorized designee.

Chaplains may not proselytize or attempt to recruit members of the Office or the public into a religious affiliation while representing themselves as chaplains with this office. If there is any question as to the receiving person's intent, chaplains should verify that the person is desirous of spiritual counseling or guidance before engaging in such discussion.

Chaplains may not accept gratuities for any service, or any subsequent actions or follow-up contacts that were provided while functioning as a chaplain for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

334.7.1 COMPLIANCE

Chaplains are volunteer members of this office and, except as otherwise specified within this policy, are required to comply with the Volunteers Policy and other applicable policies.

334.7.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

- (a) Chaplains will be scheduled to be on-call for a period of seven consecutive days during each month, beginning on Monday and ending on the following Sunday.
- (b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Sandoval County Sheriff's Office personnel a minimum of eight hours per month.
- (c) At the end of each watch the chaplain will complete a chaplain shift report and submit it to the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with deputies during any shift and observe Sandoval County Sheriff's Office operations, provided the Shift Supervisor has been notified and has approved the activity.
- (e) Chaplains shall not be evaluators of members of the Office.
- (f) In responding to incidents, a chaplain shall never function as a deputy.

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- (g) When responding to in-progress calls for service, chaplains may be required to stand by in a secure area until the situation has been deemed safe.
- (h) Chaplains shall serve only within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office unless otherwise authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (i) Each chaplain shall have access to current office member rosters, addresses, telephone numbers, duty assignments, and other information that may assist in their duties. Such information will be considered confidential, and each chaplain will exercise appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized access to the data.

334.7.3 ASSISTING OFFICE MEMBERS

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to office members include but are not limited to:

- (a) Assisting in making notification to families of members who have been seriously injured or killed and, after notification, responding to the hospital or home of the member.
- (b) Visiting sick or injured members in the hospital or at home.
- (c) Attending and participating, when requested, in funerals of active or retired members.
- (d) Serving as a resource for members who are dealing with the public during significant incidents (e.g., accidental deaths, suicides, suicidal subjects, serious accidents, drug and alcohol abuse).
- (e) Providing counseling and support for members and their families.
- (f) Being alert to the needs of members and their families.

334.7.4 ASSISTING THE OFFICE

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to this office include but are not limited to:

- (a) Assisting members in defusing a conflict or incident, when requested.
- (b) Responding to any significant incident (e.g., natural and accidental deaths, suicides and attempted suicides, family disturbances) in which the Shift Supervisor or supervisor believes the chaplain could assist in accomplishing the mission of the Office.
- (c) Responding to all major disasters, such as natural disasters, bombings, and similar critical incidents.
- (d) Being on-call and, if possible, on-duty during major demonstrations or any public function that requires the presence of a large number of office members.
- (e) Attending office and academy graduations, ceremonies, and social events, and offering invocations and benedictions, as requested.
- (f) Participating in in-service training classes.
- (g) Training others to enhance the effectiveness of the Office.

334.7.5 ASSISTING THE COMMUNITY

The duties of a chaplain related to the community include but are not limited to:

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- (a) Fostering familiarity with the role of law enforcement in the community.
- (b) Providing an additional link between the community, other chaplain coordinators, and the Office.
- (c) Providing a liaison with various civic, business, and religious organizations.
- (d) Assisting the community when they request representatives or leaders of various denominations.
- (e) Assisting the community in any other function, as needed or requested.
- (f) Making referrals in cases where specialized attention is needed or in cases that are beyond the chaplain's ability to assist.

334.7.6 CHAPLAIN MEETINGS

All chaplains are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the chaplain coordinator.

334.8 PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS

No person who provides chaplain services to members of the Office may work or volunteer for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in any capacity other than that of chaplain.

Office chaplains shall be familiar with state evidentiary laws and rules pertaining to the limits of the clergy-penitent, psychotherapist-patient, and other potentially applicable privileges and shall inform members when it appears reasonably likely that the member is discussing matters that are not subject to privileged communications. In such cases, the chaplain should consider referring the member to a non-office counseling resource.

No chaplain shall provide counsel to or receive confidential communications from any Sandoval County Sheriff's Office member concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

334.9 TRAINING

The Office will establish a minimum number of training hours and standards for office chaplains. The training, as approved by the Lieutenant in charge, may include:

- Stress management.
- Death notifications.
- Symptoms of post-traumatic stress.
- Burnout for members of law enforcement and chaplains.
- Legal liability and confidentiality.
- Ethics.
- Responding to crisis situations.
- The law enforcement family.
- Substance abuse.

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- Deputy injury or death.
- Sensitivity and diversity.

Public Safety Video Surveillance System

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for the placement and monitoring of office public safety video surveillance, as well as the storage and release of the captured images.

This policy only applies to overt, marked public safety video surveillance systems operated by the Office. It does not apply to mobile audio/video systems, covert audio/video systems, or any other image-capturing devices used by the Office.

335.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office operates a public safety video surveillance system to complement its anti-crime strategy, to effectively allocate and deploy personnel, and to enhance public safety and security in public areas. Cameras may be placed in strategic locations throughout the County to detect and deter crime, to help safeguard against potential threats to the public, to help manage emergency response situations during natural and man-made disasters, and to assist County officials in providing services to the community.

Video surveillance in public areas will be conducted in a legal and ethical manner while recognizing and protecting constitutional standards of privacy.

335.3 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Only office-approved video surveillance equipment shall be utilized. Members authorized to monitor video surveillance equipment should only monitor public areas and public activities where no reasonable expectation of privacy exists. The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall approve all proposed locations for the use of video surveillance technology and should consult with and be guided by legal counsel as necessary in making such determinations.

335.3.1 PLACEMENT AND MONITORING

Camera placement will be guided by the underlying purpose or strategy associated with the overall video surveillance plan. As appropriate, the Sheriff should confer with other affected County divisions and designated community groups when evaluating camera placement. Environmental factors, including lighting, location of buildings, presence of vegetation, or other obstructions, should also be evaluated when determining placement.

Cameras shall only record video images and not sound. Recorded images may be used for a variety of purposes, including criminal investigations and monitoring of activity around high-value or high-threat areas. The public safety video surveillance system may be useful for the following purposes:

- (a) To prevent, deter, and identify criminal activity.
- (b) To target identified areas of gang and narcotics complaints or activity.
- (c) To respond to critical incidents.
- (d) To assist in identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting offenders.

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- (e) To document deputy and offender conduct during interactions to safeguard the rights of the public and deputies.
- (f) To augment resources in a cost-effective manner.
- (g) To monitor pedestrian and vehicle traffic activity.

Images from each camera should be recorded in a manner consistent with the underlying purpose of the particular camera. Images should be transmitted to monitors installed in the Shift Supervisor's office and Dispatch. When activity warranting further investigation is reported or detected at any camera location, the available information should be provided to responding deputies in a timely manner. The Shift Supervisor or trained Dispatch personnel are authorized to adjust the cameras to more effectively view a particular area for any legitimate public safety purpose.

The Sheriff may authorize video feeds from the public safety video surveillance system to be forwarded to a specified location for monitoring by other than sheriff's personnel, such as allied government agencies, road or traffic crews, or fire or emergency operations personnel.

Unauthorized recording, viewing, reproduction, dissemination, or retention of anything documented by public safety surveillance equipment is prohibited.

335.3.2 CAMERA MARKINGS

All public areas monitored by public safety surveillance equipment shall be marked in a conspicuous manner with appropriate signs to inform the public that the area is under sheriff's surveillance. Signs should be well lit, placed appropriately, and without obstruction to ensure visibility.

335.3.3 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER TECHNOLOGY

The Office may elect to integrate its public safety video surveillance system with other technology to enhance available information. Systems such as gunshot detection, incident mapping, crime analysis, license plate recognition, facial recognition, and other video-based analytical systems may be considered based upon availability and the nature of office strategy.

The Office should evaluate the availability and propriety of networking or otherwise collaborating with appropriate private sector entities and should evaluate whether the use of certain camera systems, such as pan-tilt-zoom systems, video enhancement, or other analytical technology, requires additional safeguards.

335.4 VIDEO SUPERVISION

Supervisors should monitor video surveillance access and usage to ensure members follow office policy and applicable laws. Supervisors should ensure such use and access is appropriately documented.

335.4.1 VIDEO LOG

A log should be maintained at all locations where video surveillance monitors are located. The log should be used to document all persons not assigned to the monitoring locations who have

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been given access to view or monitor images provided by the video surveillance cameras. The logs should, at a minimum, record the:

- (a) Date and time access was given.
- (b) Name and agency of the person being given access to the images.
- (c) Name of person authorizing access.
- (d) Identifiable portion of images viewed.

335.4.2 PROHIBITED ACTIVITY

Public safety video surveillance systems will not intentionally be used to invade the privacy of individuals or observe areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists.

Public safety video surveillance equipment shall not be used in an unequal or discriminatory manner and shall not target individuals or groups based solely on 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.

Video surveillance equipment shall not be used to harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.

335.5 STORAGE AND RETENTION OF MEDIA

All downloaded media shall be stored in a secure area with access restricted to authorized persons. A recording needed as evidence shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with established evidence procedures. All actions taken with respect to retention of media shall be appropriately documented.

The type of video surveillance technology employed and the manner in which recordings are used and stored will affect retention periods. The recordings should be stored and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule (1.21.2.1 NMAC et. seq.).

335.5.1 EVIDENTIARY INTEGRITY

All downloaded and retained media shall be treated in the same manner as other evidence. Media shall be accessed, maintained, stored, and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, digital masking of innocent or uninvolved individuals to preserve anonymity, authenticity certificates, and date and time stamping shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.

335.6 RELEASE OF VIDEO IMAGES

All recorded video images gathered by the public safety video surveillance equipment are for the official use of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

Requests for recorded video images from the public or the media shall be processed in the same manner as requests for office public records.

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Requests for recorded images from other law enforcement agencies shall be referred to the Sheriff's designee release in accordance with a specific and legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Recorded video images that are the subject of a court order or subpoena shall be processed in accordance with the established office subpoena process.

335.7 VIDEO SURVEILLANCE AUDIT

The Sheriff or the authorized designee will conduct an annual review of the public safety video surveillance system. The review should include an analysis of the cost, benefit, and effectiveness of the system, including any public safety issues that were effectively addressed or any significant prosecutions that resulted, and any systemic operational or administrative issues that were identified, including those related to training, discipline, or policy.

The results of each review shall be appropriately documented and maintained by the Sheriff or the authorized designee and other applicable advisory bodies. Any recommendations for training or policy should be promptly addressed.

335.8 TRAINING

All office members authorized to operate or access public safety video surveillance systems shall receive appropriate training. Training should include guidance on the use of cameras, interaction with dispatch and patrol operations, and a review regarding relevant policies and procedures, including this policy. Training should also address state and federal law related to the use of video surveillance equipment and privacy.

Child and Dependent Adult Safety

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that children and dependent adults are not left without appropriate care in the event their caregiver or guardian is arrested or otherwise prevented from providing care due to actions taken by members of this office.

This policy does not address the actions to be taken during the course of a child abuse or dependent adult investigation. These are covered in the Child Abuse and Adult Abuse policies.

336.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the stressful experience individuals may have when their parent or caregiver is arrested. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will endeavor to create a strong, cooperative relationship with local, state, and community-based social services to ensure an effective, collaborative response that addresses the needs of those affected, including call-out availability and follow-up responsibilities.

336.3 PROCEDURES DURING AN ARREST

When encountering an arrest or prolonged detention situation, deputies should make reasonable attempts to determine if the arrestee is responsible for children or dependent adults (NMSA § 31-1-8). In some cases this may be obvious, such as when children or dependent adults are present. However, deputies should inquire if the arrestee has caregiver responsibilities for any children or dependent adults who are without appropriate supervision. The following steps should be taken:

- (a) Inquire about and confirm the location of any children or dependent adults.
- (b) Look for evidence of children and dependent adults. Deputies should be mindful that some arrestees may conceal the fact that they have a dependent for fear the individual may be taken from them.
- (c) Consider inquiring of witnesses, neighbors, friends, and relatives of the arrestee as to whether the person is responsible for a child or dependent adult.

Whenever reasonably possible, deputies should consider reasonable alternatives to arresting a parent, guardian, or caregiver in the presence of their child or dependent adult.

Whenever it is safe to do so, deputies should allow the parent or caregiver to assure children or dependent adults that they will be provided care. If this is not safe or if the demeanor of the parent or caregiver suggests this conversation would be nonproductive, the deputy at the scene should explain the reason for the arrest in age-appropriate language and offer reassurance to the child or dependent adult that they will receive appropriate care.

336.3.1 AFTER AN ARREST

Whenever an arrest is made, the deputy should take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the arrestee's disclosed or discovered children or dependent adults.

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Deputies should allow the arrestee reasonable time to arrange for care of children and dependent adults. Temporary placement with family or friends may be appropriate. However, any decision should give priority to a care solution that is in the best interest of the child or dependent adult. In such cases the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) Allow the person reasonable time to arrange for the care of children and dependent adults with a responsible party, as appropriate.
 - 1. Deputies should consider allowing the person to use their cell phone to facilitate arrangements through access to contact phone numbers, and to lessen the likelihood of call screening by the recipients due to calls from unknown sources.
- (b) Unless there is evidence that it would not be in the dependent person's best interest (e.g., signs of abuse, drug use, unsafe environment), deputies should respect the parent or caregiver's judgment regarding arrangements for care. It is generally best if the child or dependent adult remains with relatives or family friends that they know and trust because familiarity with surroundings and consideration for comfort, emotional state, and safety are important.
 - 1. Except when a court order exists limiting contact, the deputy should attempt to locate and place children or dependent adults with the non-arrested parent, guardian, or caregiver.
- (c) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.
- (d) Notify Child Protective Services Division or the Adult Protective Services (APS) Aging and Long-Term Services Department, if appropriate.
- (e) Notify the field supervisor or Shift Supervisor of the disposition of children or dependent adults.

If children or dependent adults are at school or another known location outside the household at the time of arrest, the arresting deputy should attempt to contact the school or other known location and inform the principal or appropriate responsible adult of the caregiver's arrest and of the arrangements being made for the care of the arrestee's dependent. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

336.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS

During the booking process, the arrestee should be allowed to make telephone calls to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy.

If an arrestee is unable to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult through this process, or circumstances prevent them from making such arrangements (e.g., their behavior prevents reasonable accommodations for making necessary calls), a supervisor should be contacted to determine the appropriate steps to arrange for care. These steps may include additional telephone calls or contacting a local, county, or state services agency.

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336.3.3 REPORTING

- (a) For all arrests where children are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Sex
 - 3. Age
 - 4. Special needs (e.g., medical, mental health)
 - 5. How, where, and with whom or which agency the child was placed
 - 6. Identities and contact information for other potential caregivers
 - 7. Notifications made to other adults (e.g., schools, relatives)
- (b) For all arrests where dependent adults are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Sex
 - 3. Age
 - 4. Whether the person reasonably appears able to care for themself
 - 5. Disposition or placement information if they are unable to care for themself

336.3.4 SUPPORT AND COUNSELING REFERRAL

If, in the judgment of the handling deputies, the child or dependent adult would benefit from additional assistance, such as counseling services, contact with a victim advocate, or a crisis response telephone number, the appropriate referral information may be provided.

336.4 DEPENDENT WELFARE SERVICES

Whenever an arrestee is unwilling or incapable of arranging for the appropriate care of any child or dependent adult, the handling deputy should contact the appropriate welfare service or other office-approved social service agency to determine whether protective custody is appropriate.

Only when other reasonable options are exhausted should a child or dependent adult be transported to the sheriff's facility, transported in a marked law enforcement vehicle or taken into formal protective custody.

Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

336.5 TRAINING

The Training Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all members of this office who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive State mandated biennium approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian, or caregiver is arrested.

Service Animals

337.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary 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).

337.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Service animal - A dog that is trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of 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; NMSA § 28-11-2).

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); NMSA § 28-11-2).

337.2 POLICY

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

337.3 IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS

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.
- 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

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schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

337.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Service animals that are assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the general public is allowed. Office members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136; NMSA § 28-11-3).

337.4.1 INQUIRY

If it is apparent or if a member is aware 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 their disability nor should the person be asked to provide any license, certification, or identification card for the service animal.

337.4.2 CONTACT

Service animals are not pets. Office 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 (NMSA § 28-11-5).

337.4.3 REMOVAL

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, a deputy 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); NMSA § 28-11-3).

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 office are expected to provide all services that are reasonably available to an individual with a disability, with or without a service animal.

337.4.4 COMPLAINTS

When handling calls of a complaint regarding a service animal, members of this office should remain neutral and should be prepared to explain the ADA requirements concerning service animals to the concerned parties. Businesses are required to allow service animals to accompany

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their handlers into the same areas that other customers or members of the public are allowed (28 CFR 36.302; NMSA § 28-11-3).

Absent a violation of law independent of the ADA, deputies should take no enforcement action beyond keeping the peace. Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against as a result of a disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Volunteers

338.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office volunteers to supplement and assist office personnel in their duties. Trained volunteers are members who can augment office personnel and help complete various tasks.

338.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Volunteer - An individual who performs a service for the Office without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services rendered. This may include unpaid chaplains, unpaid reserve deputies, interns, persons providing administrative support, and youth involved in a law enforcement Explorer Post, among others.

338.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall ensure that volunteers are properly appointed, trained, and supervised to carry out specified tasks and duties in order to create an efficient office and improve services to the community.

338.3 ELIGIBILITY

Requirements for participation as a volunteer for the Office may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Residency in the County of Sandoval.
- (b) Being at least 18 years of age for all positions other than Explorer.
- (c) Being at least 14 years of age for Explorer.
- (d) Possession of a valid driver's license if the position requires vehicle operation.
- (e) Possession of liability insurance for any personally owned equipment, vehicles, or animals utilized during volunteer work.
- (f) No conviction of a felony, any crime of a sexual nature or against children, any crime related to assault or violence, any crime related to dishonesty, or any crime related to impersonating a law enforcement officer.
- (g) No conviction of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor crime within the past 10 years, excluding petty misdemeanor traffic offenses.
- (h) No mental illness or chemical dependency condition that may adversely affect the person's ability to serve in the position.
- (i) Ability to meet physical requirements reasonably appropriate to the assignment.
- (j) A personal background history and character suitable for a person representing the Office, as validated by a background investigation.

The Sheriff may allow exceptions to these eligibility requirements based on organizational needs and the qualifications of the individual.

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338.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND APPOINTMENT

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall endeavor to recruit and appoint only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral, and professional standards set forth by this office.

338.4.1 RECRUITMENT

Volunteers should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis consistent with office policy on equal opportunity, nondiscriminatory employment. A primary qualification for participation in the application process should be an interest in and an ability to assist the Office in serving the public.

Requests for volunteers should be submitted in writing by interested office members to the volunteer coordinator through the requester's immediate supervisor. A complete description of the volunteer's duties and a requested time frame should be included in the request. All office members should understand that the recruitment of volunteers is enhanced by creative and interesting assignments. The volunteer coordinator may withhold assignment of any volunteer until such time as the requester is prepared to make effective use of volunteer resources.

338.4.2 SELECTION

Volunteer candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to appointment as a volunteer:

- (a) Submit the appropriate written application.
- (b) Interview with the volunteer coordinator.
- (c) Successfully complete an appropriate-level background investigation.

338.4.3 APPOINTMENT

Service as a volunteer with the Office shall begin with an official notice of acceptance or appointment by the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Notice may only be given by an authorized representative of the Office, who will normally be the volunteer coordinator.

No volunteer should begin any assignment until they have been officially accepted for that position and have completed all required screening and paperwork. At the time of final acceptance, each volunteer should complete all required enrollment paperwork and will receive a copy of the position description and agreement of service with the Office.

All volunteers shall receive a copy of the volunteer orientation materials and shall be required to sign a volunteer agreement. Volunteers should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, and abilities and the needs of the Office.

Volunteers serve at the discretion of the Sheriff.

338.5 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORMS

As representatives of the Office, volunteers are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Volunteers shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties. Uniforms and necessary safety equipment will be provided for each volunteer. Identification

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symbols worn by volunteers shall be different and distinct from those worn by deputies or other members of this office through the inclusion of "Volunteer" on the uniform.

Volunteers will be issued Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification cards, except that "Volunteer" will be indicated on the cards.

338.6 PERSONNEL WORKING AS VOLUNTEERS

Qualified regular office personnel, when authorized, may also serve as volunteers. However, this office shall not utilize the services of volunteers in such a way that it would violate employment laws or collective bargaining agreements (e.g., a detention deputy participating as a volunteer for reduced or no pay). Therefore, the volunteer coordinator should consult with the Human Resources Department prior to allowing regular office personnel to serve in a volunteer capacity (29 CFR 553.30).

338.7 VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR

The volunteer coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Administration Commander or the authorized designee.

The function of the coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective volunteer management within the Office, and to direct and assist efforts to jointly provide more productive volunteer services. Under the general direction of the Sheriff or the authorized designee, volunteers shall report to the volunteer coordinator and/or Shift Supervisor.

The volunteer coordinator may appoint a senior volunteer or other designee to assist in the coordination of volunteers and their activities.

The responsibilities of the coordinator or the authorized designee include but are not limited to:

- (a) Recruiting, selecting, and training qualified volunteers.
- (b) Conducting volunteer meetings.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining a volunteer callout roster.
- (d) Maintaining records for each volunteer.
- (e) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of volunteers.
- (f) Maintaining a record of volunteer schedules and work hours.
- (g) Completing and disseminating, as appropriate, all necessary paperwork and information.
- (h) Planning periodic recognition events.
- (i) Maintaining a liaison with other community programs that use volunteers and assisting in community-wide efforts to recognize and promote volunteering.
- (j) Maintaining volunteer orientation and training materials and outlining expectations, policies, and responsibilities for all volunteers.

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An evaluation of the overall use of volunteers will be conducted on an annual basis by the coordinator.

338.8 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Volunteers assist office personnel as needed. Assignments of volunteers will usually be to augment the Patrol Division, but volunteers may be assigned to other areas within the Office as needed. Volunteers should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, and abilities and the needs of the Office.

All volunteers will be assigned to duties by the volunteer coordinator or the authorized designee.

338.8.1 COMPLIANCE

Volunteers shall be required to adhere to all office policies and procedures. A copy of the policies and procedures will be made available to each volunteer upon appointment. The volunteer shall become thoroughly familiar with these policies.

Whenever a rule, regulation, or guideline in this Policy Manual refers to regular office personnel, it shall also apply to a volunteer, unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

Volunteers are required by this office to meet office-approved training requirements as applicable to their assignments.

338.8.2 VOLUNTEER MEETINGS

All volunteers are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the volunteer coordinator.

338.9 TASK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

Task-specific training is intended to provide the required instruction and practice for volunteers to properly and safely perform their assigned duties. A volunteer's training should correspond to their assignment as determined by the volunteer coordinator.

Volunteers will be provided with an orientation program to acquaint them with the policies of the Office and law enforcement procedures applicable to their assignments.

Volunteers should receive position-specific training to ensure they have adequate knowledge and skills to complete the required tasks, and should receive ongoing training as deemed appropriate by their supervisors or the volunteer coordinator.

Training should reinforce to volunteers that they shall not intentionally represent themselves as, or by omission infer that they are, deputies or other full-time members of the Office. They shall always represent themselves as volunteers.

All volunteers shall comply with the rules of conduct and with all applicable orders and directives, either oral or written, issued by the Office.

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338.9.1 VOLUNTEER TRAINING MATERIALS

Each new volunteer will be issued volunteer training materials. The materials outline the subject matter and skills necessary to properly function as a volunteer with the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. The volunteer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter and proficient with the skills as set forth in the training materials.

338.10 SUPERVISION

Each volunteer must have a clearly identified supervisor who is responsible for direct management of that volunteer. This supervisor will be responsible for day-to-day management and guidance of the work of the volunteer and should be available to the volunteer for consultation and assistance.

Functional supervision of volunteers is the responsibility of the supervisor in charge of the volunteer's assigned duties. The following are some considerations that supervisors should keep in mind while supervising volunteers:

- (a) Take the time to introduce volunteers to members on all levels.
- (b) Ensure volunteers have work space and necessary office supplies.
- (c) Make sure the work is challenging. Do not hesitate to give volunteers an assignment or task that will utilize these valuable resources.

A volunteer may be assigned as a supervisor of other volunteers, provided that the supervising volunteer is under the direct supervision of an employee of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

338.10.1 EVALUATIONS

While in training, volunteers should be continuously evaluated using standardized daily and weekly observation reports. A volunteer will be considered a trainee until they have satisfactorily completed training. Volunteers who have completed their training should be evaluated annually using performance dimensions applicable to the duties and authorities granted to that volunteer.

338.10.2 FITNESS FOR DUTY

No volunteer shall report for work or be at work when their judgment or physical condition has been impaired due to illness or injury, or by the use of alcohol or drugs, whether legal or illegal.

Volunteers shall report to their supervisors any change in status that may affect their ability to fulfill their duties. This includes but is not limited to:

- (a) Driver's license.
- (b) Medical condition.
- (c) Arrests.
- (d) Criminal investigations.
- (e) All law enforcement contacts.

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338.11 INFORMATION ACCESS

With appropriate security clearance, a volunteer may have access to or be in the vicinity of criminal histories, investigative files, or information portals. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, the duties of the position, or office policy, all such information shall be considered confidential. Only that information specifically identified and approved by authorized members shall be released. Confidential information shall be given only to persons who have a need and a right to know, as determined by office policy and supervisory personnel.

A volunteer whose assignment requires the use of, or access to, confidential information will be required to have their fingerprints submitted to the New Mexico Department of Public Safety to obtain clearance. Volunteers working this type of assignment will receive training in data practices and be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement before being given an assignment with the Office. Subsequent unauthorized disclosure of any confidential information verbally, in writing, or by any other means by the volunteer is grounds for immediate dismissal and possible criminal prosecution.

Volunteers shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any article for publication, act as correspondents to newspapers or other periodicals, release or divulge any information concerning the activities of the Office, or maintain that they represent the Office in such matters without permission from the proper office personnel.

338.11.1 RADIO AND MOBILE DATA TERMINAL USAGE

Volunteers shall successfully complete state and federal database access training and radio procedures training prior to using sheriff's radios or Mobile Data Terminals and shall comply with all related provisions. The volunteer coordinator should ensure that radio and database access training is provided for volunteers whenever necessary.

338.12 EQUIPMENT

Any property or equipment issued by the Office shall be for official and authorized use only. Any property or equipment issued to a volunteer shall remain the property of the Office and shall be returned at the termination of service.

338.12.1 VEHICLE USE

Any volunteer who operates any vehicle while acting in the capacity of a volunteer shall receive training in safe driving and defensive driving. The specific training and course of study shall be determined by the volunteer coordinator.

Volunteers assigned to duties that require the use of a vehicle must first complete:

- (a) A driving safety briefing and office-approved driver safety course.
- (b) Verification that the volunteer possesses a valid driver's license.
- (c) Verification that the volunteer carries current vehicle insurance.

The coordinator should ensure that all volunteers receive safety briefing updates and license and insurance verification at least once a year.

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When operating office vehicles, volunteers shall obey all rules of the road, including safety belt requirements.

Volunteers should not operate a marked law enforcement vehicle unless there is a prominently placed sign indicating that the vehicle is out of service.

Volunteers are not authorized to operate office vehicles while using the vehicle's emergency equipment (e.g., emergency lights siren).

338.13 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES/TERMINATION

If a volunteer has a personnel complaint made against them or becomes involved in an internal investigation, the matter shall be investigated in compliance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

Volunteers are considered at-will and may be removed from service at the discretion of the Sheriff, with or without cause. Volunteers shall have no property interest in their continued appointments. However, if a volunteer is removed for alleged misconduct, the volunteer will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear their name through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Volunteers may resign from volunteer service with the Office at any time. It is requested that volunteers who intend to resign provide advance notice and a reason for their decision.

338.13.1 EXIT INTERVIEWS

The volunteer coordinator should conduct exit interviews, where possible. These interviews should ascertain why the volunteer is leaving the position and should solicit the volunteer's suggestions on improving the position. When appropriate, an exit interview should also include a discussion on the possibility of involvement in some other capacity with the Office.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

339.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

339.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

Funerary objects - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains. Funerary objects are either associated funerary objects or unassociated funerary objects.

Associated funerary objects are any funerary objects related to removed human remains, where the location of the human remains is known. This includes objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains, regardless of the physical location or existence of any related human remains.

Unassociated funerary objects are any other funerary objects that are identified by a preponderance of the evidence such as:

- Related to human remains but the remains were not removed, or the location of the remains is unknown.
- Related to specific individuals or families.
- Removed from specific burial sites with Native American cultural affiliation.
- Removed from an area where such burial sites are known to have existed, but the site no longer exists.

Native American human remains - Any physical part of the body of a Native American individual.

Objects of cultural patrimony - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and, therefore, cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

Sacred objects - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

339.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects,

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sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption, or complicated custody transfer processes.

339.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.5; NMSA § 18-6-11.2).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.5; NMSA § 18-6-11.2):

- Federal land - Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or U.S. Department of Agriculture
- State land - Appropriate New Mexico land management agency, Medical Examiner, and the state historic preservation officer
- Tribal land - Responsible Indian tribal official

339.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

If the location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.7).

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

340.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to provide guidelines for deputies of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

340.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that deputies generally should not initiate law enforcement action while off-duty. Deputies are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril and should first consider reporting and monitoring the activity. However, any deputy who becomes aware of an incident or circumstance that they reasonably believe poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death, or significant property damage or loss, may take reasonable action to minimize or eliminate the threat.

340.3 DECISION TO INTERVENE

There is no legal requirement for off-duty deputies to take law enforcement action. Deputies should consider waiting for on-duty uniformed peace officers to arrive instead of immediately intervening and, while waiting, gather as much accurate intelligence as possible. However, if a deputy decides to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable, and should take into consideration:

- (a) The potential to be misidentified by other peace officers.
- (b) The potential to be misidentified by members of the public, who may be armed or who may take action.
- (c) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and the possibility of multiple or hidden suspects.
- (d) Limited off-duty firearms capabilities and ammunition.
- (e) The inability to communicate with responding peace officers.
- (f) The lack of equipment, such as body armor, handcuffs, or control devices.
- (g) Unfamiliarity with the surroundings, including escape routes.
- (h) The potential for increased risk to bystanders by confronting a suspect or taking action.

340.3.1 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

If involvement is reasonably necessary, the deputy should attempt to call or have someone else call 9-1-1 to request immediate assistance. If possible, the dispatcher receiving the call should obtain a description of the off-duty deputy from the caller and broadcast that information to responding deputies.

Whenever practicable, the deputy should loudly and repeatedly identify themselves as a deputy with the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed when possible.

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Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

340.4 CONSIDERATIONS

When encountering a non-uniformed deputy in public, uniformed deputies should wait for acknowledgement by the non-uniformed deputy in case the non-uniformed deputy is working in an undercover capacity.

340.4.1 CIVILIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Civilian members should not become involved in any law enforcement action while off-duty except to notify the local law enforcement authority and remain at the scene, if safe and practicable.

340.4.2 INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Office members should refrain from handling incidents of personal interest (e.g., family or neighbor disputes) and should remain neutral. In such circumstances members should call the responsible agency to handle the matter.

340.5 REPORTING

If prior notification to the appropriate local law enforcement agency is not reasonably possible before taking action, the deputy shall notify the agency as soon as reasonably practicable. Deputies shall cooperate fully with the agency having jurisdiction by providing statements or reports as requested or as appropriate.

Deputies shall notify the Shift Supervisor regarding any law enforcement action taken while off-duty. The Shift Supervisor may send a supervisor to the location. The supervisor may request assistance from the Professional Standards Unit, if deemed appropriate.

The Shift Supervisor shall determine whether a crime report or an administrative report should be completed by the involved deputy.

Sheriff's Facility Security

341.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the safety and security of Office members within, and the physical security of, all Office facilities. The Civil Division's armed Law Enforcement Officers provide security for the La Plazuela Sandoval County Campus which includes the Sheriffs Office, EOC, County Building, Court House and other various buildings, however all members of the Sheriffs Office shall remain vigilant and aware of their surroundings and proactively identify and report any potential physical threats to Court Security Officers or Deputies.

341.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide physical security measures for all facilities under office control, to include the District Court Building. A Sandoval County Judicial Complex Emergency Response Plan will be updated yearly and will be utilized by members regarding emergency response and situations at the Judicial Complex.

341.3 PROCEDURE

Sheriff's Office members should be mindful of their responsibility to protect themselves from any potential physical threats and to protect the security of office facilities.

Members are responsible for ensuring that all office facilities remain secure from unauthorized access at all times. All sheriff's facility exterior doors should be equipped with self-closing and self-locking doors.

All exterior doors should be kept closed and locked at all times, unless there are secondary barriers or a member is present to prevent unauthorized access to controlled areas. All points of access to any sheriff's facility should be closed and locked any time no members are present. All exterior storage rooms, lockers, or other facilities should remain locked at all times unless directly observed by a office member.

Secure parking areas (i.e., fenced or gated) should be kept secured at all times unless directly observed by a office member.

Any criminal activity discovered should be immediately documented in a sheriff's report and reported through the chain of command to the Shift Supervisor. Any criminal activity that occurs and posed or poses a threat to office members should immediately be reported through the chain of command to a Command Staff member.

Sheriff's Office members should apply the following guidelines whenever practicable.

341.3.1 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

Public access to sheriff's facilities should only be during established business hours and only when sufficient staffing is available to monitor the movement of visitors and restrict access to areas containing confidential or sensitive materials or information. Any office facility allowing access to the public should have a designated reception area and some method of limiting public access to

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controlled areas. Care should be taken to ensure that information system devices are positioned in such a way as to prevent viewing from publicly accessible areas such as lobbies or reception areas.

341.3.2 FACILITY ACCESS CONTROL

A visitor control process, including a physical barrier, should be implemented at each sheriff's facility that allows public access. There may be varying degrees of access established, with different access and escort requirements. Visitor categories may include but are not limited to:

- Law enforcement.
- County administrators
- Lawyers and or Members of the Bar
- Contractors and/or vendors.
- Members of the public.

The control process should include a visitor's log. The log should record the date and time of access and departure, the name of the visitor and agency affiliation if applicable, purpose of the visit, and name of member visited, if applicable. The Civil Division supervisor or authorized designee should review visitor access records for accuracy and completeness prior to granting entry. Completed visitor logs should be retained for the period prescribed in the established records retention schedule.

All visitors entering controlled areas of any sheriff's facility that allows public access should be issued a visitor's badge or, if allowed, their own agency badge/ID card. The visitor badge or agency badge/ID card should be prominently displayed on the outermost layer of the visitor's clothing throughout the visitor's stay in the facility.

Visitor badges should be color coded to correspond to their access and escort permissions. Visitors requiring escort should be accompanied at all times while inside the controlled areas of the facility and monitored throughout the visit. Exceptions may be made with the express authorization of the Sheriff and confirmation that the visitor has had a security clearance that meets Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) requirements.

Members of the public should be prohibited from using photographic, electronic imaging, or recording equipment while inside the controlled areas of the facility, unless such use is necessary for the business purpose of the visit and then only with the approval of the Shift Supervisor.

341.3.3 BREACH OF SECURITY

Sheriff's Office members should adhere to the following guidelines regarding any breach in security at any office facility:

Any breach in security should be immediately addressed by a deputy and reported as soon as practicable through the chain of command to the Shift Supervisor.

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If warranted by conditions or circumstances, all on-duty office members should be notified of the incident and any recommended precautions as soon as practicable. Other members of the Office should be notified of the incident as soon as practicable, given the totality of the circumstances.

341.3.4 SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Office members should be vigilant about any suspicious activity occurring in or around office facilities and should report any such activity to a deputy, and through the chain of command to the Shift Supervisor.

Suspicious activity may include but is not limited to:

- Anyone loitering in the vicinity of the facility for an extended period of time.
- Unknown individuals photographing or taking images of the facility, of members of the office assigned to the facility, or of office vehicles.
- Unknown individuals who appear to be monitoring the activities taking place at the facility.
- Anyone attempting to gain access or requesting access to office facilities without proper authorization.
- Any abandoned packages or other items left on office grounds or adjacent to office facilities.
- Any unknown or abandoned vehicles left on office grounds or adjacent to the office facility.

341.3.5 THREATS AND HIGH-RISK EVENTS

Office members receiving a threat against office facilities should obtain as much information from the individual as reasonably possible. The member receiving the threat should ensure that the Shift Supervisor is immediately advised and informed of the details. The Shift Supervisor will direct and assign deputies as required for coordinating appropriate response activities. Any threat received will be documented on the appropriate report form.

Office members receiving information regarding high-risk events, high-risk trial, protesting etc, on or near County buildings, structures or property, which require heightened planning and mitigation strategies to minimize potential harm shall immediately notify a Court Security Supervisor. If deemed necessary, the Court Security Supervisor shall notify the Tactical Response Team Commander regarding a threat and risk assessment, security plan and the need for additional resources and manpower.

341.4 KEYS, ELECTRONIC ACCESS DEVICES & CAMPUS SECURITY EQUIPMENT

1. Keys and Electronic access devices.

- a. The control and accountability of facility keys and electronic access devices is a vital factor in maintaining a safe and secure environment for all members.
- b. All keys and access devices that are not issued to members shall be maintained in a locked key box in Dispatch or the Shift Supervisor's office. Any access to the contents of

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the locked key box should be documented on an access log and the records retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

c. Members shall not duplicate, mark, alter, or manufacture any key or access device without written authorization from a Commander.

2. Campus security equipment.

a. Members assigned to Campus/Court Security duties shall be aware and knowledgeable of security specific equipment and its storage.

b. Campus/Court Security specific equipment shall be stored in a state of readiness and inspected monthly by the Civil Division Supervisor.

341.4.1 MISSING KEYS OR ACCESS DEVICES

The loss of any building access card shall be immediately reported to the Fleet & Equipment Coordinator via phone, with an email to Brass & Deputies declaring the loss of the access card. The Fleet & Equipment Coordinator will deactivate the card and issue a temporary access card OR another card. In the event a MASTER KEY is missing an email to Brass & Deputies to include **Public Works Director** declaring the loss of the key will be sent ASAP. A follow up phone call will be made to the Public Works Director, ASAP.

341.4.2 ELECTRONIC ACCESS DEVICES

Proximity cards, key fobs, remote controls, or other devices may be issued to members to allow access to restricted or controlled areas of the facility. In the event of a lost or stolen device, a member shall notify their supervisor and the Fleet & Equipment Coordinator via phone, with an email to Brass & Deputies declaring the loss of the access card. The Fleet & Equipment Coordinator will deactivate the card and issue a temporary access card OR another card.

341.4.3 INVESTIGATIONS AND AUDITS

The Shift Supervisor shall initiate an investigation into the disappearance of any exterior access key or electronic access device and reexamine the procedures for access control. The Sheriff should be notified of the findings.

The contents of the locked key box should be periodically inventoried by the Shift Supervisor to ensure all keys and access devices are accounted for or present on the access log.

341.5 COURTHOUSE SALLYPORT, HOLDING CELLS & COURTROOMS

The Courthouse sally-port, office members shall ensure that only one of the doors is opened at any time for entry or exit purposes, except where the entry or exit of emergency personnel requires the operator to override the doors and allow for rapid entry or exit.

Courthouse holding cells and courtrooms will be inspected daily and Inspection log notated before occupation for contraband and structural integrity, any unsafe or inoperable doors or equipment shall be reported to the Court Security Supervisor.

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341.6 BUILDING EVACUATION PLAN

The Administration Commander should develop a general evacuation plan for all Sheriff's facilities to use in the event of any emergency requiring the evacuation of members, the public, and prisoners.

In the event of an emergency that requires evacuation of a Sheriff's facility, all members should follow established evacuation plans and posted exit strategies.

The posted exit strategies should include any special directions for disabled members.

Evacuation plans for persons who are in temporary custody at the facility should not be posted any place where they are visible to persons in custody.

Community Relations

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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:

- Hate Crimes Policy.
- Limited English Proficiency Services Policy.
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy.
- Chaplains Policy.
- Patrol Policy.
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.
- Crime Analysis

342.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to promote positive relationships between office members and the community by treating community members with dignity and respect and engaging them in public safety strategy development, crime prevention and relationship-building activities, and by making relevant policy and operations information available to the community in a transparent manner.

342.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Deputies should, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

- (a) Make casual and consensual contacts with community members to promote positive community relationships (see the Contacts and Temporary Detentions Policy).
- (b) Become reasonably familiar with the schools, businesses, and community groups in their assigned jurisdictional areas.
- (c) Work with community members and the office community relations coordinator to identify issues and solve problems related to community relations and public safety.
- (d) Conduct periodic foot patrols of their assigned areas to facilitate interaction with community members. Deputies carrying out foot patrols should notify an appropriate supervisor and Dispatch of their status (i.e., on foot patrol) and location before beginning and upon completion of the foot patrol. They should also periodically inform Dispatch of their location and status during the foot patrol.

342.4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR

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

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- (a) Obtaining office-approved training related to their responsibilities.
- (b) Responding to requests from office members and the community for assistance in identifying issues and solving problems related to community relations and public safety.
- (c) Maintaining liaison with community groups and organizations regarding concerns and identifying issues and solving problems related to community relations and public safety.
- (d) Targeting programs by crime type to include geographic area based on the analysis of collected local crime data in an effort to address the public safety needs of the community.
- (e) Organizing surveys to measure the condition of the office's relationship with the community to include evaluating the effectiveness of crime prevention programs.
- (f) Working with community groups, business crime prevention groups office members, and other community resources to:
 - (a) Identify and solve public safety problems to include specific crime trends (to include seasonal crime trends) effecting the community and business within the community.
 - (b) Organize programs and activities that help build positive relationships between office members and the community and provide community members with an improved understanding of office operations.
- (g) Working with the Patrol Commander to develop patrol deployment plans that allow deputies the time to participate in community engagement and problem-solving activities.
- (h) Recognizing office and community members for exceptional work or performance in community relations efforts.
- (i) Attending County council and other community meetings to obtain information on community relations needs.
- (j) Assisting with the office's response to events that may affect community relations, such as an incident where the conduct of a office member is called into public question.
- (k) Informing the Sheriff and others of developments and needs related to the furtherance of the office's community relations goals, as appropriate.

342.5 SURVEYS

The community relations coordinator should arrange for a survey of community members and office members to be conducted at least annually to assess the condition of the relationship between the Office and the community. Survey questions should be designed to evaluate perceptions of the following:

- (a) Overall performance of the Office
- (b) Overall competence of office members
- (c) Attitude and behavior of office members

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- (d) Level of community trust in the Office
- (e) Safety, security, or other concerns

A written summary of the compiled results of the survey should be provided to the Sheriff.

342.6 COMMUNITY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

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

- (a) Office-sponsored athletic programs (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, bowling).
- (b) Police-community get-togethers (e.g., cookouts, meals, charity events).
- (c) Youth leadership and life skills mentoring.
- (d) School resource deputy/Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.®) programs.
- (e) Neighborhood Watch and crime prevention programs.

342.7 INFORMATION SHARING

The community relations coordinator should work with the Public Information Officer to develop methods and procedures for the convenient sharing of information (e.g., major incident notifications, significant changes in office operations, comments, feedback, positive events) between the Office and community members. Examples of information-sharing methods include:

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

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

342.8 LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS EDUCATION

The community relations coordinator should develop methods to educate community members on general law enforcement operations so they may understand the work that deputies do to keep the community safe. Examples of educational methods include:

- (a) Development and distribution of informational cards/flyers.
- (b) Office website postings.
- (c) Presentations to driver education classes.
- (d) Instruction in schools.
- (e) Office ride-alongs (see the Ride-Alongs Policy).
- (f) Scenario/Simulation exercises with community member participation.
- (g) Youth internships at the Office.
- (h) Citizen academies.

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

342.9 SAFETY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Office 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.

Office 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 has not reached 18 years of age.

Community members are subject to a criminal history check before approval for participation in certain activities, such as citizen academies.

342.10 COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Sheriff should establish a committee of volunteers consisting of community members, community leaders, and other community stakeholders (e.g., representatives from schools, churches, businesses, social service organizations). The makeup of the committee should reflect the demographics of the community as much as practicable.

The committee should convene regularly to:

- (a) Provide a public forum for gathering information about public safety concerns in the community.
- (b) Work with the Office to develop strategies to solve public safety problems.
- (c) Generate plans for improving the relationship between the Office and the community.
- (d) Participate in community outreach to solicit input from community members, including youth from the community.

The Training Coordinator should arrange for initial and ongoing training for committee members on topics relevant to their responsibilities.

The Sheriff may include the committee in the evaluation and development of office policies and procedures and may ask them to review certain personnel complaints for the purpose of providing recommendations regarding supervisory, training, or other issues as appropriate.

342.10.1 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Sheriff and the community relations coordinator should work with the County Attorney as appropriate to ensure the committee complies with any legal requirements such as public notices, records maintenance, and any other associated obligations or procedures.

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342.11 TRANSPARENCY

The Office should periodically publish statistical data and analysis regarding the office's operations. The reports should not contain the names of deputies or suspects or case numbers. The community relations coordinator should work with the community advisory committee to identify information that may increase transparency regarding office operations.

342.12 TRAINING

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.
- (b) Cultural, racial, and ethnic diversity and relations.
- (c) Building community partnerships.
- (d) Community policing and problem-solving principles.
- (e) Enforcement 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.

Extreme Risk Firearm Protection Orders

343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for petitioning for and serving extreme risk firearm protection orders and accounting for firearms obtained pursuant to those orders.

343.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (NMSA § 40-17-2):

Extreme risk firearm protection order (ERFPO) - An order prohibiting a named person from possessing, controlling, purchasing, receiving, or attempting to possess, control, purchase, or receive any prohibited items.

Prohibited items - Firearms that are prohibited by an ERFPO.

343.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to petition for and serve extreme risk firearm protection orders in compliance with this policy and state law, and to properly account for prohibited items obtained by the Office pursuant to such orders.

343.3 ERFPO COORDINATOR

The Sheriff should designate an ERFPO coordinator. The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

- (a) Developing and maintaining procedures for the filing of a petition for an order or a renewal of an order by office members.
- (b) Identifying factors to consider when assessing whether to seek an order, including:
 - 1. Whether the person under consideration has made threats, and if so, whether the threats are credible and specific.
 - 2. Whether the potential victim is within close proximity.
 - 3. Whether the person under consideration has:
 - (a) Expressed suicidal tendencies.
 - (b) Access to firearms.
 - (c) Committed an act of violence toward themselves or another person.
 - (d) Any history of drug or alcohol abuse.
 - 4. The criminal history of the person under consideration, in particular any history of criminal violence, including whether the person is currently on parole, probation, or monitored release.
 - 5. The mental health history of the person under consideration, in particular whether the person has any history of mental illness or has ever been detained for being a danger to themselves or others.

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6. Any known upcoming holidays, anniversaries, or other dates of significance that may serve as a trigger for the person under consideration, such as the death of a family member.
- (c) Developing and maintaining procedures for the receipt and service of orders consistent with the requirements of NMSA § 40-17-6 and NMSA § 40-17-9, and the Warrant Service and Operations Planning and Deconfliction policies. Procedures should include:
 1. Evaluation of an order to determine appropriate service and necessary precautions.
 2. Forwarding orders to the Operations Director or authorized designee.
 3. Forwarding orders to the Records Manager for recording in appropriate databases and required notice to the court, as applicable (NMSA § 40-17-12).
 4. Preparing or obtaining a search warrant prior to attempting service of an order, when appropriate.
- (d) Coordinating with the Training Coordinator to provide deputies who may be involved in petitioning for or serving orders with training on such orders. Training should include determining when a petition is appropriate, the process for seeking an order, and the service of such orders.
- (e) Reviewing each petition and any associated court documents for an order prepared by members, for compliance with this policy, office procedures, and state law.
- (f) Developing and maintaining procedures for members to accept surrendered prohibited items at times other than when an order is being served by the Office.
 1. Procedures should include preparing and providing a receipt identifying all prohibited items to the person surrendering the items.

343.4 ERFPOS

A deputy who reasonably believes that an ERFPO is appropriate should obtain approval from an appropriate supervisor and the ERFPO coordinator or the authorized designee prior to seeking an order.

343.4.1 STANDARDS

ERFPOs may be appropriate if a deputy has probable cause to believe that a person poses a significant danger of causing imminent personal injury to self or others by having in the person's custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm (NMSA § 40-17-5).

A temporary ERFPO may be appropriate if there is probable cause to believe that a person poses a significant danger of causing imminent personal injury to themselves or others by having in the person's custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm before notice can be served and a hearing held (NMSA § 40-17-6).

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343.4.2 REQUIREMENTS OF PETITION

An application for an ERFPO should be prepared, filed, and served consistent with state law and the procedures developed by the ERFPO coordinator (NMSA § 40-17-5; NMSA § 40-17-6).

343.5 SERVICE OF ORDERS

Deputies shall personally serve a copy of an ERFPO, along with any accompanying supporting documents, notice of hearing and petition, as applicable, on the person named in the order as soon as reasonably practicable (NMSA § 40-17-6; NMSA § 40-17-9).

Service of orders should take precedence over the service of other orders, except for orders of a similar emergency nature.

343.5.1 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Upon receipt of an ERFPO, the Commander assigned to Civil or the authorized designee should evaluate the circumstances of the order and consider what precautions are appropriate for service of the protection order.

When appropriate based on the circumstances and office procedures, service of an order should be executed pursuant to the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

At least two deputies should be present when an order is being served.

343.5.2 SURRENDER OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

Deputies serving an ERFPO should request that the named person surrender all prohibited items immediately upon service of the order or as directed by the court. Deputies shall take custody of any items surrendered pursuant to the order (NMSA § 40-17-10).

The deputy serving the order should prepare a receipt identifying all surrendered items, and a copy of the receipt should be given to the person (NMSA § 40-17-10). The deputies should ensure that a copy of the receipt is included in the original case report and that the original is forwarded to the Records Manager as soon as possible to allow for timely filing with the court (NMSA § 40-17-10).

All items collected should be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Section Policy.

343.5.3 SEARCH WARRANTS

Deputies should consider whether a search warrant may be reasonably necessary prior to attempting service of an order.

Deputies should also consider whether to seek a search warrant if the named person refuses to surrender any prohibited items or if a deputy serving an ERFPO reasonably believes there are prohibited items within the persons custody, control, or possession that have not been surrendered.

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343.6 RELEASE OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

Any person requesting the release of any prohibited items in office custody pursuant to an ERFPO should be referred to the Property and Evidence Section, who will consult with the County Attorney if deemed necessary.

343.7 RENEWAL OF ERFPO

The Investigation Division supervisor is responsible for the review of any ERFPO obtained by the Office to determine if renewal or extension of the order should be requested within the time prescribed by law (NMSA § 40-17-8).

Honor Guard

344.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members involved in honor guard duties.

344.2 HONOR GUARD

The Office shall equip and maintain an Honor Guard unit to represent the Office during special events, or when necessary to perform other duties in honoring law enforcement officers who have fallen in the line of duty or other approved funerals by the Sheriff or designee.

The Honor Guard Coordinator/Commander will be a Deputy of the rank of Sergeant or the Sheriff's Designee.. The Coordinator/Commander can also assign other members of the Honor Guard to complete functions or duties, as they deem necessary.

344.2.1 HONOR GUARD ASSIGNMENT

Any sworn personnel of the Office is eligible for assignment to the Honor Guard.

344.3 RULES AND PROCEDURES: EQUIPMENT

- (a) Equipment necessary for Honor Guard members, which is in addition to that required for regular SOP compliance, will be provided by the Office. The Office will provide:
 - 1. One Honor Guard jacket.
 - 2. Citation cord.
 - 3. Class A hat.
 - 4. Class A trouser with black stripe.
 - 5. Other specialty leather gear for Honor Guard specific duties. i.e. high gloss shoes, high gloss duty belt with matching holster, handcuff case and magazine pouch and suicide strap.
- (b) Honor Guard members will provide:
 - 1. White gloves.
 - 2. Any other gear that is deemed to be applicable by the Honor Guard Coordinator/Commander that is to not look unprofessional and or draw attention to one specific member.
- (c) If other equipment is necessary, such as weapons for a Twenty-One gun salute, the Honor Guard Commander will make arrangements for them on an as needed basis.
- (d) Honor Guard members are given the authority to have the Honor Guard patch on the right shoulder of their regular uniform shirts.

344.4 HONOR GUARD FUNCTIONS/COMMAND

- (a) The Honor Guard may represent the Sheriff's Office in the below listed functions:

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1. Upon the death in the line-of-duty of any sworn Office personnel.
 2. Upon the death of retired sworn personnel at the request of their family.
 3. Upon the death in the line-of-duty of any other sworn law enforcement personnel at the direction of the Sheriff or designee.
 4. Special events at the direction of the Sheriff or designee (i.e. Police Memorial day, parades etc.).
- (b) The Honor Guard Coordinator/Commander must be given as much notice as possible for upcoming events, to ensure proper staffing and to ask assistance from surrounding agencies if needed.
- (c) Requests for the Honor Guard should be directed to the Honor Guard Commander.
- (d) The Honor Guard Commander or designee should be the liaison between the unit and family members during arrangements for a funeral service.
- (e) The Honor Guard Commander or designee will arrange for training/practice as is deemed necessary.
- (f) The Honor Guard will utilize established military drill procedures as the foundation for how their unit performs during ceremonial events, ensuring precise movements, sharp formations, and a disciplined appearance, mirroring the high standards of military honor guards.

School Resource Officer

346.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the School Resource Officer Program is to:

- (a) Provide a safe learning environment, and educate the students with a positive view of law enforcement and the importance of citizen responsibility.
- (b) Increase understanding and respect for law enforcement through interaction during informal situations and activities.
- (c) Promote and reinforce responsible conduct and become a deterrent to anti-social behavior.
- (d) Serve as a resource concerning delinquency prevention and Identify and address underlying issues that may contributed to delinquency such as mental health concerns or substance abuse.
- (e) Interact with faculty, parents, community and civic leaders to build rapport and promote positive community relations.
- (f) Serve as the primary resource to children who are victims in unlawful or otherwise harmful activities.
- (g) Provide a liaison with other community agencies to promote and facilitate community interaction.

346.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriffs Office to develop and maintain a School Resource Officer (SRO) Program consisting of deputies assigned to various schools within Sandoval County in order to maintain a liaison between the Sheriffs Office and the Bernalillo Public Schools District schools, Cuba Independent Schools to include various rural education locations within Sandoval County.

346.3 SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER PROGRAM

The Sheriff should appoint SRO(s) to serve in elementary and secondary schools upon a formal agreement or memorandum of understanding (MOU) with local school districts or charter schools. The agreement should cover paid services, where applicable. The agreement should also include in 346.5 SRO's Duties and Responsibilities as outlined below.

346.4 SRO QUALIFICATIONS

- (a) Candidates must be a full-time certified deputy.
- (b) Candidates should be self-motivated and able to work with limited direct supervision.
- (c) The names of candidates receiving favorable recommendations will be forwarded to the Sheriff for review and appointment.

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School Resource Officer

346.5 SRO DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Responding to calls and the preliminary investigation of criminal offenses that occur on student-occupied property while the SRO is on-duty or during school hours.
- (b) Reducing criminal activity on or near a school campus.
- (c) Conducting follow-up investigations of misdemeanor offenses that occur on student occupied property during school hours.
- (d) Assisting Patrol or Investigations with investigations that originate on student-occupied property or involve a student.
- (e) Protecting the school against external threats to the safety of the students, preventing unauthorized access to school property, and securing the school against a natural disaster or other violence.
- (f) Identifying students at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system and guiding them toward more positive and socially acceptable ways to behave.
- (g) Providing education regarding law enforcement functions for students, faculty, and administrators as requested and when available.
- (h) Assisting faculty and administrators in establishing policies that contribute to the safety of school staff and students.
- (i) Participating in student conferences, as requested and appropriate.
- (j) Enhancing communication and understanding between students, their families, district staff, and the Sheriffs Office.
- (k) Assisting with the coordination of security measures for school activities such as sports events, dances, and other large gatherings.
- (l) Providing youth gang task force intelligence as appropriate.
- (m) Assisting the school safety specialist or security with the development and implementation of a school safety plan that will address security and protection.
- (n) Auditing security measures, at least annually, throughout the school and making recommendations to enhance safety and reduce risk.
- (o) Participating in the development of programs designed to identify, assess, and provide assistance to troubled youth.
- (p) Should visit assigned schools a minimum of once a week and have contact with school administrators.

When school is not in session, the SRO will perform duties as assigned by the supervisor. The SRO may be as assigned to Patrol or other duties as assigned, based on the needs of the department, and is subject to all applicable department policies.

346.5.1 TRAINING

Before assignment as an SRO, officers should complete required initial and ongoing SRO training through the National Association of School Resource Officers or another approved school resource officer training programs.

Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations

Patrol

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the patrol function and address intraorganizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office provides patrol services 24 hours a day, seven days a week and will prioritize responses to requests for emergency services using available resources to enhance the safety of the public and office members.

400.3 FUNCTION

Patrol will generally be conducted by uniformed deputies in clearly marked law enforcement vehicles in assigned jurisdictional areas of Sandoval County. The function of patrol is to respond to calls for assistance and reports of criminal activity, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community, and respond to emergencies.

Patrol services include but are not limited to:

- (a) Supervisors directly supervising deputies on a shift and, depending upon shift assignment, may also supervise other Sheriff's Office personnel during all or part of a shift.
- (b) Supervisors are required to maintain a visible and accessible presence in the field to ensure operational oversight, accountability, and support for subordinate deputies.
- (c) Participate in the work of the Sheriff's Office by patrolling areas of the County to preserve the peace and enforce the law, control vehicular traffic, prevent or detect and investigate misconduct involving misdemeanors, felonies, other law violations, and to otherwise serve and protect.
- (d) Performs patrol functions (investigating accidents or criminal complaints, enforcing ordinances, writing tickets, and making arrests) as needed throughout the county, perform any or all of the duties required of a Patrol Deputy.
- (e) Responding to emergency calls for service.
- (f) Apprehending criminal offenders.
- (g) Providing mutual aid and assistance to other agencies for emergency and law enforcement-related activities.
- (h) Preventing criminal acts, traffic violations and accidents, maintaining public order, and discovering hazardous situations or conditions.
- (i) Responding to reports of both criminal and non-criminal acts.
- (j) Responding to routine calls for service, such as public assistance or public safety.
- (k) Carrying out crime prevention activities, such as residential inspections, business inspections, and community presentations.

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- (l) Carrying out community-oriented policing and problem-solving activities, including the application of resources to improve or resolve specific problems or situations and contacting or assisting members of the public in a positive way.

400.4 INFORMATION SHARING

To the extent feasible, all information relevant to the mission of the Office should be shared among all divisions and specialized units on a timely basis. Members should be provided with opportunities on a regular basis to share information during the daily briefings and to attend briefings of other divisions or specialized units.

Additionally, information should be shared with outside agencies and the public in conformance with office policies and applicable laws. Members are encouraged to share information with other units and divisions.

400.5 CROWDS, EVENTS, AND GATHERINGS

Deputies may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to civil demonstrations, public displays, parades, sporting events, and civic, social, and business events. Deputies should monitor such events as time permits in an effort to keep the peace and protect the safety and rights of those present. A patrol supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact, or intervention.

Deputies responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action.

Generally, deputies should consider seeking compliance through advisements and warnings for minor violations, and should reserve greater enforcement options for more serious violations or when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

Deputies are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety concerns.

Bias-Based Policing

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to office members that affirms the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office's commitment to policing that is fair and objective.

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

401.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing or improper profiling - An inappropriate reliance on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin (including limited English proficiency), 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 law enforcement service or enforcement. This includes explicit and implicit biases (i.e., conscious and unconscious beliefs or attitudes towards certain groups). This also includes color, political affiliation, or serious medical condition (NMSA § 29-21-2).

401.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural, or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this office to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively, and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

401.3 BIAS-BASED POLICING PROHIBITED

Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit a deputy 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 (NMSA § 29-21-2).

401.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of this office shall perform their duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based policing to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any bias-based actions by another member.

401.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT

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

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Bias-Based Policing

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, field interview (FI) card), the involved deputy should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

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

401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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 Personnel Complaints Policy (NMSA § 29-21-3).

- (a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved deputy and their supervisor in a timely manner.
 - 1. Supervisors should document these discussions in the prescribed manner.
- (b) Supervisors should periodically review Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recordings, portable audio/video recordings, body-worn camera (BWC) media, Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) data, and any other available resource used to document contact between deputies 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 policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.
- (c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy (NMSA § 29-21-3).
- (d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this office who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

401.6 ADMINISTRATION

The Professional Standards Commander should review the efforts of the Office to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Sheriff. The report should also include a documented review of office activities with potential for bias. This may include traffic and field contacts, asset forfeiture efforts, citizen complaints, and any corrective measures taken. The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public, or deputy. It should be reviewed by the Sheriff to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

401.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Patrol Commander shall ensure that this policy and corresponding procedures are published (NMSA § 29-21-3).

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401.8 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy shall be conducted annually and include (NMSA § 29-21-3):

- (a) Explicit and implicit biases.
- (b) Avoiding improper profiling.

401.8.1 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS

The Training Coordinator shall ensure that deputies are provided State mandated biennium training on the Prohibition of Profiling Practices Act (NMSA § 29-21-3).

Briefing

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy discusses the activity of briefing and includes the tasks that should be accomplished during this short period.

402.2 POLICY

Briefing is intended to facilitate the accurate flow of information in order to enhance coordination of activities, improve performance and safety, and outline the expected actions of members.

402.3 BRIEFING

All divisions and specialized units will conduct regular briefing to discuss, disseminate, and exchange information among office members, work groups, and other organizations. A supervisor generally will conduct briefing. However, the supervisor may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate member in their absence or for training purposes.

Briefing should include but is not limited to:

- (a) Providing members with information regarding daily activities, with particular attention given to changes in the status of:
 - 1. Wanted persons.
 - 2. Crime patterns.
 - 3. Suspect descriptions.
 - 4. Intelligence reports and photographs.
 - 5. Community issues affecting law enforcement.
 - 6. Major investigations.
- (b) Notifying members of changes in schedules and assignments.
- (c) Reviewing recent incidents for situational awareness and training purposes.
- (d) Providing training on a variety of subjects.
- (e) Conducting periodic personnel inspections.

Supervisors should also ensure that all members are informed about Departmental Directives and any recent policy changes.

402.3.1 RETENTION OF BRIEFING TRAINING RECORDS

Briefing training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be uploaded to the training platform for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.

402.4 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS

The member conducting briefing is responsible for preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing.

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402.5 TRAINING

Briefing training should incorporate short segments on a variety of subjects or topics and may include:

- (a) Review and discussion of new or updated policies.
- (b) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to routine daily activities.
- (c) Presentation and discussion of the proper application of existing policy to unusual activities.
- (d) Review of recent incidents for training purposes.

Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

403.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to secure crime or disaster scenes so that evidence is preserved, and to identify and mitigate the dangers associated with a major crime or disaster scene for the safety of the community and those required to enter or work near the scene.

403.3 SCENE RESPONSIBILITY

The first deputy at the scene of a crime or major incident is generally responsible for the immediate safety of the public and preservation of the scene. Deputies shall also consider officer safety and the safety of those persons entering or exiting the area, including those rendering medical aid to any injured parties. Once a deputy has assumed or been assigned to maintain the integrity and security of the crime or disaster scene, it shall be maintained until the deputy is properly relieved by a supervisor or other designated person.

403.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

The following list generally describes the first responder's function at a crime or disaster scene. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, is not necessarily in order, and may be altered according to the demands of each situation:

- (a) Broadcast emergency information, including requests for additional assistance and resources.
- (b) Provide for the general safety of those within the immediate area by mitigating, reducing, or eliminating threats or dangers.
- (c) Locate or identify suspects and determine whether dangerous suspects are still within the area.
- (d) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely.
- (e) Evacuate the location safely as required or appropriate.
- (f) Secure the inner perimeter.
- (g) Protect items of apparent evidentiary value.
- (h) Secure an outer perimeter.
- (i) Identify potential witnesses.
- (j) Start a chronological log noting critical times and personnel allowed access.

403.5 SEARCHES

Deputies arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat. Once deputies are satisfied that no additional suspects are present and/or there are no injured

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Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

persons to be treated, those exigent circumstances will likely no longer exist. Deputies should thereafter secure the scene and conduct no further search until additional or alternate authority for the search is obtained, such as consent or a search warrant.

403.5.1 CONSENT

When possible, deputies should seek written consent to search from authorized individuals. However, in the case of serious crimes or major investigations, it may be prudent to also obtain a search warrant. Consent as an additional authorization may be sought, even in cases where a search warrant has been granted.

Emergency Services Team (EST)

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the specialized support of the Emergency Services Team (EST) in handling critical field operations where special tactical deployment methods or intense negotiations are beyond the capacity of field deputies.

404.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Negotiation team - Designated deputies, including those in a multijurisdictional team, who are specifically trained and equipped to provide skilled verbal communications to de-escalate or effect surrender in situations where suspects have taken hostages, barricaded themselves, or are suicidal.

Tactical team - Designated deputies, including those in a multijurisdictional team, who are specifically trained and equipped to resolve critical incidents that are so hazardous, complex, or unusual that they may exceed the capabilities of first responders or investigators. This includes but is not limited to hostage taking, barricaded suspects, snipers, terrorist acts, and other high-risk incidents. As a matter of office policy, a tactical team may also be used to serve high-risk warrants, both search and arrest, where public and officer safety issues necessitate such use.

404.2 POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to maintain an Emergency Services Team (EST), either internally or through participation in a regional team, comprised of negotiation and tactical teams, and to provide the equipment, manpower, and training necessary to maintain such teams. The Emergency Services Team (EST) should develop sufficient resources to perform three basic operational functions:

- (a) Command and control
- (b) Containment
- (c) Entry/apprehension/rescue

404.3 SECTION TITLE

404.4 CAPABILITIES

This office acknowledges that training needs may vary based on the experience level of team members, team administrators and potential incident commanders. Therefore, with the preservation of innocent human life being paramount, nothing in this policy shall prohibit individual teams from responding to a situation that exceeds their training level due to the exigency of the circumstances.

The various levels of tactical team capability and training are as follows and may fluctuate based upon personnel, training, available equipment, resources, and capabilities:

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Emergency Services Team (EST)

- (a) The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Team (EST) shall maintain a Level II type Tactical Response Team. Level II is defined as the following:

An intermediate-level tactical team capable of providing containment and intervention. These teams possess tactical capabilities above Level I teams. These teams may or may not work together on a daily basis, but are intended to respond to incidents as a team. At least 5 % of the Level II team's on duty time should be devoted to training with supplemental training for tactical capabilities above a Level I type team. Level II teams operate in accordance with contemporary best practices for tactical situations.

404.5 MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

Under the direction of the Sheriff, through the Patrol Commander, the EST shall be managed by the appointed EST Commander. The EST Commander shall be selected by the Sheriff upon recommendation of command staff.

404.5.1 TEAM SUPERVISORS

The negotiation team and tactical team will be under the direction of designated team supervisors, who shall be selected by the Sheriff upon specific recommendation by command staff and the EST Commander.

The primary responsibility of the team supervisors is to oversee the operation of their teams, which includes deployment, training, first-line supervisor participation, and other duties as directed by the EST Commander.

404.6 READINESS

An operational readiness assessment should be conducted to determine the type and extent of EST missions and operations appropriate to this office. The assessment should consider the capabilities, training, and limitations of the EST and should be reviewed annually by the EST Commander or the authorized designee.

404.6.1 EQUIPMENT INSPECTIONS

The EST Commander shall appoint a team supervisor to perform operational readiness inspections of all EST equipment at least quarterly. The result of the inspection will be forwarded to the EST Commander in writing. The inspections will include personal equipment issued to members of the EST, operational equipment maintained in the EST facility, and equipment maintained or used in EST vehicles.

404.6.2 MULTIJURISDICTIONAL OPERATIONS

The EST, including any relevant specialized teams and supporting resources, should develop protocols, agreements, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or working relationships to support multijurisdictional or regional responses.

- (a) If it is anticipated that multijurisdictional EST operations will regularly be conducted, multi-agency and multidisciplinary joint training exercises should occur.

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- (b) Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office EST shall operate under the policies, procedures, and command of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office when working in a multi-agency situation.

404.7 PROCEDURES

Situations that necessitate the need for a EST response vary greatly from incident to incident and often demand on-scene evaluation. The guidelines allow for appropriate on-scene decision-making and development of organizational and operational procedures.

404.7.1 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

The Office shall develop a separate written set of organizational procedures that should address, at a minimum:

- (a) Specific missions the EST is capable of performing.
- (b) ERT organization and function.
- (c) Member selection, retention, and termination criteria.
- (d) Training and required competencies, including record production and retention.
- (e) Procedures for notification, activation, deactivation, and deployment.
- (f) Command and control issues, including a clearly defined command structure and dedicated lines of communication.
- (g) Multi-agency response.
- (h) Out-of-jurisdiction response.
- (i) Specialized functions and supporting resources.

404.7.2 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

The Sheriff's Office shall develop a separate written set of operational procedures in accordance with the determination of the EST's level of capability, using sound risk-reduction practices. The operational procedures should be patterned after the National Tactical Officers Association's (NTOA) SWAT Standard for Law Enforcement Agencies. Because such procedures are specific to EST members and outline negotiation, tactical, and officer safety issues, they are not included within this policy.

The operational procedures should include, at a minimum:

- (a) Designation of members who are responsible for developing an operational or tactical plan prior to, and/or during EST operations (time permitting). All EST members should have an understanding of operational planning.
 - 1. EST training should include planning for both spontaneous and planned events.
 - 2. EST planning should incorporate medical emergency contingency plans as part of the EST operational plan.
- (b) Plans for mission briefings conducted prior to an operation, unless circumstances require immediate deployment.

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1. When possible, briefings should include the specialized teams, certified tactical dispatchers, and other supporting personnel.
- (c) Protocols for a sustained operation to be developed that may include relief, rotation of members, and augmentation of personnel and resources.
- (d) A generic checklist to be worked through prior to initiating a tactical action as a means of conducting a threat assessment to determine the appropriate response and resources necessary, including the use of the ERT.
- (e) Roles for the negotiations team and negotiators.
- (f) A standard method of determining whether a warrant should be regarded as high risk.
- (g) A method for deciding how best to serve a high-risk warrant with all reasonably foreseeable alternatives being reviewed in accordance with risk/benefit criteria prior to selecting the method of response.
- (h) Protocols for post-incident scene management, including:
 1. Documentation of the incident.
 2. Transition to investigations and/or other divisions.
 3. Debriefing after every deployment of the ERT.
 - (a) After-action team debriefing provides evaluation and analysis of critical incidents, affords the opportunity for individual and team assessments, helps to identify training needs, and reinforces sound risk management practices.
 - (b) Such debriefing should not be conducted until involved members have had the opportunity to individually complete necessary reports or provide formal statements.
 - (c) In order to maintain candor and a meaningful exchange, debriefing will generally not be recorded.
 - (d) When appropriate, debriefing should include specialized teams and supporting or assisting personnel.
- (i) A sound risk management analysis.
- (j) Standardization of equipment deployed.

404.8 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

The following are guidelines for the operational deployment of the EST. Generally, the tactical team and the negotiation team will be activated together. It is recognized, however, that the teams can be activated independently as circumstances dictate. The tactical team may be used in a situation not requiring the physical presence of the negotiation team, such as warrant service operations. The negotiation team may be used in a situation not requiring the physical presence of the tactical team, such as handling a suicidal person. Operational deployment of the specialized teams shall be at the discretion of the EST Commander.

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404.8.1 APPROPRIATE USE

Incidents that may result in the activation of the EST include:

- (a) Barricaded suspects who refuse an order to surrender.
- (b) Incidents where hostages are taken.
- (c) Individuals who are threatening suicide and have refused to surrender.
- (d) Arrests of potentially armed or dangerous persons.
- (e) Any situation that could threaten or undermine the ability of the Office to preserve life, maintain social order, and ensure the protection of persons or property.

Requests by field personnel for assistance from crisis response units from another agency must be approved by the Shift Supervisor. Deployment of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office EST in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by a Commander.

404.8.2 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION

The supervisor-in-charge at the scene of a particular event will be designated as the Incident Commander and will assess whether the EST is to respond to the scene. With input from the Incident Commander, final determination will be made by the Shift Supervisor, who shall then notify the EST Commander. If the EST Commander is unavailable, then a specialized team supervisor shall be notified.

The Shift Supervisor should brief the ERT Commander about the incident. Such information should include:

- (a) The type of crime involved.
- (b) The number of suspects, identity, and criminal history.
- (c) The known weapons and resources available to the suspect.
- (d) If the suspect is in control of hostages and/or barricaded.
- (e) Whether contact has been made with the suspect and whether there have been demands.
- (f) If potential victims are still within the inner perimeter.
- (g) If the suspect has threatened or attempted suicide.
- (h) The location of the command post and a safe approach to it.
- (i) The extent of any inner or outer perimeter and the number of personnel involved.
- (j) Any other assets or resources at the scene including other involved agencies.
- (k) Any other important facts critical to the immediate situation.
- (l) Ability of suspect to go mobile and escape from the scene.

The EST Commander or team supervisor shall then follow current callout procedures. A current mobilization list shall be maintained in the Shift Supervisor's office and Dispatch by the EST Commander.

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The Shift Supervisor will notify the Patrol Commander as soon as practicable.

404.8.3 FIELD PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

While waiting for the EST to respond, field personnel should, if determined to be safe and practicable and sufficient resources exist:

- (a) Establish an arrest/response team in case the suspect takes action. The response team's tasks may include:
 - 1. Taking action to mitigate a deadly threat or behavior either inside or outside the location.
 - 2. Securing any subject or suspect who may surrender or attempt to escape.
- (b) Evacuate any injured persons in the zone of danger.
- (c) Evacuate or provide safety instructions to other people in the zone of danger.
- (d) Establish an inner and outer perimeter.
- (e) Establish a command post outside of the inner perimeter.
- (f) Attempt to establish preliminary communication with the suspect. Once the EST has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiation and tactical teams time to organize, position, and assume the appropriate roles and responsibilities.
- (g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.

404.8.4 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival of the EST at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the EST Commander and team supervisors. Upon review, it will be the EST Commander's decision, with input from the Incident Commander, whether to deploy the EST. Once the EST Commander authorizes deployment, the EST Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical response and negotiations. The Incident Commander shall continue to supervise the command post operation, outer perimeter security, evacuation, and media access and will support the EST. The Incident Commander and EST Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain direct communication at all times.

404.8.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH ERT MEMBERS

All persons who are non-EST members should refrain from any non-emergency contact or interference with any EST member during active negotiations. EST operations require the utmost concentration by involved members and, as a result, no one should interrupt or communicate with EST members directly. All non-emergency communications shall be channeled through the negotiation team or tactical team supervisor or the authorized designee.

404.9 TACTICAL TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

The tactical team was established to provide a skilled and trained team for deployment to events that require specialized tactics, in situations where suspects have taken hostages and/or

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barricaded themselves, and in prolonged or predictable situations where persons who are armed or suspected of being armed pose a danger to themselves or others.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the tactical team.

404.9.1 SELECTION OF TACTICAL MEMBERS

Interested EST members who are off probation shall submit a change of assignment request to their appropriate Commanders, a copy of which will be forwarded to the EST Commander and other tactical team supervisors. Those qualifying applicants will then be invited to participate in the testing process. The order of the tests will be at the discretion of the EST Commander. The testing process will consist of an oral interview, physical agility test, firearm qualification, and team evaluation.

- (a) Oral interview: The oral interview will be conducted by individuals selected by the EST Commander. Applicants will be evaluated by certain criteria, which include:
 - 1. Recognized competence and ability, as evidenced by performance.
 - 2. Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of the critical role of a tactical team member.
 - 3. Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to this assignment.
 - 4. Commitment to the EST, realizing that the additional assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.
- (b) Physical agility: The physical agility test is designed to determine the physical capabilities of the applicant as they relate to performance of tactical team-related duties. The test and scoring procedure will be established by the EST Commander. A minimum qualifying score shall be attained by the applicant to be considered for the position.
- (c) Firearm qualification: Candidates will be invited to shoot the EST basic drill for the handgun. A minimum qualifying score established by the Rangemaster must be attained to qualify.
- (d) Team evaluation: Current team members will evaluate each candidate on field tactical skills, teamwork, ability to work under stress, communication skills, judgment, and any special skills that could benefit the team.

The EST Commander shall submit a list of successful applicants to command staff for final selection.

404.9.2 TACTICAL TRAINING

Training shall be coordinated by the EST Commander. The EST Commander may conduct monthly training exercises that include a review and critique of members and their performance in the exercises, in addition to specialized training. Training shall consist of the following:

- (a) Each tactical team member shall perform a physical fitness test twice each year. A minimum qualifying score must be attained by each team member.

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- (b) Any tactical team member failing to attain the minimum physical fitness qualification score will be notified of the requirement to retest. Within 30 days of the previous physical fitness test date, the member required to qualify shall report to a team supervisor and complete the entire physical fitness test. Failure to qualify after a second attempt may result in dismissal from the team.
- (c) Those who are on vacation, are ill, or are on light-duty status with a medical professional's note of approval on the test date shall be responsible for reporting to a team supervisor and taking the test within 30 days of their return to regular duty. Any member who fails to arrange for and perform the physical fitness test within the 30-day period shall be considered as having failed to attain a qualifying score for that test period.
- (d) Each tactical team member shall complete the quarterly tactical team handgun qualification course. The qualification course shall consist of the EST basic drill for the handgun. Failure to qualify will require the team member to seek remedial training from a Rangemaster who has been approved by the EST Commander. Team members who fail to qualify will not be used in EST operations until qualified. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify within 30 days, with or without remedial training, may result in dismissal from the team.
- (e) Each tactical team member shall complete the quarterly tactical qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during tactical team operations. Failure to qualify will require the team member to seek remedial training from a Rangemaster who has been approved by the EST Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on EST operations until qualified. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify with specialty weapons within 30 days may result in the team member being removed from the team or permanently disqualified from use of that particular specialty weapon.

404.9.3 TACTICAL TEAM EVALUATION

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the team shall be conducted by the team supervisor. The performance and efficiency level, as established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all tactical team members. Any member of the tactical team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the team.

404.10 NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

The negotiation team has been established to provide skilled verbal communicators who will attempt to de-escalate and effect surrender in critical situations where suspects have taken hostages, barricaded themselves, or have suicidal tendencies.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the negotiation team.

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404.10.1 SELECTION OF NEGOTIATION MEMBERS

Interested office members who are off probation shall submit a change of assignment request to their appropriate Commanders. A copy will be forwarded to the EST Commander and the negotiation team supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral interview board will consist of the EST Commander, the negotiation team supervisor, and a third person to be selected by the two. Interested members shall be evaluated by certain criteria, which include:

- (a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.
- (b) Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of the critical role of a negotiator and the negotiation process.
- (c) Effective communication skills.
- (d) Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to the assignment.
- (e) Commitment to the EST, realizing that the assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.

The oral interview board shall submit a list of successful applicants to command staff for final selection.

404.10.2 NEGOTIATION TRAINING

Training shall be coordinated by the EST Commander. The EST Commander may conduct monthly training exercises that include a review and critique of members and their performance in the exercises, in addition to specialized training.

A minimum of one training day per quarter will be required to provide the opportunity for role playing and situational training necessary to maintain proper skills. This will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

404.10.3 NEGOTIATION TEAM EVALUATION

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the team shall be conducted by the team supervisor. Performance and efficiency levels, established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all team members. Any member of the negotiation team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the team.

404.11 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

EST specialized teams from this office should wear uniforms that clearly identify them as law enforcement members. It is recognized that certain tactical conditions may require covert movement. Attire may be selected that is appropriate to the specific mission.

404.11.1 EQUIPMENT

EST specialized teams from this office should be adequately equipped to meet the specific missions identified by the Office.

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Emergency Services Team (EST)

404.11.2 FIREARMS

Weapons and equipment used by the EST specialized teams and any supporting resources should be EST-issued or approved, including any modifications, additions, or attachments.

404.12 TRAINING

The EST Commander shall conduct an annual EST training needs assessment to ensure that training correlates to the team's capabilities and office policy.

404.12.1 TRAINING SAFETY

Use of a designated safety officer should be considered for all tactical training.

404.12.2 INITIAL TRAINING

Tactical and negotiation team members and team supervisors should not be deployed until successful completion of a basic EST course or its equivalent that has been approved by this office.

- (a) To avoid unnecessary or redundant training, previous training completed by members may be considered equivalent when the hours and content or topics meet or exceed requirements determined by the Office.
- (b) Untrained members may be used in a support or training capacity.

404.12.3 UPDATE/REFRESHER TRAINING

Tactical and negotiation team members, team supervisors, and certified tactical dispatchers should complete update or refresher training every 24 months.

404.12.4 MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Command and executive personnel are encouraged to attend training for managing the EST functions at the organizational level. This is to ensure that those who provide active oversight at the scene understand the purpose and capabilities of these specialized teams.

Command personnel who may assume incident command responsibilities should attend a tactical commander or critical incident commander course or its equivalent that has been approved by this office.

404.12.5 SCENARIO-BASED TRAINING

EST specialized teams should participate in scenario-based training that simulates the critical field operations environment. Such training is an established method of improving performance during an actual deployment.

404.12.6 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

The EST Commander will be responsible to ensure each Individual and team training shall be documented and that all records are uploaded to the training platform. Such documentation shall be maintained in each member's training file. A separate office XXX CRU XXX training file shall be maintained with documentation and records of all team training.

Ride-Alongs

405.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for a ride-along with members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. This policy provides the requirements, approval process, hours of operation, and member responsibilities for ride-alongs.

405.2 POLICY

Ride-along opportunities will be provided to the members of the public, County employees, and members of this office to observe and experience, first-hand, various functions of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. The term "ride-along" includes riding as a passenger with a deputy on patrol or observing the work day of members engaged in other functions within the Office, such as Dispatch.

405.3 ELIGIBILITY

A ride-along is available to Sandoval residents and business owners, students currently attending class in Sandoval, and those employed within the County of Sandoval. Efforts will be made to accommodate all interested persons. However, any applicant may be disqualified without cause from participating.

Factors that may be considered in disqualifying an applicant include but are not limited to:

- Being under 15 years of age.
- Prior criminal history.
- Pending criminal action.
- Pending lawsuit against this office or the county.
- Denial by any supervisor.

405.4 REQUESTS TO PARTICIPATE

Generally, ride-along and job observation requests will be maintained and scheduled by the Shift Supervisor and approved by the Chief Deputy, Patrol Commander or Sheriff's designee. Ride-along approved forms will be kept by the approving Patrol Commander. The applicant will complete and sign a ride-along or job observation waiver form. If the applicant is under 18 years of age, a parent or guardian must be present to complete the waiver form. Information requested will include a valid state-issued identification card or driver's license number, birthdate, address, and telephone number.

The Shift Supervisor will schedule a date, based on availability, generally one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy of the waiver form will be forwarded to the appropriate division as soon as possible for scheduling considerations.

If the request is denied, a representative of this office will advise the applicant of the denial.

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405.5 PROCEDURES

Once approved, ride-along applicants will be allowed to participate no more than once every six months. An exception may apply to the following law enforcement-involved participants:

- Explorers
- Volunteers
- Chaplains
- Reserves
- Sandoval County Sheriff's Office applicants
- Any others with approval of the Shift Supervisor
- Students enrolled in any office-approved dispatcher training course

An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one member of the public will participate in a ride-along or job observation during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along participant will be allowed in office vehicles at a given time.

Ride-along requirements for office Explorers are covered in the Explorers Policy.

405.5.1 CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK

All ride-along applicants are subject to a criminal history check. The criminal history check may include a local records check and a New Mexico Department of Public Safety check prior to approval of the ride-along.

405.5.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE

Any person approved to participate in a ride-along is required to be suitably dressed in a collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks, and shoes. Sandals, t-shirts, tank tops, shorts, and ripped or torn pants are not permitted. Hats and ball caps will not be worn without the express consent of the Shift Supervisor. The Shift Supervisor or a supervisor may refuse a ride-along to anyone who is not dressed appropriately.

405.6 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The assigned office member shall consider the safety of the ride-along or job observation participant at all times. The member shall maintain control over the participant and shall instruct the individual about the conditions that necessarily limit their participation. Instructions should include:

- (a) The participant will follow the directions of the office member.
- (b) The participant will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, reading an individual's criminal history or other protected information, or handling any sheriff's office equipment.
- (c) Participation may be terminated at any time by the member if the participant interferes with the performance of the member's duties.
 1. If the ride-along is in progress, the member may return the participant to the point the ride originated.

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- (d) Participants may be allowed to continue a ride-along during the transportation and booking process, provided it does not jeopardize their safety.
- (e) Members will not allow participants to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize the participant's safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other member of the public.
- (f) Participants who are not law enforcement officers shall not be permitted to accompany the office member into a private residence without the express consent of the resident or other authorized person.

The member assigned to provide a ride-along shall advise the dispatcher that a ride-along participant is present in the vehicle before going into service. A deputy with a ride-along participant should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, such as a high-speed pursuit and, if feasible, let the participant out of the vehicle in a well-lit public place. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practicable have another office member respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

Conduct by a person participating in a ride-along that results in termination of the ride, or is otherwise inappropriate, should be immediately reported to the Shift Supervisor. The member should enter comments regarding the reasons for terminating the ride-along on the waiver form.

Upon completion of the ride-along, the member shall return the waiver form to the Shift Supervisor.

Hazardous Material Response

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Exposure to hazardous materials presents potential harm to office members and the public. This policy outlines the responsibilities of members who respond to these events and the factors that should be considered while on-scene, including the reporting of exposures and supervisor responsibilities.

406.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Hazardous material - A substance which, by its nature, containment, or reactivity, has the capability of inflicting harm during exposure; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health when improperly managed.

406.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to respond to hazardous material emergencies with due regard for the safety of the public and those members responding to such incidents.

406.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE

Members may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic accident, chemical spill, or fire. When members come into contact with a suspected hazardous material, they should take certain steps to protect themselves and other persons.

The fire department is the agency trained and equipped to properly respond to and mitigate most incidents involving hazardous materials and biohazards.

Responders should not perform tasks or use equipment without proper training. A responder entering the area may require decontamination before they are allowed to leave the scene, and should be evaluated by appropriate technicians and emergency medical services personnel for signs of exposure.

406.4 CONSIDERATIONS

The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials:

- (a) Make the initial assessment of a potentially hazardous material from a safe distance.
- (b) Notify Dispatch, appropriate supervisors, the appropriate fire department, and hazardous response units.
 - 1. Provide weather conditions, wind direction, a suggested safe approach route, and any other information pertinent to responder safety.
- (c) Wear personal protective equipment (PPE), being cognizant that some hazardous material can be inhaled.

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Hazardous Material Response

- (d) Remain upwind, uphill, and at a safe distance, maintaining awareness of weather and environmental conditions, until the material is identified and a process for handling has been determined.
- (e) Attempt to identify the type of hazardous material from a safe distance using optical aids (binoculars or spotting scopes) if they are available. Identification can be determined by:
 - 1. Placards or use of an emergency response guidebook.
 - 2. Driver's statements or shipping documents from the person transporting the material.
 - 3. Information obtained from any involved person with knowledge regarding the hazardous material. Information should include:
 - (a) The type of material.
 - (b) How to secure and contain the material.
 - (c) Any other information to protect the safety of those present, the community, and the environment.
- (f) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination.
- (g) Make reasonable efforts to secure the scene to prevent access from unauthorized individuals and to protect and identify any evidence.
- (h) Begin evacuation of the immediate and surrounding areas, dependent on the material. Voluntary evacuation should be considered; mandatory evacuation may be necessary and will depend on the type of material.
- (i) Establish a decontamination area when needed.
- (j) Activate automated community notification systems, if applicable.
- (k) Notify the New Mexico State Police or Burlington Northern Santa Fe Police, as appropriate, and provide all known information involving the hazardous material incident (NMSA § 12-12-21; 10.20.2.18 NMAC).

406.5 REPORTING EXPOSURE

Office members who believe they have been exposed to a hazardous material shall immediately report the exposure to a supervisor. Each exposure shall be documented by the member in an incident report that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Shift Supervisor as soon as practicable. Should the affected member be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the report.

Injury or illness caused or believed to be caused by exposure to hazardous materials shall be reported the same as any other on-duty injury or illness, in addition to a crime report or incident report as applicable.

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406.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When a supervisor has been informed that a member has been exposed to a hazardous material, they shall ensure that immediate medical treatment is obtained and appropriate action is taken to mitigate the exposure or continued exposure.

To ensure the safety of members, PPE is available from supervisors. PPE not maintained by this office may be available through the appropriate fire department or emergency response team.

Hostage and Barricade Incidents

407.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where deputies have legal cause to contact, detain, or arrest a person, and the person refuses to submit to the lawful requests of the deputies by remaining in a structure or vehicle and/or by taking a hostage.

The scope of this policy is not intended to address all variables that deputies encounter during their initial response or when a hostage or barricade situation has developed. This policy does not require or recommend specific strategies or tactics for resolution as each incident is a dynamic and rapidly evolving event.

407.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Barricade situation - An incident where a person maintains a position of cover or concealment and ignores or resists law enforcement personnel, and it is reasonable to believe the subject is armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is:

- Unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.
- Unlawfully held against their will under threat or actual use of force.

407.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to address hostage and barricade situations with due regard for the preservation of life and balancing the risk of injury, while obtaining the safe release of hostages, apprehending offenders, and securing available evidence.

407.3 COMMUNICATION

When circumstances permit, initial responding deputies should try to establish and maintain line of communication with a barricaded person or hostage-taker. Initial responding deputies, upon scene arrival, should maintain containment of the suspect's location. As long as it is reasonably safe to do so, initial responding deputies should deny freedom of movement by suspect to larger areas by not retreating back to a location away from their initial contact with the suspect. Deputies should attempt to identify any additional subjects, inquire about victims and injuries, seek the release of hostages, gather intelligence information, identify time sensitive demands or conditions, and obtain the suspect's surrender.

When available, office-authorized negotiators should respond to the scene as soon as possible and to assist and if appropriate assume communication responsibilities. The Daily Line-Up should be check for an office-authorized Negotiator, Basic Crisis Negotiations trained deputy or an advanced hostage negotiator trained deputy or deputy with advanced training that can provide

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assistance. Negotiators are permitted to exercise flexibility in each situation based upon their training, the circumstances presented, suspect actions or demands, and the available resources.

407.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

A deputy may intercept, monitor, or record a communication when it is done as part of a criminal investigation and the deputy (NMSA § 30-12-1):

- (a) Is a party to the communication.
- (b) Has obtained prior consent from one of the parties to the communication.

All other interception or interference (e.g., wiretapping, eavesdropping) with wire or oral communications must be authorized by a court order as provided by NMSA § 30-12-2 et seq.

Electronic device information (including location information) may only be obtained in accordance with the Electronic Communications Privacy Act NMSA § 10-16F-3.

407.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

First responding deputies should promptly and carefully evaluate all available information to determine whether an incident involves, or may later develop into, a hostage or barricade situation.

The first responding deputy should immediately request a supervisor's response as soon as it is determined that a hostage or barricade situation exists. The first responding deputy shall assume the duties of the supervisor until relieved by a supervisor or a more qualified responder. The deputy shall continually evaluate the situation, including the level of risk to deputies, to the persons involved, and to bystanders, and the resources currently available.

The handling deputy should brief the arriving supervisor of the incident, including information about suspects and victims, the extent of any injuries, additional resources or equipment that may be needed, and current perimeters and evacuation areas.

407.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION

Unless circumstances require otherwise, deputies handling a barricade situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of stabilizing the incident by establishing and maintaining lines of communication while awaiting the arrival of specialized personnel and trained negotiators. In the interim, the following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
- (b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should they attempt to exit the building, structure, or vehicle and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape, or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
- (c) Request additional personnel, resources, and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
- (d) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.

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- (e) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.
- (f) Attempt to obtain a line of communication and gather as much information on the subject as possible, including weapons, other involved parties, additional hazards, or injuries.
- (g) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as circumstances require and resources permit to prevent unauthorized access.
- (h) Evacuate bystanders, residents, and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence, or additional information.
- (i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Office, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer (PIO).
- (j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.
- (k) Establish a command post.

407.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

Deputies presented with a hostage situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of controlling the incident in anticipation of the arrival of specialized personnel and trained hostage negotiators. However, it is understood that hostage situations are dynamic and can require that deputies react quickly to developing or changing threats. The following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.
- (b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should they attempt to exit the building, structure, or vehicle and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape, or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
- (c) Establish a rapid response team in the event it becomes necessary to rapidly enter a building, structure, or vehicle, such as when the suspect is using deadly force against any hostages (see the Rapid Response and Deployment Policy).
- (d) Assist hostages or potential hostages to escape if it is reasonably safe to do so. Hostages should be kept separated, if practicable, pending further interview.
- (e) Request additional personnel, resources, and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).
- (f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
- (g) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.
- (h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.

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- (i) Attempt to obtain a line of communication and gather as much information about the suspect as possible, including any weapons, victims and their injuries, additional hazards, other involved parties, and any other relevant intelligence information.
- (j) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as resources and circumstances permit to prevent unauthorized access.
- (k) Evacuate bystanders, residents, and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence, or additional information.
- (l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Office, such as command officers and the PIO.
- (m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

407.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a hostage or barricade situation exists, the supervisor should immediately respond to the scene, assess the risk level of the situation, establish a proper chain of command, and assume the role of Incident Commander until properly relieved. This includes requesting the Tactical Services Team (EST) response if appropriate and apprising the EST Commander of the circumstances. In addition, the following options, listed here in no particular order, should be considered.

- (a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated and treated by medical personnel.
- (b) Ensure the completion of necessary first responder responsibilities or assignments.
- (c) Request crisis negotiators, specialized assignment members, additional office members, resources, or equipment as appropriate.
- (d) Establish a command post location as resources and circumstances permit.
- (e) Designate assistants who can help with intelligence information and documentation of the incident.
- (f) If it is practicable to do so, arrange for video documentation of the operation.
- (g) Consider contacting utility and communication providers when restricting such services (e.g., electric power, gas, telephone service).
- (h) Ensure adequate law enforcement coverage for the remainder of the County during the incident. The supervisor should direct nonessential personnel away from the scene unless they have been summoned by the supervisor or Dispatch.
- (i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the office PIO or a designated temporary media representative provide media access in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.
- (j) Identify the need for mutual aid and the transition or relief of personnel for incidents of extended duration.
- (k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.

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407.6 ERT RESPONSIBILITIES

It will be the EST Commander's decision, with input from the Incident Commander, whether to deploy EST during a hostage or barricaded situation. Once the EST Commander authorizes deployment, the EST Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical response and negotiations. The Incident Commander shall continue to supervise the command post operation, outer perimeter security, evacuation, and media access, and will support the EST. The Incident Commander and the EST Commander or authorized designees shall maintain direct communications at all times.

407.7 REPORTING

Unless otherwise relieved by a supervisor or Incident Commander, the handling deputy at the scene is responsible for completion and/or coordination of incident reports.

Response to Bomb Calls

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in their initial response to incidents involving explosives or explosive devices, explosion/bombing incidents, or threats of such incidents. Under no circumstances should these guidelines be interpreted as compromising the safety of first responders or the public. When confronted with an incident involving explosives, safety should always be the primary consideration.

408.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

408.3 RECEIPT OF BOMB THREAT

Office members receiving a bomb threat should obtain as much information from the individual as reasonably possible, including the type, placement, and alleged detonation time of the device.

If the bomb threat is received on a recorded line, reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that the recording is preserved in accordance with established office evidence procedures.

The member receiving the bomb threat should ensure that the Shift Supervisor is immediately advised and informed of the details. This will enable the Shift Supervisor to ensure that the appropriate personnel are dispatched, and, as appropriate, the threatened location is given an advance warning.

408.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY

A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

408.4.1 SANDOVAL COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FACILITY

If the bomb threat is against the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facility, the Shift Supervisor will direct and assign deputies as required for coordinating a general building search or evacuation of the sheriff's office, as they deem appropriate.

408.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY

If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that is not the property of this office, the appropriate agency will be promptly informed of the threat. Assistance to the other entity may be provided as the Shift Supervisor deems appropriate.

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408.4.3 FEDERAL BUILDING OR PROPERTY

If the bomb threat is against a federal building or property, the Federal Protective Service should be immediately notified. The Federal Protective Service provides a uniformed law enforcement response for most facilities, which may include use of its Explosive Detector Dog teams.

If the bomb threat is against a federal government property where the Federal Protective Service is unable to provide a timely response, the appropriate facility's security or command staff should be notified.

Bomb threats against a military installation should be reported to the military police or other military security responsible for the installation.

408.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY

When a member of this office receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the County of Sandoval, the member receiving the notification should obtain as much information as reasonably possible from the notifying individual, including:

- (a) The location of the facility.
- (b) The nature of the threat.
- (c) Whether the type and detonation time of the device is known.
- (d) Whether the facility is occupied and, if so, the number of occupants currently on-scene.
- (e) Whether the individual is requesting sheriff's assistance at the facility.
- (f) Whether there are any internal facility procedures regarding bomb threats in place, such as:
 - 1. No evacuation of personnel and no search for a device.
 - 2. Search for a device without evacuation of personnel.
 - 3. Evacuation of personnel without a search for a device.
 - 4. Evacuation of personnel and a search for a device.

The member receiving the bomb threat information should ensure that the Shift Supervisor is immediately notified so that the Shift Supervisor can communicate with the person in charge of the threatened facility.

408.5.1 ASSISTANCE

The Shift Supervisor should be notified when sheriff's assistance is requested. The Shift Supervisor will make the decision whether the Office will render assistance and at what level. Information and circumstances that indicate a reasonably apparent, imminent threat to the safety of either the facility or the public may require a more active approach, including sheriff's control over the facility.

Should the Shift Supervisor determine that the Office will assist or control such an incident, they will determine:

- (a) The appropriate level of assistance.

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- (b) The plan for assistance.
- (c) Whether to evacuate and/or search the facility.
- (d) Whether to involve facility staff in the search or evacuation of the building.
 - 1. The person in charge of the facility should be made aware of the possibility of damage to the facility as a result of a search.
 - 2. The safety of all participants is the paramount concern.
- (e) The need for additional resources, including:
 - 1. Notification and response, or standby notice, for fire and emergency medical services.

Even though a facility does not request sheriff's assistance to clear the interior of a building, based upon the circumstances and known threat, deputies may be sent to the scene to evacuate other areas that could be affected by the type of threat, or for traffic and pedestrian control.

408.6 FOUND DEVICE

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines, while not all inclusive, should be followed:

- (a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging.
- (b) The device should not be touched or moved except by the bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team.
- (c) Personnel should not transmit on any equipment that is capable of producing radio frequency energy within the evacuation area around the suspected device. This includes:
 - 1. Two-way radios.
 - 2. Cell phones.
 - 3. Other personal communication devices.
- (d) The appropriate bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team should be summoned for assistance.
- (e) The largest perimeter reasonably possible should initially be established around the device based upon available personnel and the anticipated danger zone.
- (f) A safe access route should be provided for support personnel and equipment.
- (g) Search the area for secondary devices as appropriate and based upon available resources.
- (h) Consider evacuation of buildings and personnel near the device or inside the danger zone and the safest exit route.
- (i) Promptly relay available information to the Shift Supervisor including:
 - 1. The time of discovery.

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2. The exact location of the device.
3. A full description of the device (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction).
4. The anticipated danger zone and perimeter.
5. The areas to be evacuated or cleared.

408.7 EXPLOSION/BOMBING INCIDENTS

When an explosion has occurred, there are multitudes of considerations which may confront the responding deputies. As in other catastrophic events, a rapid response may help to minimize injury to victims, contamination of the scene by gathering crowds, or any additional damage from fires or unstable structures.

408.7.1 CONSIDERATIONS

Deputies responding to explosions, whether accidental or a criminal act, should consider the following actions:

- (a) Assess the scope of the incident, including the number of victims and extent of injuries.
- (b) Request additional personnel and resources, as appropriate.
- (c) Assist with first aid.
- (d) Identify and take appropriate precautions to mitigate scene hazards, such as collapsed structures, bloodborne pathogens, and hazardous materials.
- (e) Assist with the safe evacuation of victims, if possible.
- (f) Establish an inner perimeter to include entry points and evacuation routes. Search for additional or secondary devices.
- (g) Preserve evidence.
- (h) Establish an outer perimeter and evacuate if necessary.
- (i) Identify witnesses.

408.7.2 NOTIFICATIONS

When an explosion has occurred, the following people should be notified as appropriate:

- Fire department
- Bomb squad
- Additional office personnel, such as investigators and forensic services
- Field supervisor
- Shift Supervisor
- Other law enforcement agencies, including local, state, or federal agencies, such as the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Other government agencies, as appropriate

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408.8 CROWD CONTROL

Only authorized members with a legitimate need should be permitted access to the scene. Spectators and other unauthorized individuals should be restricted to a safe distance as is reasonably practicable given the available resources and personnel.

408.8.1 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The Shift Supervisor should assign deputies to protect the crime scene area, which could extend over a long distance. Consideration should be given to the fact that evidence may be embedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.

Crisis Intervention Incidents

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for interacting with those who may be experiencing a mental health or emotional crisis. Interaction with such individuals has the potential for miscommunication and violence. It often requires a deputy to make difficult judgments about a person's mental state and intent in order to effectively and legally interact with the individual.

409.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Person in crisis - A person whose level of distress or mental health symptoms have exceeded the person's internal ability to manage their behavior or emotions. A crisis can be precipitated by any number of things, including an increase in the symptoms of mental illness despite treatment compliance; noncompliance with treatment, including a failure to take prescribed medications appropriately; or any other circumstance or event that causes the person to engage in erratic, disruptive, or dangerous behavior that may be accompanied by impaired judgment.

409.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to providing a consistently high level of service to all members of the community and recognizes that persons in crisis may benefit from intervention. The Office will collaborate, where feasible, with mental health professionals to develop an overall intervention strategy to guide its members' interactions with those experiencing a mental health crisis. This is to ensure equitable and safe treatment of all involved.

409.3 SIGNS

Members should be alert to any of the following possible signs of mental health issues or crises:

- (a) A known history of mental illness
- (b) Threats of or attempted suicide
- (c) Loss of memory
- (d) Incoherence, disorientation, or slow response
- (e) Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions unrelated to reality, or grandiose ideas
- (f) Depression, pronounced feelings of hopelessness or uselessness, extreme sadness or guilt
- (g) Social withdrawal
- (h) Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme agitation, or lack of control
- (i) Lack of fear
- (j) Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, inflexibility, or paranoia

Members should be aware that this list is not exhaustive. The presence or absence of any of these signs should not be treated as proof of the presence or absence of a mental health issue or crisis.

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Crisis Intervention Incidents

409.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

The Sheriff should designate an appropriate Commander to collaborate with mental health professionals to develop an education and response protocol. It should include a list of community resources to guide office interaction with those who may be suffering from mental illness or who appear to be in a mental health crisis.

409.5 FIRST RESPONDERS

Safety is a priority for first responders. It is important to recognize that individuals under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or both may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of a person in a mental health crisis. These individuals may still present a serious threat to deputies; such a threat should be addressed with reasonable tactics. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to limit a deputy's authority to use reasonable force when interacting with a person in crisis.

Deputies are reminded that mental health issues, mental health crises, and unusual behavior are not criminal offenses. Individuals may benefit from treatment as opposed to incarceration.

A deputy responding to a call involving a person in crisis should:

- (a) Promptly assess the situation independent of reported information and make a preliminary determination regarding whether a mental health crisis may be a factor.
- (b) Request available backup deputies and specialized resources as deemed necessary and, if it is reasonably believed that the person is in a crisis situation, use conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques to stabilize the incident as appropriate.
- (c) If feasible, and without compromising safety, turn off flashing lights, bright lights, or sirens.
- (d) Attempt to determine if weapons are present or available.
- (e) Take into account the person's mental and emotional state and potential inability to understand commands or to appreciate the consequences of their action or inaction, as perceived by the deputy.
- (f) Secure the scene and clear the immediate area as necessary.
- (g) Employ tactics to preserve the safety of all participants.
- (h) Determine the nature of any crime.
- (i) Request a supervisor, as warranted.
- (j) Evaluate any available information that might assist in determining cause or motivation for the person's actions or stated intentions.
- (k) If circumstances reasonably permit, consider and employ alternatives to force.

409.6 DE-ESCALATION

Deputies should consider that taking no action or passively monitoring the situation may be the most reasonable response to a mental health crisis.

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Once it is determined that a situation is a mental health crisis and immediate safety concerns have been addressed, responding members should be aware of the following considerations and should generally:

- Evaluate safety conditions.
- Introduce themselves and attempt to obtain the person's name.
- Be patient, polite, calm, and courteous and avoid overreacting.
- Speak and move slowly and in a non-threatening manner.
- Moderate the level of direct eye contact.
- Remove distractions or disruptive people from the area.
- Demonstrate active listening skills (i.e., summarize the person's verbal communication).
- Provide for sufficient avenues of retreat or escape should the situation become volatile.

Responding deputies generally should not:

- Use stances or tactics that can be interpreted as aggressive.
- Allow others to interrupt or engage the person.
- Corner a person who is not believed to be armed, violent, or suicidal.
- Argue, speak with a raised voice, or use threats to obtain compliance.

409.7 INCIDENT ORIENTATION

When responding to an incident that may involve mental illness or a mental health crisis, the deputy should request that the dispatcher provide critical information as it becomes available. This includes:

- (a) Whether the person relies on drugs or medication or may have failed to take their medication.
- (b) Whether there have been prior incidents or suicide threats/attempts, and whether there has been previous sheriff's response.
- (c) Contact information for a treating physician or mental health professional.

Additional resources and a supervisor should be requested as warranted.

409.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis. Responding supervisors should:

- (a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.
- (b) Closely monitor any use of force, including the use of restraints, and ensure that those subjected to the use of force are provided with timely access to medical care (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).

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- (c) Absent an imminent threat to the public, consider strategic disengagement. This may include removing or reducing law enforcement resources or engaging in passive monitoring.
- (d) Ensure that all reports are completed and that incident documentation uses appropriate terminology and language.
- (e) Conduct an after-action tactical and operational debriefing, and prepare an after-action evaluation of the incident to be forwarded to the Commander.
- (f) Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

409.9 INCIDENT REPORTING

Members engaging in any oral or written communication associated with a mental health crisis should be mindful of the sensitive nature of such communications and should exercise appropriate discretion when referring to or describing persons and circumstances.

Members having contact with a person in crisis should keep related information confidential, except to the extent that revealing information is necessary to conform to office reporting procedures or other official mental health or medical proceedings.

409.9.1 DIVERSION

Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

409.10 CIVILIAN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS

Civilian or clerical members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

- (a) Members should treat all individuals equally and with dignity and respect.
- (b) If a member believes that they are interacting with a person in crisis, they should proceed patiently and in a calm manner.
- (c) Members should be aware and understand that the person may make unusual or bizarre claims or requests.

If a person's behavior makes the member feel unsafe, if the person is or becomes disruptive or violent, or if the person acts in such a manner as to cause the member to believe that the person may be harmful to themselves or others, a deputy should be promptly summoned to provide assistance.

409.11 EVALUATION

The Commander designated to coordinate the crisis intervention strategy for this office should ensure that a thorough review and analysis of the office response to these incidents is conducted annually. The report will not include identifying information pertaining to any involved individuals, deputies, or incidents and will be submitted to the Sheriff through the chain of command.

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409.12 TRAINING

In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Office will develop and provide comprehensive education and training to all office members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.

The Office shall provide crisis management training as part of in-service training as required by the New Mexico Law Enforcement Standards and Training Council (NMSA § 29-7-7.1; NMSA § 29-7-7.5).

Civil Commitments

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for when deputies may place a person under civil commitment for purposes of an emergency mental health evaluation (NMSA § 43-1-10; NMSA § 32A-6A-19).

410.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of civil commitment process.

410.3 AUTHORITY

410.3.1 ADULTS

A deputy may take an adult into custody and transport them for an emergency mental health evaluation and care without a court order if (NMSA § 43-1-10; NMSA § 43-1-3):

- (a) They are otherwise subject to lawful arrest.
- (b) The deputy has probable cause to believe the adult just attempted suicide.
- (c) The deputy, based upon their own observation and investigation, has probable cause to believe the adult, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others and immediate detention is necessary to prevent such harm.
- (d) A physician, psychologist, or licensed qualified mental health professional has certified that the adult, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others and immediate detention is necessary to prevent such harm.

The deputy shall transport the adult, as soon as practicable, to an evaluation facility authorized under NMSA § 43-1-3 or detention facility, as appropriate (NMSA § 43-1-10).

410.3.2 CHILDREN

A deputy may take a child into custody and transport them for an emergency mental health evaluation and care without a court order if the deputy (NMSA § 32A-6A-19; NMSA § 32A-6A-4):

- (a) Has probable cause to believe the child just attempted suicide.
- (b) Based upon their own observation and investigation, has probable cause to believe the child, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others and immediate detention is necessary to prevent such harm.
- (c) Has a certification from a licensed clinician that the child, as a result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others and that immediate intervention is necessary to prevent the harm.
- (d) Has a tribal court's involuntary placement order that the child be admitted to an evaluation facility authorized under NMSA § 32A-6A-4.

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The deputy shall transport the child, as soon as practicable, to an evaluation facility authorized under NMSA § 32A-6A-19B 4 or a temporary emergency placement, as appropriate (NMSA § 32A-6A-19B1-3).

If a child transported to an evaluation facility is not released to their legal custodian, the transporting deputy, within 24 hours of the child's arrival at the evaluation facility, shall make reasonable attempts to give written notice to the legal custodian about the child's transport to and detention at the facility and the reasons the child was taken into custody and transported there (NMSA § 32A-6A-19; NMSA § 32A-6A-4).

410.3.3 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION

If a deputy encounters an individual who may qualify for civil commitment, the deputy may inquire as to whether the person desires to be voluntarily evaluated at an appropriate facility. If the person so desires, the deputy should:

- (a) Transport the person to an appropriate facility that is able to conduct the evaluation and admit the person.
- (b) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual's desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

If at any point the person changes their mind regarding voluntary evaluation, the deputies should proceed with the application for emergency mental health evaluation, if appropriate.

410.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Any deputy handling a call involving a person who may qualify for detention for the purpose of civil commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

- (a) Available information that might assist in determining the possible cause and nature of the person's action or stated intentions.
- (b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.
- (c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques
- (d) Community or other resources that may be readily available to assist with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade deputies from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the deputies and others.

Civil commitments should be preferred over arrest for people who have mental health issues and are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

410.5 TRANSPORTATION

Transport for any individual for civil commitment shall be conducted in accordance with the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

Deputies may transport individuals in the patrol unit and shall secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

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410.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY

Upon arrival at the facility, the deputy will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking treatment voluntarily, the deputy should provide the staff member with the written application for civil commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting deputy should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported and delivered while restrained, the deputy may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, deputies will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

410.7 DOCUMENTATION

The deputy should complete an application for emergency admission, provide it to the facility staff member assigned to the individual, and retain a copy for inclusion in the case report.

The deputy should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention (NMSA § 43-1-10; NMSA § 32A-6A-19).

410.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Deputies investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken into custody through a civil commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a summons or a citation, as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a civil commitment has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the deputy should:

- (a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.
- (b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the detention.
- (c) Facilitate the individual's transfer to jail.
- (d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a civil commitment.

In the supervisor's judgment, the individual may instead be transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this office to regain custody of the individual, office resources (e.g., posting a guard), and other relevant factors in making this decision.

410.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

Whenever a person is taken into custody for a civil commitment, the handling deputies should seek to determine if the person owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon. Deputies should consider whether it is appropriate and consistent with current search and seizure law under the circumstances to seize any such firearms or other dangerous weapons (e.g., safekeeping,

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evidence, consent). Deputies will contact a supervisor who will consult the need and legality of a seizure with the County Attorney.

Deputies are cautioned that a search warrant may be needed before entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent). A warrant may also be needed before searching for or seizing weapons.

The handling deputy should further advise the person of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other weapon that has been taken into custody.

410.10 TRAINING

This office will endeavor to provide office-approved training on interaction with persons with a mental disability, civil commitments, and crisis intervention.

Citation Releases

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office with guidance on when to release adults who are suspected offenders on a citation for a criminal offense, rather than having the person held in custody for a court appearance or released on bail.

Additional release restrictions may apply to those detained for domestic violence, as outlined in the Domestic Abuse Policy.

411.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will consider its resources and its mission of protecting the community when exercising any discretion to release suspected offenders on a citation, when authorized to do so.

411.3 RELEASE

A suspected offender shall be released on issuance of a citation when arrested without a warrant as follows:

- (a) For a penalty assessment or other misdemeanor violation of the Motor Vehicle Code or other law relating to motor vehicles using the paper or electronic form of the uniform traffic citation (NMSA § 66-8-117; NMSA § 66-8-123; NMSA § 66-8-130).
- (b) For a penalty assessment misdemeanor under the Criminal Code using the paper or electronic form of the uniform non-traffic citation (NMSA § 31-19A-1).

The deputy shall complete the citation's information section and designate either:

- The penalty assessment notice if the offense is a penalty assessment misdemeanor and the person elects to pay the penalty assessment.
- The notice to appear in court if the person elects not to pay the penalty assessment or if the offense is a misdemeanor other than a penalty assessment misdemeanor.

The deputy shall have the person sign the citation promising either to pay the penalty assessment or to appear in court as specified. The deputy shall provide the person with a copy of citation and, if applicable, an addressed business reply envelope for the person to pay the penalty assessment (NMSA § 31-19A-1; NMSA § 66-8-123).

411.3.1 DISCRETIONARY RELEASE

A suspected offender may be released on issuance of a citation when arrested without a warrant as follows:

- (a) For a misdemeanor violation of the Motor Carrier Act, the Criminal Code, the Liquor Control Act, or other New Mexico law (NMSA § 66-8-123).
- (b) For a petty misdemeanor violation or any offense under NMSA Chapter 17 (Game and Fish and Outdoor Recreation) (NMSA § 31-1-6).

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The deputy shall explain the person's rights not to sign a citation, the effect of both signing and not signing the citation, and the effect of failing to appear at the time and place noted on the citation (NMSA § 31-1-6).

The deputy shall obtain the person's signature promising to appear at the time and place on the citation and shall give a copy of the citation to the offender (NMSA § 31-1-6).

411.4 PROHIBITIONS

The release of a suspected offender on a citation is not permitted when arrested for any violation of the Motor Vehicle Code or other law relating to motor vehicles punishable as a misdemeanor when (NMSA § 66-8-122):

- (a) The person requests immediate appearance before a magistrate.
- (b) The person is charged with driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs.
- (c) The person is charged with failure to stop in the event of an accident causing death, personal injuries, or damage to property.
- (d) The person is charged with reckless driving.
- (e) The arresting deputy has good cause to believe the person arrested has committed a felony.
- (f) The person refuses to give his written promise to appear in court or acknowledge receipt of a warning notice.
- (g) The person is charged with driving when his privilege to do so was suspended or revoked pursuant to NMSA § 66-8-111 or a conviction for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

See the Domestic Abuse Policy for release restrictions related to those investigations.

411.5 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to cite and release a person when discretion is permitted, deputies should consider:

- (a) The type of offense committed.
- (b) The known criminal history of the suspected offender.
- (c) The ability to identify the suspected offender with reasonable certainty.
- (d) Whether there is any record of the individual failing to appear in previous cases or other articulable indications that the individual may not appear in court for this offense.
- (e) The individual's ties to the area, such as residence, employment, or family.
- (f) Whether there is reasonable likelihood that criminal conduct by the individual will continue.
- (g) Whether committing the person to jail rather than issuing a citation is reasonable under the circumstances in accordance with Article II, Section 10 of the New Mexico Constitution.

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411.6 LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE

Members of the Legislature shall not be subject to civil arrest going to, during, or returning from their attendance at the session of their respective houses except for any felony, treason, or breach of the peace (New Mexico Constitution Article IV § 13). For all other offenses, these persons may be issued a citation as specified within this policy.

Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

412.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office respects international laws related to the special privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives assigned to the United States.

All foreign diplomatic and consular representatives shall be treated with respect and courtesy, regardless of any privileges or immunities afforded them.

412.3 CLAIMS OF IMMUNITY

If a member comes into contact with a person where law enforcement action may be warranted and the person claims diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, the member should, without delay:

- (a) Notify a supervisor.
- (b) Advise the person that their claim will be investigated and they may be released in accordance with the law upon confirmation of the person's status.
- (c) Request the person's identification card, either issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), Office of the Chief of Protocol or, in the case of persons accredited to the United Nations, by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. These are the only reliable documents for purposes of determining privileges and immunities.
- (d) Contact the DOS Diplomatic Security Command Center at 571-345-3146 or toll-free at 866-217-2089, or at another current telephone number, and inform the center of the circumstances.
- (e) Verify the immunity status with DOS and follow any instructions regarding further detention, arrest, prosecution, and/or release, as indicated by the DOS representative. This may require immediate release, even if a crime has been committed.

Identity or immunity status should not be presumed from the type of license plates displayed on a vehicle. If there is a question as to the status or the legitimate possession of a Diplomat or Consul license plate, a query should be run via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), designating "US" as the state.

412.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTION

If the DOS is not immediately available for consultation regarding law enforcement action, members shall be aware of the following:

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- (a) Generally, all persons with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may be issued a citation or notice to appear. However, the person may not be compelled to sign the citation.
- (b) All persons, even those with a valid privilege or immunity, may be reasonably restrained in exigent circumstances for purposes of self-defense, public safety, or the prevention of serious criminal acts.
- (c) An impaired foreign diplomatic or consular representative may be prevented from driving a vehicle, even if the person may not be arrested due to privileges and immunities.
 - 1. Investigations, including the request for field sobriety tests, chemical tests, and any other tests regarding impaired driving, may proceed, but they shall not be compelled.
- (d) The following persons may not be detained or arrested, and any property or vehicle owned by these persons may not be searched or seized:
 - 1. Diplomatic-level staff of missions to international organizations and recognized family members
 - 2. Diplomatic agents and recognized family members
 - 3. Members of administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic mission and recognized family members
 - 4. Career consular officers, unless the person is the subject of a felony warrant
- (e) The following persons may generally be detained and arrested:
 - 1. International organization staff; however, some senior officers are entitled to the same treatment as diplomatic agents
 - 2. Support staff of missions to international organizations
 - 3. Diplomatic service staff and consular employees; however, special bilateral agreements may exclude employees of certain foreign countries
 - 4. Honorary consular officers

412.5 DOCUMENTATION

All contacts with persons who have claimed privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives should be thoroughly documented and the related reports forwarded to DOS.

412.6 DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

Reference table on diplomatic immunity:

Category	Arrested or Detained	Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures	Issued Traffic Citation	Subpoenaed as Witness	Prosecuted	Recognized Family Members

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Diplomatic Agent	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Member of Admin and Tech Staff	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Service Staff	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Career Consul Officer	Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (a))	Yes (note (d))	Yes	No for official acts Testimony may not be compelled in any case	No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability
Honorable Consul	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability
Consulate Employees	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Int'l Org Staff (note (b))	Yes (note (c))	Yes (note (c))	Yes	Yes (note (c))	No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (c))	No immunity or inviolability
Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int'l Org	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity and inviolability)
Support Staff of Missions to Int'l Orgs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:

- (a) This table represents general rules. The employees of certain foreign countries may enjoy higher levels of privileges and immunities on the basis of special bilateral agreements.
- (b) Reasonable constraints, however, may be applied in emergency circumstances involving self-defense, public safety, or the prevention of serious criminal acts.

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- (c) A small number of senior officers are entitled to be treated identically to diplomatic agents.
- (d) Note that consul residences are sometimes located within the official consular premises. In such cases, only the official office space is protected from police entry.

Rapid Response and Deployment

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Violence that is committed in schools, workplaces, and other locations by individuals or a group of individuals who are determined to target and kill persons and to create mass casualties presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist deputies in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

413.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those who are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Office in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

413.3 CONSIDERATIONS

When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

- (a) Assess the immediate situation and take reasonable steps to maintain operative control of the incident.
- (b) Obtain, explore, and analyze sources of intelligence and known information regarding the circumstances, location, and suspect involved in the incident.
- (c) Attempt to attain a tactical advantage over the suspect by reducing, preventing, or eliminating any known or perceived threat.
- (d) Attempt, if feasible and based upon the suspect's actions and danger to others, a negotiated surrender of the suspect and release of the hostages.

413.4 FIRST RESPONSE

If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding deputies should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent, or eliminate the threat. Deputies must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat, or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, deputies should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Deputies should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to incidents at other locations.

When deciding on a course of action deputies should consider:

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- (a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advancement or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.
- (b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual deputy from taking immediate action.
- (c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved or evacuated with reasonable safety.
- (d) Whether the suspect can be contained or denied access to victims.
- (e) Whether the deputies have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.
- (f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.
- (g) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, breaching tools, control devices, and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

In the case of a barricaded or trapped suspect, with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, deputies should consider covering escape routes and evacuating persons as appropriate, while summoning and waiting for additional assistance (e.g., special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

413.5 PLANNING

The Patrol Commander should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

- (a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment venues, and sporting event venues.
- (b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.
- (c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.
- (e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.
- (f) Patrol first-response training.
- (g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.
- (h) Equipment needs.
- (i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.
- (j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.

413.6 TRAINING

The Training Coordinator should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

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- (a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment venues, and sporting event venues.
- (b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.
- (c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool, and control device training.
- (d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.
- (e) Reality-based scenario training (e.g., active shooter, disgruntled violent worker).

Immigration Violations

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

414.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that all members make personal and professional commitments to equal enforcement of the law and equal service to the public. Confidence in this commitment will increase the effectiveness of this office in protecting and serving the entire community and recognizing the dignity of all persons, regardless of their national origin or immigration status.

414.3 VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

To encourage crime reporting and cooperation in the investigation of criminal activity, all individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting or being addressed by members of law enforcement will not automatically lead to immigration inquiry and/or deportation. While it may be necessary to determine the identity of a victim or witness, members shall treat all individuals equally and not in any way that would violate the United States or New Mexico constitutions.

414.4 DETENTIONS

A deputy should not detain any individual, for any length of time, for a civil violation of federal immigration laws or a related civil warrant.

A deputy who has a reasonable suspicion that an individual already lawfully contacted or detained has committed a criminal violation of federal immigration law may detain the person for a reasonable period of time in order to contact federal immigration officials to verify whether an immigration violation is a federal civil violation or a criminal violation. If the violation is a criminal violation, the deputy may continue to detain the person for a reasonable period of time if requested by federal immigration officials (8 USC § 1357(g)(10)). No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained only because questions about the individual's status are unresolved.

If the deputy has facts that establish probable cause to believe that a person already lawfully detained has committed a criminal immigration offense, the deputy may continue the detention and may request a federal immigration official to respond to the location to take custody of the detained person (8 USC § 1357(g)(10)).

A deputy is encouraged to forgo detentions made solely on the basis of a misdemeanor offense when time limitations, availability of personnel, issues of officer safety, communication capabilities, or the potential to obstruct a separate investigation outweigh the need for the detention.

A deputy should notify a supervisor as soon as practicable whenever an individual is being detained for a criminal immigration violation.

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414.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When notified that a deputy has detained an individual and established reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe the person has violated a criminal immigration offense, the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

- (a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.
- (b) Lawfully arrest the person for a criminal offense or pursuant to a judicial warrant (see the Law Enforcement Authority Policy).

414.5 ARREST NOTIFICATION TO IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Generally, a deputy should not notify federal immigration officials when booking arrestees at a jail facility. Any required notification will be handled according to jail operation procedures. No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained solely for the purpose of notification.

414.6 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this office should be directed to a supervisor. The Office may provide available support services, such as traffic control or peacekeeping efforts.

414.7 INFORMATION SHARING

No member of this office will prohibit, or in any way restrict, any other member from doing any of the following regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual (8 USC § 1373):

- (a) Sending information to, or requesting or receiving such information from federal immigration officials.
- (b) Maintaining such information in office records.
- (c) Exchanging such information with any other federal, state, or local government entity.

414.7.1 IMMIGRATION DETAINERS

No individual should be held based solely on a federal immigration detainer under 8 CFR 287.7 unless the person has been charged with a federal crime or the detainer is accompanied by a warrant, affidavit of probable cause, or removal order. Notification to the federal authority issuing the detainer should be made prior to the release.

414.8 U VISA AND T VISA NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

Under certain circumstances, federal law allows temporary immigration benefits, known as a U visa, to victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)).

Similar immigration protection, known as a T visa, is available for certain qualifying victims of human trafficking (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(T)).

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Any request for assistance in applying for U visa or T visa status should be forwarded in a timely manner to the Investigation Division supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigation Division supervisor should:

- (a) Consult with the assigned investigator to determine the current status of any related case and whether further documentation is warranted.
- (b) Contact the appropriate prosecutor assigned to the case, if applicable, to ensure the certification or declaration has not already been completed and whether a certification or declaration is warranted.
- (c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner.
 - 1. The instructions for completing certification and declaration forms can be found on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) website.
- (d) Ensure that any decision to complete, or not complete, a certification or declaration form is documented in the case file and forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. Include a copy of any completed form in the case file.

414.9 TRAINING

The Patrol Lieutenant should ensure deputies receive immigration training on this policy through Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins.

Training should include:

- (a) Identifying civil versus criminal immigration violations.
- (b) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a criminal immigration offense has been committed.

Utility Service Emergencies

415.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for addressing County utility service emergencies. This policy will address calls for service that are directed to the Sheriff's Office.

415.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to appropriately respond to County emergency utility service requests received by this office.

415.3 UTILITY SERVICE EMERGENCY

A current contact list of County personnel to be notified in the event of a utility service emergency should be available in Dispatch.

415.3.1 ELECTRICAL LINES

When a power line poses a hazard, a member of this office should be dispatched to the reported location to protect against personal injury or property damage that might be caused by the power line. The fire department, electric company, and/or the public works department should be promptly notified, as appropriate.

415.3.2 NATURAL GAS LINES

All reports of a possible leak of natural gas or damage to a natural gas line shall promptly be referred to the fire department and the local entity responsible for gas lines. A member of this office should be dispatched to the reported location if it appears that assistance such as traffic control or evacuation is needed.

415.3.3 TRAFFIC SIGNALS

A member of this office should be dispatched upon report of a damaged or malfunctioning traffic signal in order to protect against personal injury or property damage that might occur as the result of the damaged or malfunctioning signal. The member will advise Dispatch of the problem with the traffic signal. The dispatcher should make the necessary notification to the appropriate traffic signal maintenance agency as soon as practicable.

A decision to place a signal on flash should include a consultation with the appropriate traffic signal maintenance agency, unless exigent circumstances exist.

Aircraft Accidents

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide office members with guidelines for handling aircraft accidents.

This policy does not supersede, and is supplementary to, applicable portions of the Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity, Emergency Operations Plan, and Hazardous Material Response policies.

416.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Aircraft - Any fixed wing aircraft, rotorcraft, balloon, blimp/dirigible, or glider that is capable of carrying a person or any unmanned aerial vehicle other than those intended for non-commercial recreational use.

416.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

416.3 ARRIVAL AT SCENE

Deputies or other authorized members tasked with initial scene management should establish an inner and outer perimeter to:

- (a) Protect persons and property.
- (b) Prevent any disturbance or further damage to the wreckage or debris, except to preserve life or rescue the injured.
- (c) Preserve ground scars and marks made by the aircraft.
- (d) Manage the admission and access of public safety and medical personnel to the extent necessary to preserve life or to stabilize hazardous materials.
- (e) Maintain a record of persons who enter the accident site.
- (f) Consider implementation of an Incident Command System.

416.4 INJURIES AND CASUALTIES

Members should address emergency medical issues and provide care as a first priority.

Those tasked with the supervision of the scene should coordinate with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) before the removal of bodies. If that is not possible, the scene supervisor should ensure documentation of what was disturbed, including switch/control positions and instrument/gauge readings.

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416.5 NOTIFICATIONS

When an aircraft accident is reported to this office, the responding supervisor shall ensure notification is or has been made to NTSB, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and when applicable, the appropriate branch of the military.

Supervisors shall ensure other notifications are made once an aircraft accident has been reported. The notifications will vary depending on the type of accident, extent of injuries or damage, and the type of aircraft involved. When an aircraft accident has occurred, it is generally necessary to notify the following:

- (a) Fire department
- (b) Appropriate airport tower
- (c) Emergency medical services (EMS)

416.6 CONTROLLING ACCESS AND SCENE AUTHORITY

Prior to NTSB arrival, scene access should be limited to authorized personnel from the:

- (a) FAA.
- (b) Fire department, EMS, or other assisting law enforcement agencies.
- (c) Medical Examiner.
- (d) Air Carrier/Operators investigative teams with NTSB approval.
- (e) Appropriate branch of the military, when applicable.
- (f) Other emergency services agencies (e.g., hazardous materials teams, biohazard decontamination teams, fuel recovery specialists, explosive ordnance disposal specialists).

The NTSB has primary responsibility for investigating accidents involving civil aircraft. In the case of a military aircraft accident, the appropriate branch of the military will have primary investigation responsibility.

After the NTSB or military representative arrives on-scene, the efforts of this office will shift to a support role for those agencies.

If NTSB or a military representative determines that an aircraft or accident does not qualify under its jurisdiction, the on-scene office supervisor should ensure the accident is still appropriately investigated and documented.

416.7 DANGEROUS MATERIALS

Members should be aware of potentially dangerous materials that might be present. These may include but are not limited to:

- Fuel, chemicals, explosives, biological or radioactive materials, and bombs or other ordnance.
- Pressure vessels, compressed gas bottles, accumulators, and tires.
- Fluids, batteries, flares, and igniters.

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- Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems, and composite materials.

416.8 DOCUMENTATION

All aircraft accidents occurring within the County of Sandoval shall be documented. At a minimum the documentation should include the date, time, and location of the incident; any witness statements, if taken; the names of SCSO members deployed to assist; other County resources that were utilized; and cross reference information to other investigating agencies. Suspected criminal activity should be documented on the appropriate crime report.

416.8.1 WRECKAGE

When reasonably safe, members should:

- (a) Obtain the aircraft registration number (N number) and note the type of aircraft.
- (b) Attempt to ascertain the number of casualties.
- (c) Obtain photographs or video of the overall wreckage, including the cockpit and damage, starting at the initial point of impact, if possible, and any ground scars or marks made by the aircraft.
 1. Military aircraft may contain classified equipment and therefore shall not be photographed unless authorized by a military commanding officer (18 USC § 795).
- (d) Secure, if requested by the lead authority, any electronic data or video recorders from the aircraft that became dislodged, or cell phones or other recording devices that are part of the wreckage.
- (e) Acquire copies of any recordings from security cameras that may have captured the incident.

416.8.2 WITNESSES

Members tasked with contacting witnesses should obtain:

- (a) The location of the witness at the time of their observation relative to the accident site.
- (b) A detailed description of what was observed or heard.
- (c) Any photographs or recordings of the accident witnesses may be willing to voluntarily surrender.
- (d) The names of all persons reporting the accident, even if not yet interviewed.
- (e) Any audio recordings of reports to 9-1-1 regarding the accident and dispatch records.

416.9 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Public Information Officer (PIO) should coordinate a response to the media, including access issues, road closures, detours, and any safety information that is pertinent to the surrounding community. Any release of information regarding details of the accident itself should be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.

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Depending on the type of aircraft, the airline or the military may be responsible for family notifications and the release of victims' names. The PIO should coordinate with other involved entities before the release of information.

Field Training

417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for field training that ensure standardized training and evaluation; facilitate the transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general law enforcement duties; and introduce the policies, procedures, and operations of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. The policy addresses the administration of field training and the selection, supervision, training, and responsibilities of the Field Training Officer (FTO).

417.2 POLICY

a. It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that all newly hired cadets, lateral entry deputies, court security officers will participate in field training that is staffed and supervised by trained and qualified FTOs.

b. Prior to any routine assignment in any capacity where the deputy is allowed to carry a weapon or to make an arrest, A newly sworn cadet deputy shall complete all items required by NMAC 10.29.9.14 and shall complete additional training in high risk areas for a minimum of 80 hours prior to assignment in a law enforcement capacity to include:--

- firearms--
- search and seizure--
- use of force--
- officer safety--
- defensive tactics--
- driving (to include Safe Pursuit Act)

c. An SCSO liaison shall be assigned to a cadet who is in the academy to help coordinate and provide guidance and support as will as monitor the cadets progress and liaison with the academy staff.

. Training for newly promoted members and members assigned to a specialized position should participate in a modified job specific FTO program that will be crucial for their success in their new role and for the overall well-being of the organization. Training should be tailored to equip individuals with the necessary skills, knowledge, and understanding to effectively perform their new duties and navigate the challenges of their new responsibilities.

417.3 FIELD TRAINING

The Office shall establish minimum standards for field training, which should be of sufficient duration to prepare deputy trainees for law enforcement duties and be in compliance with New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy (NMLEA) requirements. The field training is designed to prepare trainees for a patrol assignment and ensure they acquire the skills needed to operate in a safe, productive, and professional manner, in accordance with the general law enforcement duties of this office.

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To the extent practicable, field training should include procedures for:

- (a) Issuance of training materials to each trainee at the beginning of their field training.
- (b) Daily, end of phase evaluation and documentation of the trainee's performance.
- (c) A multiphase structure that includes:
 - 1. A formal evaluation progress report completed by the FTOs involved with the trainee and submitted to the Training Coordinator and FTO coordinator.
 - 2. Assignment of the trainee to a variety of shifts and geographical areas.
 - 3. Assignment of the trainee to a rotation of FTOs in order to provide for an objective evaluation of the trainee's performance.
- (d) The trainee's confidential evaluation of their assigned FTOs and the field training process.
- (e) Retention of all field training documentation in the deputy trainee's training file including:
 - 1. All performance evaluations.
 - 2. A certificate of completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of field training hours.

417.4 FTO COORDINATOR

The Sheriff shall delegate certain responsibilities to an FTO coordinator. The coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Professional Standards Commander or the authorized designee. The FTO coordinator shall maintain an internal unit FTO policy that describes the process, who is assigned to specific processes etc. that is updated bi-annually

The FTO coordinator may appoint a senior FTO or other designee to assist in the coordination of FTOs and their activities.

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

- (a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs.
- (b) Conducting FTO meetings.
- (c) Maintaining and ensuring FTO and trainee performance evaluations are completed.
- (d) Maintaining, updating, and issuing office training materials to each FTO and trainee.
- (e) Insure up to date training is available to FTOs and assist in development and ongoing training for FTOs.
- (f) Mentoring and supervising individual FTO performance.
- (g) Monitoring the overall performance of field training.
- (h) Keeping the Shift Supervisor informed through monthly evaluation reports about the trainees' progress.
- (i) Maintaining a liaison with FTO coordinators from other law enforcement agencies.

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- (j) Maintaining a liaison with sheriff's academy staff on recruit deputy performance during academy attendance.
- (k) Performing other activities as may be directed by the Patrol Commander.

The FTO coordinator & Senior FTO will be required to successfully complete a training course approved by this office that is applicable to supervision of field training within one year of appointment to this position.

417.5 FTO SELECTION, TRAINING, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

417.5.1 SELECTION PROCESS

The selection of an FTO will be at the discretion of the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Selection will be based on the deputy's:

- (a) Desire to be an FTO.
- (b) Experience, which shall include a minimum of four years of patrol experience, two of which shall be with this office or at the discretion of the Sheriff.
- (c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- (d) Successful completion of an internal oral interview process.
- (e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTOs.
- (f) Possession of, or ability to obtain, office-approved certification.

An FTO must remain in good standing and may be relieved from FTO duties due to discipline, inappropriate conduct, or poor performance.

417.5.2 TRAINING

A deputy selected as an FTO shall successfully complete the required NMLEA certified (40-hour) FTO course prior to being assigned as an FTO (10.29.4.10 NMAC).

All FTOs must complete an FTO update course approved by this office every three years while assigned to the position of FTO.

417.5.3 TRAINING MATERIALS

The FTO shall receive training materials outlining the requirements, expectations, and objectives of the FTO position. FTOs should refer to their training materials or the FTO coordinator regarding specific questions related to FTO or field training.

417.5.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the FTO include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Issuing their assigned trainee field training materials in accordance with the Training Policy.
 - 1. The FTO shall ensure that the trainee has the opportunity to become knowledgeable of the subject matter and proficient with the skills as set forth in the training materials.

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2. The FTO shall sign off on all completed topics contained in the training materials, noting the methods of learning and evaluating the performance of their assigned trainee.
 - (b) Completing and reviewing daily performance evaluations with the trainee.
 - (c) Completing and submitting a written evaluation on the performance of their assigned trainee to the FTO coordinator on a daily basis.
 - (d) Completing a detailed weekly performance evaluation of their assigned trainee at the end of each week.
 - (e) Completing a monthly evaluation report of their assigned trainee at the end of each month.
 - (f) Providing the shift supervisor with a verbal synopsis of the trainee's activities at the end of each day or during any unusual occurrence needing guidance or clarification.

Air Support

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of air support can be invaluable in certain situations. This policy specifies situations where the use of air support may be requested and the responsibilities for making a request.

418.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to prioritize requests for air support to enhance law enforcement objectives and provide additional safety to deputies and the community.

418.3 REQUEST FOR AIR SUPPORT

If a supervisor or deputy in charge of an incident determines that the use of air support would be beneficial, a request to obtain air support may be made.

418.3.1 CIRCUMSTANCES FOR REQUESTS

Law enforcement air support may be requested under conditions that include but are not limited to:

- (a) When the safety of deputies or the community is in jeopardy and the presence of air support may reduce such hazard.
- (b) When the use of air support will aid in the capture of a suspected fleeing felon whose continued freedom represents an ongoing threat to deputies or the community.
- (c) When air support is needed to locate a person who is lost and whose continued absence constitutes a serious health or safety hazard.
- (d) Vehicle pursuits.
- (e) Pre-planned events or actions that require air support.
- (f) Due to a request under an existing mutual aid agreement.
- (g) When the Shift Supervisor or equivalent authority determines a reasonable need exists.

418.3.2 ALLIED AGENCY REQUEST

After consideration and approval of the request for air support, the Shift Supervisor or the authorized designee will call the closest agency having available air support and will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

Contacts and Temporary Detentions

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for temporarily detaining but not arresting persons in the field, conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and disposition of photographs.

419.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Consensual encounter - When a deputy contacts an individual but does not create a detention through words, actions, or other means. In other words, a reasonable individual would believe that their contact with the deputy is voluntary.

Field interview (FI) - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purpose of determining the individual's identity and resolving the deputy's suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, temporary detention, or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) system, body-worn camera, or public safety camera when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Pat-down search - A type of search used by deputies in the field to check an individual for dangerous weapons. It involves a thorough patting-down of clothing to locate any weapons or dangerous items that could pose a danger to the deputy, the detainee, or others.

Reasonable suspicion - When, under the totality of the circumstances, a deputy has articulable facts that criminal activity may be afoot and a particular person is connected with that possible criminal activity.

Temporary detention - When a deputy intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe they are required to restrict their movement without an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when a deputy actually restrains a person's freedom of movement.

419.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the deputy, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete an FI, pat-down search, or field photograph shall be left to the deputy based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

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419.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, a deputy may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the deputy's suspicion.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

419.3.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW

When initiating the stop, the deputy should be able to point to specific facts which, when considered with the totality of the circumstances, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include but are not limited to an individual's:

- (a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that they are part of a criminal enterprise or are engaged in a criminal act.
- (b) Actions suggesting that they are engaged in a criminal activity.
- (c) Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night.
- (d) Presence in a particular area is suspicious.
- (e) Carrying of suspicious objects or items.
- (f) Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggest they are carrying a dangerous weapon.
- (g) Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime.
- (h) Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime.
- (i) Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the deputy.

419.4 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

Once a valid stop has been made, and consistent with the deputy's training and experience, a deputy may pat a suspect's outer clothing for weapons if the deputy has a reasonable, articulable suspicion the suspect may pose a safety risk. The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the deputy to pursue the investigation without fear of violence. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include but are not limited to:

- (a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of weapons is involved.
- (b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single deputy.
- (c) The hour of the day and the location or area where the stop takes place.
- (d) Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.
- (e) The actions and demeanor of the suspect.

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- (f) Visual indications that suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone deputy. A cover deputy should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

419.5 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

All available databases should be searched before photographing any field detainee. If a photograph is not located, or if an existing photograph no longer resembles the detainee, the deputy shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

419.5.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken when the subject being photographed knowingly and voluntarily gives consent. When taking a consensual photograph, the deputy should have the individual read and sign the appropriate form accompanying the photograph.

419.5.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and the photograph serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. The deputy must be able to articulate facts that reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or was about to become involved in criminal conduct. The subject should not be ordered to remove or lift any clothing for the purpose of taking a photograph.

If, prior to taking a photograph, the deputy's reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, the detention must cease and the photograph should not be taken.

All field photographs and related reports shall be submitted to a supervisor and retained in compliance with this policy.

419.5.3 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All detainee photographs must be adequately labeled and submitted to the Shift Supervisor with either an associated FI card or other documentation explaining the nature of the contact. If an individual is photographed as a suspect in a particular crime, the photograph should be submitted as an evidence item in the related case, following standard evidence procedures.

If a photograph is not associated with an investigation where a case number has been issued, the Shift Supervisor should review and forward the photograph to one of the following locations:

- (a) If the photograph and associated FI or documentation is relevant to criminal organization/enterprise enforcement, the Shift Supervisor will forward the photograph and documents to the designated criminal intelligence system supervisor. The supervisor will ensure the photograph and supporting documents are retained as prescribed in the Criminal Organizations Policy.
- (b) Photographs that do not qualify for retention in a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file shall be forwarded to the Records Division.

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When a photograph is taken in association with a particular case, the investigator may use such photograph in a photo lineup. Thereafter, the individual photograph should be retained as a part of the case file. All other photographs shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

419.5.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

While it is recognized that field photographs often become valuable investigative tools, supervisors should monitor such practices in view of the above listed considerations. This is not to imply that supervisor approval is required before each photograph is taken.

Access to, and use of, field photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

419.6 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, deputies should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available members for the following:

- (a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
 - 1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
 - 2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, deputies should attempt to identify the witness prior to their departure.
- (b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by office members.
 - 1. A written, verbal, or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transport.

Criminal Organizations

420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

420.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Criminal intelligence system - Any record system that receives, stores, exchanges, or disseminates information that has been evaluated and determined to be relevant to the identification of a criminal organization or enterprise, its members, or affiliates. This does not include temporary information files.

420.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes that certain criminal activities, including but not limited to gang crimes and drug trafficking, often involve some degree of regular coordination and may involve a large number of participants over a broad geographical area.

It is the policy of this office to collect and share relevant information while respecting the privacy and legal rights of the public.

420.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS

No office member may create, submit to, or obtain information from a criminal intelligence system unless the Sheriff has approved the system for office use.

Any criminal intelligence system approved for office use should meet or exceed the standards of 28 CFR 23.20.

A designated supervisor will be responsible for maintaining each criminal intelligence system that has been approved for office use. The supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure the following:

- (a) Members using any such system are appropriately selected and trained.
- (b) Use of every criminal intelligence system is appropriately reviewed and audited.
- (c) Any system security issues are reasonably addressed.

420.3.1 SYSTEM ENTRIES

It is the designated supervisor's responsibility to approve the entry of any information from a report, field interview (FI), photo or other relevant document into an authorized criminal intelligence system. If entries are made based upon information that is not on file with this office, such as open or public source documents or documents that are on file at another agency, the designated supervisor should ensure copies of those documents are retained by the Records Division. Any supporting documentation for an entry shall be retained by the Records Division in accordance

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with the established records retention schedule and for at least as long as the entry is maintained in the system.

The designated supervisor should ensure that any documents retained by the Records Division are appropriately marked as intelligence information. The Records Manager may not purge such documents without the approval of the designated supervisor.

420.4 TEMPORARY INFORMATION FILE

No member may create or keep files on individuals that are separate from the approved criminal intelligence system. However, members may maintain temporary information that is necessary to actively investigate whether a person or group qualifies for entry into the office-approved criminal intelligence system only as provided in this section. Once information qualifies for inclusion, it should be submitted to the supervisor responsible for consideration of criminal intelligence system entries.

420.4.1 FILE CONTENTS

A temporary information file may only contain information and documents that, within one year, will have a reasonable likelihood to meet the criteria for entry into an authorized criminal intelligence system.

Information and documents contained in a temporary information file:

- (a) Must only be included upon documented authorization of the responsible office supervisor.
- (b) Should not be originals that would ordinarily be retained by the Records Division or Property and Evidence Section, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents, such as copies of reports, FI forms, Dispatch records, or booking forms.
- (c) Shall not include opinions. No person, organization, or enterprise shall be labeled as being involved in crime beyond what is already in the document or information.
- (d) May include information collected from publicly available sources or references to documents on file with another government agency. Attribution to a source should be retained with the information.

420.4.2 FILE REVIEW AND PURGING

The contents of a temporary information file shall not be retained longer than one year. At the end of one year, the contents must be purged.

The designated supervisor shall periodically review the temporary information files to verify that the contents meet the criteria for retention. Validation and purging of files is the responsibility of the supervisor.

420.5 INFORMATION RECOGNITION

Office members should document facts that suggest an individual, organization, or enterprise is involved in criminal activity and should forward that information appropriately. Examples include but are not limited to:

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- (a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.
- (b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.
- (c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.
- (d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

Street Crimes Intelligence Unit (SCIU) supervisors who utilize an authorized criminal intelligence system should work with the Training Coordinator to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

420.6 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Office members shall comply with the rules of an authorized criminal intelligence system regarding inquiries and release of information.

Information from a temporary information file may only be furnished to office members and other law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis and consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

When an inquiry is made by the parent or guardian of a juvenile as to whether that juvenile's name is in a temporary information file, such information should be provided by the supervisor responsible for the temporary information file, unless there is good cause to believe that the release of such information might jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

420.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

The Investigation Division supervisor should ensure that there are an appropriate number of office members who can:

- (a) Testify as experts on matters related to criminal street gangs, and maintain an above-average familiarity with:
 - 1. Unlawful assembly (NMSA § 30-20-3).
 - 2. Conspiracy (NMSA § 30-28-2).
 - 3. Racketeering (NMSA § 30-42-1 et seq.).
 - 4. Graffiti (NMSA § 30-15-1.1).
- (b) Coordinate with other agencies in the region regarding criminal street gang-related crimes and information.
- (c) Train other members to identify gang indicia and investigate criminal street gang-related crimes.

420.8 TRAINING

The SCIU Supervisor should provide training on best practices in the use of each authorized criminal intelligence system to those tasked with investigating criminal organizations and enterprises. Training should include:

- (a) The protection of civil liberties.

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- (b) Participation in a multi-agency criminal intelligence system.
- (c) Submission of information into a multi-agency criminal intelligence system or the receipt of information from such a system, including any governing federal and state rules and statutes.
- (d) The type of information appropriate for entry into a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file.
- (e) The review and purging of temporary information files.

Shift Supervisors

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the designation of a Shift Supervisor and, as needed, an acting Shift Supervisor for each shift.

421.2 POLICY

Each shift will be directed by a Shift Sergeant capable of making decisions and managing in a manner consistent with the mission of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. A Patrol Lieutenant or Sheriff designee will be available "On Call Status" at all times.

421.3 DESIGNATION AS ACTING SHIFT SUPERVISOR

With prior authorization from a Patrol Lieutenant, a qualified lower-ranking member shall be designated as acting Shift Supervisor (DIC) in accordance with the terms of applicable collective bargaining agreements and the Temporary Supervisors subsection of the Supervision Staffing Levels Policy.

421.4 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Shift Supervisor shall have overall responsibility and accountability for the operation of this office on an assigned shift. Duties may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring at least one shift Sergeant is deployed during each shift or acting Supervisor (DIC).
- (b) Ensuring sufficient members are on-duty to accomplish the mission of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.
- (c) Directly supervises deputies on a shift and, depending upon shift assignment, may also supervise other Sheriff's Department personnel during all or part of a shift.
- (d) Supervisors are required to maintain a visible and accessible presence in the field to ensure operational oversight, accountability, and support for subordinate deputies.
- (e) Participate in the work of the Sheriff's Office by patrolling areas of the County to preserve the peace and enforce the law, performing patrol functions (investigating crashes or criminal complaints, enforcing ordinances, writing citations, and making arrests) as needed throughout the county, perform any or all of the duties required of a Patrol Deputy.
- (f) Monitor radio and assist deputies with handling calls for service when needed to include providing assistance, guidance or approve resource allocation when appropriate.
- (g) Providing command-level oversight of major crime scenes, tactical situations, or disasters.
- (h) Establishing service-level priorities.
- (i) Providing job-related training and guidance to subordinates.

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- (j) Acquiring outside resources or providing assistance to other agencies, when applicable.
- (k) Handling service inquiries or complaints from the public.
- (l) Acting as the Public Information Officer when appropriate.
- (m) Managing risk exposure.
- (n) Ensuring the security of all office facilities.
- (o) Ensuring the proper equipment and vehicles are available for member use.
- (p) Representing the Office at community functions.

Mobile Audio/Video

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office has equipped marked law enforcement vehicles with Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recording system.(Utility Solutions EOS & Rocket in car communication platform that policy based automatically secures audio video evidence and provides real time audio/video and Gps tracking.) to provide records of events and to assist deputies in the performance of their duties. This policy provides guidance on the use of these systems.

422.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Activate - Any process that causes the MAV system to transmit or store video or audio data in an active mode.

In-car camera system and MAV system - Synonymous terms that refer to any system that captures audio and video signals, that is capable of installation in a vehicle, and that includes at a minimum, a camera, microphone, recorder, and monitor. (Utility Solutions EOS & Rocket in car communication platform that policy based automatically secures audio video evidence and provides real time audio/video and Gps tracking.)

MAV technician - Personnel certified or trained in the operational use and repair of MAVs, duplicating methods and storage and retrieval methods, and who have a working knowledge of video forensics and evidentiary procedures.

Recorded media - Audio/video signals recorded or digitally stored on a storage device or portable media.

422.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to use mobile audio/video recording technology to more effectively fulfill the mission of the Office and to ensure these systems are used securely and efficiently.

422.3 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each deputy will properly equip themselves to record audio and video in the field.

At the start of each shift, deputies should test the MAV system's operation in accordance with manufacturer specifications and office operating procedures and training.

If the system is malfunctioning, the deputy shall take the vehicle out of service unless a supervisor requests the vehicle remain in service. Prior to the end of shift all deputies will label and classify all in-car videos obtained through the day, unless prior approval is granted by shift Sergeant or acting Supervisor (DIC).

Mobile Audio/Video

422.4 ACTIVATION OF THE MAV

The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the vehicle's emergency lights are activated. The system remains on until it is turned off manually.

422.4.1 REQUIRED ACTIVATION OF THE MAV

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the MAV system may be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. A deputy may activate the system any time the deputy believes it would be appropriate or valuable to document an incident.

In some circumstances it is not possible to capture images of the incident due to conditions or the location of the camera. However, the audio portion can be valuable evidence and is subject to the same activation requirements as the MAV. The MAV system should be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range:
 - 1. Traffic stops (including but not limited to traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance, and all crime interdiction stops)
 - 2. Priority responses
 - 3. Vehicle pursuits
 - 4. Suspicious vehicles
 - 5. Arrests
 - 6. Vehicle searches
 - 7. Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force
 - 8. Pedestrian checks
 - 9. Driving under the influence (DUI) investigations, including field sobriety tests
 - 10. Consensual encounters
 - 11. Crimes in progress
 - 12. Responding to an in-progress call
- (b) All self-initiated activity in which a deputy would normally notify Dispatch
- (c) Any call for service involving a crime where the recorder may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect, including:
 - 1. Domestic/Family abuse
 - 2. Disturbance of the peace
 - 3. Offenses involving violence or weapons
- (d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact, in a situation that would not otherwise require recording
- (e) Any other circumstance where the deputy believes that a recording of an incident would be appropriate

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Activation of the MAV system is not required when exchanging information with other deputies, during breaks or lunch periods, or when not in service or not actively on patrol.

422.4.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the MAV system should remain on until the incident has concluded. For the purpose of this section, conclusion of an incident has occurred when all arrests have been made, arrestees have been transported, and all witnesses and victims have been interviewed.

422.4.3 SURREPTITIOUS RECORDING

No member of this office may surreptitiously record a conversation of any other member of this office except with a court order or when lawfully authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee for the purpose of conducting a criminal or administrative investigation.

422.4.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should determine if vehicles with non-functioning MAV systems should be placed into service. If these vehicles are placed into service, a notation shall be noted on the daily line up

Supervisors may activate the MAV system remotely to monitor a developing situation, such as a chase, riot, or an event that may threaten public safety, officer safety or both, when the purpose is to obtain tactical information to assist in managing the event. Supervisors shall not remotely activate the MAV system for the purpose of monitoring the conversations or actions of a deputy.

422.5 REVIEW OF MAV RECORDINGS

All recording media, recorded images, and audio recordings are the property of the Office. Dissemination outside of the Office is strictly prohibited, except to the extent permitted or required by law.

To prevent damage to, or alteration of, the original recorded media, it shall not be copied, viewed, or otherwise inserted into any device not approved by the Office, MAV technician, or forensic media staff. When reasonably possible, a copy of the original media shall be used for viewing (unless otherwise directed by the courts) to preserve the original media.

Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

- (a) By deputies for use when preparing reports or statements
- (b) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of deputy conduct
- (c) By a supervisor to conduct documented reviews of their subordinate's MAV media at least annually to evaluate the member's performance, verify compliance with office procedures, and determine the need for additional training. The review should include a variety of event types when possible. Supervisors should review MAV media with the recording member when it would be beneficial to provide guidance or to conduct one-on-one informal training for the member.
- (d) To assess proper functioning of MAV systems
- (e) By office investigators who are participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative inquiry, or a criminal investigation

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- (f) By office personnel who request to review recordings
- (g) By a deputy who is captured on or referenced in the video or audio data and reviews and uses such data for any purpose relating to their employment
- (h) By court personnel through proper process or with the permission of the Sheriff or the authorized designee
- (i) By the media through proper process
- (j) To assess possible training value
- (k) For training purposes. If an involved deputy objects to showing a recording, their objection will be submitted to the command staff to determine if the training value outweighs the deputy's objection.
- (l) As may be directed by the Sheriff or the authorized designee

Members desiring to view any previously locked uploaded or archived MAV recording should submit a request in writing to the Shift Supervisor. Approved requests should be forwarded to the MAV administrator for processing.

In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any member.

422.6 DOCUMENTING MAV USE

If any incident is recorded with either the video or audio system, the existence of that recording shall be documented in the deputy's report.

422.7 RECORDING MEDIA STORAGE AND INTEGRITY

Recording media will be labeled and stored in a designated secure area. All recording media that is not booked as evidence will be retained for a minimum of 10 years and disposed of in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

a Deputies will label all Bodyworn Camera/Vehicle Monitor Recording System (BWC/VMRS) recordings properly that classifies or names the incident appropriately identifying the specific criminal case type or call-for-service type by the end of shift.

b Labeling and classification instructions regarding incidents and videos:

- (a) **INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION:** When classifying incidents, accuracy is paramount. For example, if the incident is a traffic stop but there was an arrest for a felony DWI, the following boxes should be checked: DUI, traffic arrest, felony. If the incident name is not listed in the classification section like robbery, then check the "call for service report taken" and "felony." It is better to mark all the classification options that apply to the incident.
- (b) **NOTES SECTION:** In the notes section, type the disposition on CAD such as "ROC." (Record of Call), "CI." (Citation Issued), "RPT." (Report Taken), "WW." (Written Warning), etc. If a traffic arrest is made, citations issued, a written warning given, and a report written, then the notes will look like this: report taken, arrest made, CI, WW. CAD abbreviations or the entire words (WW or Written Warning) can be used.

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- (c) **EDIT INFO SECTION:** In the edit info section, which includes title, Cad number, and case number, write the title of the incident on CAD as well as the title of the report. It is important to reclassify incidents with dispatch prior to closing the call. For instance, if dispatched to a robbery but upon completion of the investigation, the incident is going to be typed up as an informational report, let dispatch know to reclassify the call to an informational report prior to closing out the call.
- (d) **CAD AND REPORT NUMBER:** The CAD number and Report Number must always be entered. The CAD number will always be entered for every single call. The report number will be entered when a report number exists even if you are not the primary deputy. The CAD must be entered as follows: 23-164232 and the Case Number must be entered as follows: 23-001345. This will make the records unit work way easier when searching for an incident.
- (e) **VIDEO LABELING:** To cut down on extra work when labeling the videos, use the Rocket IOT website. This is because associated videos of one given deputy regarding a single incident can be labeled at once when labeling the first video. For instance, if you conduct a traffic stop and your in car camera as well as your body camera are recording, once the incident is done you can go in the Rocket IOT and label the body camera video which this action will automatically label the in car camera video. You can label either video and the other video will be labeled automatically. Please note that the videos recorded will show on the Rocket IOT for maybe 2 to 3 days then the videos disappear and you will have to label them individually on the Availweb website. The rocket IOT link is as follows: <https://192.168.2.1:3002/rocketiot>.

422.7.1 COPIES OF ORIGINAL RECORDING MEDIA

The Original recording media is automatically stores video to a CJIS-compliant cloud.. Upon proper request, a copy of the original recording media will be made for use as authorized in this policy.

422.7.2 MAV RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Deputies who reasonably believe that a MAV recording is likely to contain evidence relevant to a criminal offense or to a potential claim against the deputy or against the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office should indicate this in an appropriate report. Deputies should ensure relevant recordings are preserved.

422.8 SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

- (a) MAV system vehicle installations should be based on officer safety requirements and the vehicle and device manufacturer's recommendations.
- (b) The MAV system should be configured to minimally record for 30 seconds prior to an event.
- (c) The MAV system may not be configured to record audio data occurring prior to activation

422.9 MAV ADMINISTRATOR

The MAV Administrator is responsible for:

- (a) Reviewing and duplicating of all recorded media.

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- (b) Collecting all completed media for oversight and verification.
- (c) Erasing of media:
 - 1. Pursuant to a court order.
 - 2. In accordance with the established records retention schedule, including reissuing all other media deemed to be of no evidentiary value.
- (d) Managing the long-term storage of media that has been deemed to be of evidentiary value in accordance with the office evidence storage protocols and the established records retention schedule.

422.10 TRAINING

All members who are authorized to use the MAV system (Utility Solutions EOS & Rocket in car communication platform that policy based automatically secures audio video evidence and provides real time audio/video and Gps tracking.) shall successfully complete an approved course of instruction provided by MAV Administrator prior to its use.

422.11 ANNUAL PROGRAM REVIEW

The MAV administrator should complete an annual administrative review of the MAV program and provide it to the Sheriff for review.

Mobile Data Terminal Use

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use, and application of the Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) system in order to ensure proper access to confidential records from local, state, and national law enforcement databases, and to ensure effective electronic communications between office members and Dispatch. See the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.

423.2 POLICY

Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members using the MDT shall comply with all appropriate federal and state rules and regulations and shall use the MDT in a professional manner, in accordance with this policy.

423.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to messages accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any office technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance). Members will safeguard and protect sensitive information displayed and insure the MTD display is positioned in such a manner that personal information cannot be viewed by the public.

423.4 RESTRICTED ACCESS AND USE

MDT use is subject to the Information Technology Use, Protected Information, and CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security policies.

Members shall not access the MDT system if they have not received prior authorization and the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of the MDT by another member to their supervisors or Shift Supervisors.

Use of the MDT system to access law enforcement databases or transmit messages is restricted to official activities, business-related tasks, or communications that are directly related to the business, administration, or practices of the Office. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular message or accessing a particular database, the member should seek prior approval from their supervisor.

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

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message or access a law enforcement database under another member's name or to use the password of another member to log in to the MDT system unless directed to do so by a supervisor. Members are required to log off the MDT or secure the MDT when it is unattended. This added security measure will minimize the potential for unauthorized access or misuse.

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423.4.1 USE WHILE DRIVING

Use of the MDT by the vehicle operator should be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. Information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative, tactical, or safety needs should be transmitted over the radio.

In no case shall an operator attempt to send or review lengthy messages while the vehicle is in motion.

423.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY

Except as otherwise directed by the Shift Supervisor or other office-established protocol, all calls for service assigned by a dispatcher should be communicated by voice over the sheriff's radio and electronically via the MDT unless security or confidentiality prevents such broadcasting.

MDT and voice transmissions are used to document the member's daily activity. To ensure accuracy:

- (a) All contacts or activity shall be documented at the time of the contact.
- (b) Whenever the activity or contact is initiated by voice, it should be documented by a dispatcher.
- (c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the member shall document it via the MDT.

423.5.1 STATUS CHANGES

All changes in status (e.g., arrival at scene,, in service) will be transmitted over the sheriff's radio or through the MDT system.

Members responding to in-progress calls should advise changes in status over the radio to assist other members responding to the same incident. Other changes in status can be made on the MDT when the vehicle is not in motion.

423.5.2 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION

If there is an emergency activation and the member does not respond to a request for confirmation of the need for emergency assistance or confirms the need, available resources will be sent to assist in locating the member. If the location is known, the nearest available deputy should respond in accordance with the Deputy Response to Calls Policy.

Members should ensure a field supervisor and the Shift Supervisor are notified of the incident without delay.

Deputies not responding to the emergency shall refrain from transmitting on the sheriff's radio until a no-further-assistance broadcast is made or if they are handling a different emergency.

423.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

423.6.1 MALFUNCTIONING MDT

Whenever possible, members will not use vehicles with malfunctioning MDTs. Whenever members must drive a vehicle in which the MDT is not working, they shall notify Dispatch. It shall

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be the responsibility of the dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the sheriff's radio.

423.6.2 BOMB CALLS

When investigating reports of possible bombs, members should not communicate on their MDTs when in the evacuation area of a suspected explosive device. Radio frequency emitted by the MDT could cause some devices to detonate.

Portable Audio/Video Recorders

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this office while in the performance of their duties (NMSA § 29-1-18). Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems whether body-worn, hand-held, or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews, or interrogations conducted at any Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps, or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

424.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Office by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Office and the public.

424.3 COORDINATOR

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should designate a coordinator responsible for:

- (a) Establishing procedures for the security, storage, and maintenance of data and recordings.
- (b) Establishing procedures for accessing data and recordings.
- (c) Establishing procedures for logging or auditing access.
- (d) Establishing procedures for transferring, downloading, tagging, or marking events.

424.4 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION

All recordings made by members on any office-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity of this office, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Office. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

424.5 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that they are equipped with a portable recorder, issued by the Office, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order or the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to their supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry an approved portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful. Unless conducting a lawful recording

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in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a recorder, the assigned member shall record their name, SCSO identification number, and the current date and time at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user's unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation.

424.6 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the recorder should be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. Members should activate the recorder any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

- (a) All enforcement and investigative contacts, including stops and field interview situations
- (b) Traffic stops, including but not limited to traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance, and all crime interdiction stops
- (c) Self-initiated activity in which a deputy would normally notify Dispatch
- (d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize their safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder should be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable.

424.6.1 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes that their direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the

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criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

424.6.2 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDER

New Mexico law permits an individual to surreptitiously record any conversation in which one party to the conversation has given their permission.

Members may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the member reasonably believes that such a recording will be lawful and beneficial to the investigation.

Members shall not surreptitiously record another office member without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

424.6.3 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

424.7 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using office-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in an official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with office-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate office business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Office.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Shift Supervisor. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for office-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule.

424.8 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members should download, tag, or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member should transfer, tag, or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:

- (a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil, or administrative matters.

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- (b) A complainant, victim, or witness has requested non-disclosure.
- (c) A complainant, victim, or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.
- (d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone's privacy.
- (e) Medical or mental health information is contained.
- (f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover officer or confidential informant.
- (g) The recording or portions of the recording may be protected under the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

424.9 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the established records retention schedule but in no event for a period less than 120 days (NMSA § 29-1-18).

424.9.1 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

424.10 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource. (See the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for guidance in those cases.) However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing a member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

- (a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Office who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation, or criminal investigation.
- (b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.
- (c) By media personnel with permission of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Records Manager prior to public release (See the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's

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privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court (NMSA § 14-2-1.2).

Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

425.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes the right of persons to lawfully record members of this office who are performing their official duties. Members of this office 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.

Deputies should exercise restraint and should not resort to 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.

425.3 RECORDING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Members of the public who wish to record law enforcement 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 the law enforcement 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 deputies.
 - 4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with a deputy's effective communication with a suspect or witness.
- (c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the deputy, themselves, or others.

425.4 DEPUTY RESPONSE

Deputies should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, deputies should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, deputies 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

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example, rather than directing an individual to clear the area, a deputy could advise the person that 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 law enforcement activity, deputies shall document in a report the nature and extent of the interference or other unlawful behavior and the warnings that were issued.

425.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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 deputy 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 practical, 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 consistent with this policy and constitutional and state law.
- (e) Explain alternatives for individuals who wish to express concern about the conduct of office members, such as how and where to file a complaint.

425.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Deputies 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.
- (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 office-owned device.

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

Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the capture, storage, and use of digital data obtained through the use of Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology.

426.2 POLICY

The policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is to utilize ALPR technology to capture and store digital license plate data and images while recognizing the established privacy rights of the public.

All data and images gathered by the ALPR are for the official use of this office. Because such data may contain confidential information, it is not open to public review.

426.3 ADMINISTRATION

The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to convert data associated with vehicle license plates for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. It may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction, and stolen property recovery.

All installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment, as well as ALPR data retention and access, shall be managed by the Administration Commander. The Administration Commander will assign members under their command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

426.4 OPERATIONS

Use of an ALPR is restricted to the purposes outlined below. Office members shall not use, or allow others to use, the equipment or database records for any unauthorized purpose.

- (a) An ALPR shall only be used for official law enforcement business.
- (b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or criminal investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.
- (c) While an ALPR may be used to canvass license plates around any crime scene, particular consideration should be given to using ALPR-equipped vehicles to canvass areas around homicides, shootings, and other major incidents. Partial license plates reported during major crimes should be entered into the ALPR system in an attempt to identify suspect vehicles.
- (d) No member of this office shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing office-approved training.
- (e) No ALPR operator may access confidential office, state, or federal data unless authorized to do so.

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- (f) If practicable, the deputy should verify an ALPR response through the appropriate official law enforcement database before taking enforcement action that is based solely on an ALPR alert.

426.5 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Administration Commander is responsible for ensuring systems and processes are in place for the proper collection and retention of ALPR data. Data will be transferred from vehicles to the designated storage in accordance with office procedures.

All stored ALPR data should be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. Thereafter, ALPR data should be purged unless it has become, or it is reasonable to believe it will become, evidence in a criminal or civil action or is subject to a discovery request or other lawful action to produce records. In those circumstances, the applicable data should be downloaded onto portable media and booked into evidence.

426.6 ACCOUNTABILITY

All data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will observe the following safeguards regarding access to and use of stored data:

- (a) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile workstation and in storage shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date, and time.
- (b) Members approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or office-related civil or administrative action.
- (c) ALPR system audits should be conducted on a regular basis.

426.7 RELEASING ALPR DATA

The ALPR data may be shared only with other law enforcement or prosecutorial agencies for official law enforcement purposes or as otherwise permitted by law, using the following procedures:

- (a) The agency makes a written request for the ALPR data that includes:
 - 1. The name of the agency.
 - 2. The name of the person requesting.
 - 3. The intended purpose of obtaining the information.
- (b) The request is reviewed by the Administration Commander or the authorized designee and approved before the request is fulfilled.
- (c) The approved request is retained on file.

Requests for ALPR data by non-law enforcement or non-prosecutorial agencies will be processed as provided in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

Homeless Persons

427.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that office members understand the needs and rights of the homeless, and to establish procedures to guide them during all contacts with the homeless, whether consensual or for enforcement purposes.

This policy establishes a liaison to the homeless community, addresses the responsibilities of the office member appointed to act as a liaison to the homeless, and details the need for special protection and services for homeless persons.

427.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to protect the rights, dignity, and private property of all members of the community, including people who are homeless. Abuse of authority to harass any member of the community will not be permitted. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will address the needs of homeless persons in balance with the overall mission of this office.

Homelessness is not a crime and members will not use homelessness as the sole basis for detention or law enforcement action.

427.3 LIAISON TO THE HOMELESS COMMUNITY

The Sheriff shall delegate certain responsibilities to a liaison to the homeless community. The liaison shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Patrol Commander or the authorized designee.

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

- (a) Maintaining and making available to all office members a list of assistance programs and other resources that are available to homeless persons.
- (b) Meeting with social services and representatives of other organizations that render assistance to the homeless community.
- (c) Maintaining a list of the areas within and near the jurisdiction of this office that are used as frequent homeless encampments.
- (d) Remaining abreast of laws dealing with homelessness, including personal property rights.
- (e) Being present during any clean-up operation conducted by this office that involves the removal of personal property of the homeless. This is to ensure that the established rights of the homeless are not violated.
- (f) Developing training to assist members in understanding current legal and social issues relating to the homeless.

427.4 FIELD CONTACTS

Deputies are encouraged to contact a homeless person to render aid, offer assistance, or to check on the person's welfare. Deputies also will take enforcement action when information supports

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a reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity. However, such contacts shall not be used for harassment.

When encountering a homeless person who has committed a minor offense and continued freedom is not likely to result in a continuation of the offense or a breach of the peace, deputies are encouraged to consider long-term solutions, such as shelter referrals and counseling, in lieu of an arrest and criminal charges.

Deputies should provide homeless persons with resource and assistance information whenever it is reasonably apparent that such services may be appropriate.

427.4.1 CONSIDERATIONS

A homeless person will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of the community. The fact that a victim, witness, or suspect is homeless can, however, require special consideration for a successful investigation and prosecution. When handling investigations involving victims, witnesses, or suspects who are homeless, deputies should consider:

- (a) Documenting alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and telephone numbers of relatives and friends.
- (b) Documenting locations the person may frequent.
- (c) Providing victim/witness resources, when appropriate.
- (d) Obtaining sufficient statements from all available witnesses in the event that a victim cannot be located and is unavailable for a court appearance.
- (e) Arranging for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.
- (f) Whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution, even when a victim who is homeless indicates that they do not desire prosecution.
- (g) Whether the person may be an adult abuse victim and, if so, proceed in accordance with the Adult Abuse Policy.

427.5 MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

When mental health issues are evident, deputies should consider referring the person to the appropriate mental health agency or providing the person with contact information for mental health assistance, as appropriate. In these circumstances, deputies may provide transportation to a mental health facility for voluntary evaluation if it is requested or offered and accepted by the person and approved by a supervisor. Deputies should consider detaining the person under mental health hold or a civil commitment when facts and circumstances reasonably indicate such a detention is warranted (see the Civil Commitments Policy).

427.6 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the community. Deputies should use reasonable care when handling, collecting,

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and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested or otherwise removed from a public place, deputies should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure their personal property. Otherwise, it should be collected for safekeeping. If the arrestee has more personal property than can reasonably be collected and transported by the deputy, a supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed, and measures should be taken to remove or secure it. It will be the supervisor's responsibility to coordinate its removal and safekeeping.

Deputies should not conduct or assist in clean-up operations of belongings that reasonably appear to be the property of homeless persons without the prior authorization of a supervisor or the homeless liaison. When practicable, requests by the public for clean-up of a homeless encampment should be referred to the liaison.

Deputies who encounter unattended encampments, bedding, or other personal property in public areas that reasonably appears to belong to a homeless person should not remove or destroy such property and should inform the liaison if such property appears to involve a trespass, is a blight to the community, or is the subject of a complaint. It will be the responsibility of the liaison to address the matter in a timely fashion.

427.7 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

Sometimes homeless encampments can have an impact on the ecology and natural resources of the community and may involve criminal offenses beyond mere littering. Deputies are encouraged to notify other appropriate agencies or County departments when a significant impact to the environment has or is likely to occur. A significant impact to the environment may warrant a crime report, investigation, supporting photographs, and supervisor notification.

Medical Aid and Response

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

428.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that all deputies and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

This policy will follow the New Mexico Law Enforcement Statewide Order for Naloxone to include Section 24-23-1 & Section 29-7-7.6 NMSA 1978.

428.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

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 contact Dispatch and 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 Dispatch with 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 of extreme agitation or is engaging in violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain.

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

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Medical Aid and Response

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

428.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS

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

For guidelines regarding transporting ill or injured persons who are in custody, see the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

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

428.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE

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

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 deputy should consider proceeding with civil commitment in accordance with the Civil Commitments Policy.

If a deputy believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, the deputy should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The deputy 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 who is in custody still refuses, the deputy will require the person to be transported to the nearest medical facility. In such cases, the deputy should consult with a supervisor prior to the transport.

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

428.6 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE

If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, the arrestee should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the deputy has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness, the deputy 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 deputy 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.

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Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance to an appropriate medical facility.

Nothing in this section should delay a deputy from requesting EMS when an arrestee reasonably appears to be exhibiting symptoms that appear to be life threatening, including breathing problems or an altered level of consciousness, or is claiming an illness or injury that reasonably warrants an EMS response in accordance with the deputy's training.

428.6.1 HOSPITAL SECURITY AND CONTROL

Deputies who transport persons in custody to medical facilities for treatment should provide security and control during examination and treatment consistent with office protocols. Any such transport should be conducted in accordance with the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

The Patrol Commander should develop protocols related to the following:

- (a) Providing security and control during an examination or treatment, including:
 1. Monitoring the person in custody (e.g., guarding against escape, suicide, and assault of others)
 2. Removal of restraints, if necessary and appropriate (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy)
- (b) Responsibility for continuing security and control if the person in custody is admitted to the hospital
 1. This should include transferring custody of the person to an appropriate agency.

428.7 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE

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.

428.8 AIR AMBULANCE

Generally, when on-scene, EMS personnel will be responsible for determining whether an air ambulance response should be requested. An air ambulance may be appropriate when there are victims with life-threatening injuries or who require specialized treatment (e.g., gunshot wounds, burns, obstetrical cases), and distance or other known delays will affect the EMS response.

The Patrol Commander should develop guidelines for air ambulance landings or enter into local operating agreements for the use of air ambulances, as applicable. In creating those guidelines, the Office should identify:

- Responsibility and authority for designating a landing zone and determining the size of the landing zone.
- Responsibility for securing the area and maintaining that security once the landing zone is identified.

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- Consideration of the air ambulance provider's minimum standards for proximity to vertical obstructions and surface composition (e.g., dirt, gravel, pavement, concrete, grass).
- Consideration of the air ambulance provider's minimum standards for horizontal clearance from structures, fences, power poles, antennas, or roadways.
- Responsibility for notifying the appropriate highway or transportation agencies if a roadway is selected as a landing zone.
- Procedures for ground personnel to communicate with flight personnel during the operation.

One office member at the scene should be designated as the air ambulance communications contact. Headlights, spotlights, and flashlights should not be aimed upward at the air ambulance. Members should direct vehicle and pedestrian traffic away from the landing zone.

Members shall follow these cautions when near an air ambulance:

- Never approach the aircraft until signaled by the flight crew.
- Always approach the aircraft from the front.
- Avoid the aircraft's tail rotor area.
- Wear eye protection during the landing and take-off.
- Do not carry or hold items, such as IV bags, above the head.
- Ensure that no one smokes near the aircraft.

428.9 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

428.9.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

Members who are issued AEDs should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Any AED that is not functioning properly shall be taken out of service and given to the Training Coordinator who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED should contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

428.9.2 AED REPORTING

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

428.9.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

The Training Coordinator should ensure appropriate training is provided to members authorized to use an AED.

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County Risk Management is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

428.10 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

Subject to available funding and supplies, the Office shall provide naloxone rescue kits to members and require that deputies carry the kits in accordance with office procedures (NMSA § 29-7-7.6).

Members may administer opioid overdose medication in accordance with protocol specified by the licensed prescriber who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member and consistent with the following protocols (NMSA § 24-23-1):

- (a) Members believe in good faith that the other person is experiencing an overdose.
- (b) Members act with reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person.

428.10.1 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION USER RESPONSIBILITIES

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 Coordinator.

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

428.10.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING

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

428.10.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING

Prior to issuance of overdose response supplies, personnel shall be trained in opioid overdose recognition and response, including the administration of naloxone by a training provider that is authorized by the state.

The training coordinator should ensure training is provided to members by a state authorized provider and as state funding and state supplies permit.

428.11 FIRST-AID TRAINING

The Training Coordinator should ensure deputies receive periodic first-aid training appropriate for their position.

First Amendment Assemblies

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

429.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office respects the rights of people to peaceably assemble. It is the policy of this office not to unreasonably interfere with, harass, intimidate, or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life, and preventing the destruction of property.

429.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets, or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest, or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills, leafleting, and loitering. However, deputies shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors deputies may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential.

The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life, and to prevent the destruction of property.

Deputies should not:

- (a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.
- (b) Harass, confront, or intimidate participants.
- (c) Seize the cameras, cell phones, or materials of participants or observers unless a deputy is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe office members under their commands to ensure that members' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.

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First Amendment Assemblies

429.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHS, VIDEO RECORDINGS, AND OTHER INFORMATION

Photographs, video recordings, and other information may be collected at assemblies and demonstrations as they can serve a number of purposes, such as support of criminal prosecutions, assistance in evaluating office performance, serving as training material, recording the use of dispersal orders, and facilitating a response to allegations of improper law enforcement conduct.

Photographs, video recordings, and other information shall not be maintained on the political, religious, or social activities, views, or associations of any individual, group, or organization unless those activities, views, or associations directly relate to an investigation of criminal activity and there is reasonable suspicion that the subject of the information is involved in criminal conduct.

429.4 UNPLANNED EVENTS

When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding deputy should conduct an assessment of conditions, including but not limited to:

- Location.
- Number of participants.
- Apparent purpose of the event.
- Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective).
- Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity.
- Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets, or walkways will be impacted.
- Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident.

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to Dispatch, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

429.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

429.5.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT

In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

- Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders.
- Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.
- The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.

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- Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or 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 of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

429.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS

An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

- (a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles, and responsibilities.
- (b) Staffing and resource allocation.
- (c) Management of criminal investigations.
- (d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (helmets, shields, etc.).
- (e) Deployment of specialized resources.
- (f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.
- (g) An established liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.
- (h) An established liaison with County government and legal staff.
- (i) Media relations.
- (j) Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief, and transportation.
- (k) Traffic management plans.
- (l) First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.
- (m) Prisoner transport and detention.
- (n) Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.
- (o) Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly.
- (p) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.
- (q) Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.
- (r) Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.
- (s) Protocol for handling complaints during the event.
- (t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

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429.5.3 MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES

The magnitude and anticipated duration of an event may necessitate interagency cooperation and coordination. The assigned Incident Commander should ensure that any required memorandums of understanding or other agreements are properly executed, and that any anticipated mutual aid is requested and facilitated (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy).

429.6 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY DISPERSAL ORDERS

If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably imminent threat to persons or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event.

Should the Incident Commander make a determination that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should attempt to verbally persuade event organizers or participants to disperse of their own accord. Warnings and advisements may be communicated through established communications links with leaders and/or participants or to the group.

When initial attempts at verbal persuasion are unsuccessful, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should make a clear, standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly, and should order the dispersal of the participants. The announcement should be communicated by whatever methods are reasonably available to ensure that the content of the message is clear and that it has been heard by the participants. The announcement should be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area, and documented by audio and video. The announcement should provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and should identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse should be allowed following a dispersal order.

429.7 USE OF FORCE

Use of force is governed by current office policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices, and Conducted Energy Device policies).

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and conducted energy devices should be considered only when the participants' conduct reasonably appears to present the potential to harm deputies, themselves, or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and the Conducted Energy Device policies).

Force or control devices, including oleoresin capicum (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

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Any use of force by a member of this office shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

429.8 ARRESTS

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been or reasonably appear likely to be unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

- (a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of deputies and arrestees.
- (b) Dedicated arrest, booking, and report writing teams.
- (c) Timely access to medical care.
- (d) Timely access to legal resources.
- (e) Timely processing of arrestees.
- (f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.
- (g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail, and courts (see the Citation Releases Policy).

429.9 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Public Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences, and social media, to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see the Media Relations Policy).

429.10 DEMOBILIZATION

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

429.11 POST EVENT

The Incident Commander should designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include:

- (a) Operational plan.
- (b) Any incident logs.

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- (c) Any assignment logs.
- (d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment, and supply records.
- (e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury, and property damage reports.
- (f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, and Dispatch records/tapes.
- (g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media).

429.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING

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

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

429.12 TRAINING

Office members should receive periodic training regarding this policy, as well as the dynamics of crowd control and incident management. The Office should, when practicable, train with its external and mutual aid partners.

Civil Disputes

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office with guidance for addressing conflicts between persons when no criminal investigation or enforcement action is warranted (e.g., civil matters), with the goal of minimizing any potential for violence or criminal acts.

The Domestic Abuse Policy will address specific legal mandates related to domestic violence court orders. References in this policy to "court orders" apply to any order of a court that does not require arrest or enforcement by the terms of the order or by New Mexico law.

430.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes that a law enforcement presence at a civil dispute can play an important role in the peace and safety of the community. Subject to available resources, members of this office will assist at the scene of civil disputes with the primary goal of safeguarding persons and property, preventing criminal activity, and maintaining the peace. When handling civil disputes, members will remain impartial, maintain a calm presence, give consideration to all sides, and refrain from giving legal or inappropriate advice.

430.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

When appropriate, members handling a civil dispute should encourage the involved parties to seek the assistance of resolution services or take the matter to the civil courts. Members must not become personally involved in disputes and shall at all times remain impartial.

While the following is not intended to be an exhaustive list, members should give consideration to the following when handling civil disputes:

- (a) Civil disputes tend to be confrontational, and members should be alert that they can escalate to violence very quickly. De-escalation techniques should be used when appropriate.
- (b) Members should not dismiss alleged or observed criminal violations as a civil matter and should initiate the appropriate investigation and report when criminal activity is apparent.
- (c) Members shall not provide legal advice; however, when appropriate, members should inform the parties when they are at risk of violating criminal laws.
- (d) Members are reminded that they shall not enter a residence or other non-public location without legal authority.
- (e) Members should not take an unreasonable amount of time assisting in these matters and generally should contact a supervisor if it appears that peacekeeping efforts longer than 30 minutes are warranted.

430.4 COURT ORDERS

Disputes involving court orders can be complex. Where no mandate exists for a deputy to make an arrest for a violation of a court order, the matter should be addressed by documenting any apparent

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court order violation in a report. If there appears to be a more immediate need for enforcement action, the investigating deputy should consult a supervisor prior to making any arrest.

If a person appears to be violating the terms of a court order but is disputing the validity of the order or its applicability, the investigating deputy should document:

- (a) The person's knowledge of the court order or whether proof of service exists.
- (b) Any specific reason or rationale the involved person offers for not complying with the terms of the order.

A copy of the court order should be attached to the report when available. The report should be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. The report should also be forwarded to the court issuing the order with a notice that the report was also forwarded to the prosecutor for review.

430.4.1 STANDBY REQUESTS

Deputies responding to a call for standby assistance to retrieve property should meet the person requesting assistance at a neutral location to discuss the process. The person should be advised that items that are disputed will not be allowed to be removed. The member may advise the person to seek private legal advice as to the distribution of disputed property.

Members should accompany the person to the location of the property. Members should ask if the other party will allow removal of the property or whether the other party would remove the property.

If the other party is uncooperative, the person requesting standby assistance should be instructed to seek private legal advice and obtain a court order to obtain the items. Deputies should not order the other party to allow entry or the removal of any items. If there is a restraining or similar order against the person requesting standby assistance, that person should be asked to leave the scene or they may be subject to arrest for violation of the order.

If the other party is not present at the location, the member will not allow entry into the location or the removal of property from the location.

430.5 VEHICLES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Deputies may be faced with disputes regarding possession or ownership of vehicles or other personal property. Deputies may review documents provided by parties or available databases (e.g., vehicle registration), but should be aware that legal possession of vehicles or personal property can be complex. Generally, deputies should not take any enforcement action unless a crime is apparent. The people and the vehicle or personal property involved should be identified and the incident documented.

430.6 REAL PROPERTY

Disputes over possession or occupancy of real property (e.g., land, homes, apartments) should generally be handled through a person seeking a court order.

Suspicious Activity Reporting

431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

431.1.1 DEFINITIONS

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.

431.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office 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.

431.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Commander and the authorized designees will manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors who are responsible for office participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

The responsibilities of the Investigation Division include but are not limited to:

- (a) Remaining familiar with those databases available to the Office that would facilitate the purpose of this policy.

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- (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 Office.
- (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 any appropriate agency or fusion center.
- (h) Ensuring that, as resources are available, the Office conducts outreach that is designed to encourage community members to report suspicious activity and that outlines what they should look for and how they should report it (e.g., website, public service announcements).

431.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

Any office 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 civilian member who receives such information should ensure that it is passed on to a deputy in a timely manner.

If the suspicious activity is not directly related to a reportable crime, the member should prepare a SAR and include information about the involved parties and the circumstances of the incident. If, during any investigation a deputy becomes aware of suspicious activity that is unrelated to the current investigation, the information should be documented separately in a SAR 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.

431.5 HANDLING INFORMATION

The Records Division will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to:

- The Investigation Division supervisor.
- The Crime Analysis unit.
- Other authorized designees.

Body-Worn Cameras

432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of a body-worn camera (BWC) by members of this office and for the access, use, and retention of office BWC media (NMSA § 29-1-18).

The provisions of this policy, including notice, documentation, access, and retention, also apply to other portable audio/video recording devices used by members, where applicable.

This policy does not apply to undercover operations, wiretaps, or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

432.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Activate - To place a BWC in active mode (also called event mode). In active mode, the BWC records both video and audio.

BWC media - The video, audio, and images captured by office BWCs and the associated metadata.

BWC media systems - Any software, including web-based programs and mobile applications, used by the Office to upload/download, store, view, transfer, and otherwise maintain BWC media.

Deactivate - To place a BWC in buffering mode (also called ready or pre-event mode). In buffering mode, the BWC records video (without audio) in short, predetermined intervals that are retained only temporarily. However, when a BWC is activated, the interval recorded immediately prior to activation is then stored as part of the BWC media. Deactivate does not mean powering off the BWC.

Event - A general term referring to a set of circumstances that may, but does not necessarily, correlate directly to a single public safety incident.

432.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Office to use BWCs and BWC media for evidence collection and to accurately document events in a way that promotes member safety and office accountability and transparency while also protecting the privacy of members of the public.

432.2.1 DISCIPLINARY CONSIDERATIONS

Any violation of this policy, including the failure to operate a BWC in the manner required and intentionally manipulating or prematurely erasing BWC media, subjects the member to discipline up to and including termination (see the Personnel Complaints Policy) (NMSA § 29-1-18).

432.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

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432.3.1 BWC COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should delegate certain responsibilities to a BWC coordinator.

The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

- (a) Serving as a liaison between the Office and the BWC manufacturer/distributor and any third-party media storage vendor.
- (b) Developing inventory procedures for issuing and tracking BWC equipment, including properly marking BWCs as property of the Office and recording the date each BWC is placed into or taken out of service.
- (c) Assisting with troubleshooting and maintenance of BWC equipment and media systems and, when necessary, coordinating the repair or replacement of BWCs.
 - 1. All equipment and system malfunctions and their resolutions should be documented, and maintenance and repair records should be maintained for all BWCs.
- (d) Managing BWC media systems so that:
 - 1. Access is limited to the minimum necessary authorized users and user privileges are restricted to those necessary for the member to conduct assigned office duties.
 - 2. Security requirements, such as two-factor authentication and appropriate password parameters, are in place for user credentials.
- (e) Configuring BWC media systems, or developing manual procedures, so that media is appropriately categorized and retained according to the event type tagged by members.
- (f) Retaining audit logs or records of all access, alteration, and deletion of BWC media and media systems, and conducting periodic audits to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and office policy.
- (g) Developing and updating BWC training for members who are assigned a BWC or given access to BWC media systems.
- (h) Coordinating with the community relations coordinator to (see the Community Relations Policy):
 - 1. Provide the public with notice of the office's use of BWCs (e.g., posting on the office website or social media pages).
 - 2. Gain insight into community expectations regarding BWC use.
- (i) Coordinating with the Records Manager to (see the Records Division and Records Maintenance and Release policies):
 - 1. Determine and apply proper retention periods to BWC media.
 - 2. Develop procedures for the appropriate release of BWC media.

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- (j) Coordinating with the Property and Evidence Section to develop procedures for the transfer, storage, and backup of evidentiary BWC media (see the Property and Evidence Section Policy).
- (k) Completing an annual administrative review of the BWC program and providing it to the Sheriff for review.

432.3.2 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member issued a BWC is responsible for its proper use, safekeeping, and maintenance.

At the beginning of each shift or period of BWC use, the member should inspect their assigned BWC to confirm it is charged and in good working order. This also includes an audio recording function test.

Members should wear their assigned BWC on their outermost garment positioned at or near chest level and as close to the center of their body as practicable. Members are responsible for ensuring there are no obstructions and that the BWC remains in a position suitable for recording.

When a BWC is not in the physical possession of the member to which it is assigned, it should be placed on the charging dock and stored in a secure location.

Members shall report any malfunction or damage to the BWC coordinator or on-duty supervisor as soon as practicable and, if possible, obtain a functioning BWC to use either temporarily while repairs are being made to the member's BWC or as a permanent replacement.

432.4 BWC USE

The following guidelines apply to the use of BWCs:

- (a) Only office-issued BWCs should be used. Members are prohibited from using any other BWC without the express consent of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (b) BWCs should only be used by the member or members to whom it was issued unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor.
- (c) The use of office-issued BWCs shall be strictly limited to office-related activities.
- (d) Members shall not use BWCs or BWC media systems for which they have not received prior authorization and appropriate training.
- (e) Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of BWCs or BWC media systems by another member to their supervisor or the Sheriff.

432.4.1 PROHIBITIONS

BWCs should not be used to record:

- (a) Routine administrative activities of the Office that do not involve interactions with the public. Care should be taken to avoid incidentally recording confidential documents that the Office has a duty to keep secure (i.e., criminal justice information).
- (b) Areas within the office facilities where members have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., locker rooms or dressing areas, breakrooms) unless responding to a call for service or conducting an investigation.

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- (c) Conversations of other members without their knowledge.
- (d) When a member is taking an authorized break or otherwise engaged in personal activities.
- (e) In a courtroom unless responding to a call for service or emergency situation.
- (f) Interactions with undercover deputies or confidential informants.
- (g) Strip searches.

BWCs shall not be used for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule of any individual or group.

432.5 ACTIVATION OF BWC

Members shall activate their BWC during all calls for service and the performance of law enforcement-related functions (NMSA § 29-1-18). Members are not required to activate their BWC during casual or informal contacts with members of the public that are not part of or related to law enforcement functions. However, members should activate their BWC any time a contact with an individual becomes hostile or adversarial.

Unless otherwise authorized by this policy or approved by a supervisor, BWCs shall remain activated until the call for service or law enforcement-related function has concluded (NMSA § 29-1-18). A member may cease recording if they are simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive, or in other similar situations.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize their safety to activate their BWC. However, the BWC should be activated as soon as reasonably practicable in required situations.

If a member attempts to activate their BWC but the BWC fails to record an event, the member should notify their supervisor as soon as practicable.

432.5.1 NOTICE OF RECORDING

Unless otherwise approved based on unique circumstances, a member should wear the BWC in a manner that is conspicuous and shall answer truthfully if asked whether they are equipped with a BWC or if their BWC is activated.

432.5.2 LIVESTREAMING

Livestreaming enables authorized individuals to remotely view the audio and video captured by a member's BWC in real time. Only supervisors and dispatchers approved by the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall have access to livestreaming capabilities.

Livestreaming should only be activated:

- (a) For purposes of member safety when the member is not responding to their radio or there is some other indication of distress.
- (b) To assist with situational awareness or tactical decisions during a significant incident.
- (c) When requested by the member.

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432.5.3 DOCUMENTATION

Members are encouraged to provide narration while using a BWC when it would be useful to provide context or clarification of the events being recorded. However, the use of a BWC is not a replacement for written reports and should not be referred to in a written report in place of detailing the event.

Every report prepared by a member who is issued a BWC should state "BWC available" or "BWC unavailable," as applicable, and should document:

- (a) To the extent practicable and relevant, the identity of individuals appearing in the BWC media.
- (b) An explanation of why BWC media is unavailable including any malfunction, damage, or battery issue that resulted in the failure of the BWC to capture all or part of the event.
- (c) Any exigency or other circumstances that prevented the member from immediately activating the recording at the beginning of the event.
- (d) Any period of the event in which the member deactivated or muted their BWC and the reason for such action.
- (e) If livestreaming was activated during the event, the reason for livestreaming and the members who communicated or participated in the event through BWC livestreaming.

432.6 UPLOADING BWC MEDIA

Unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor, all media from a member's BWC should be properly uploaded and tagged before the end of their shift. BWC media related to a serious or high-profile event (e.g., search for a missing child, active shooter situation) should be uploaded and tagged as soon as practicable upon returning to the Office.

Following an officer involved shooting or death or other event deemed necessary, a supervisor should take possession of the BWC for each member present and upload and tag the BWC media.

432.6.1 LABELING/CLASSIFYING BWC MEDIA

Members should tag all media captured by their BWC with their name and/or identification number, the case or incident number, and the event type. BWC media should be labeled/classified upon uploading or, if capabilities permit labeled/classified in the field, as close to the time of the event as possible. If more than one event type applies to BWC media, it should be labeled/classified with each event type. If BWC media can only be labeled/classified with a single event type, the media should be labeled/classified using the event type with the longest retention period.

BWC media depicting sensitive circumstances or events should be labeled/classified as restricted. BWC media should be flagged for supervisor review when it pertains to a significant event such as:

- (a) An incident that is the basis of a formal or informal complaint or is likely to result in a complaint.
- (b) When a member has sustained a serious injury or a line-of-duty death has occurred.
- (c) When a firearm discharge or use of force incident has occurred.

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- (d) An event that has attracted or is likely to attract significant media attention.
- (e) Prior to the end of the shift, all bodyworn videos will be labeled/classified, unless authorized by a shift Sergeant or acting supervisor (DIC).

Supervisors should conduct audits at regular intervals to confirm BWC media is being properly uploaded and labeled/classified by their subordinates.

432.7 BWC MEDIA

All BWC media is the sole property of the Office. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of BWC media.

All BWC media shall be stored and transferred in a manner that is physically and digitally secure with appropriate safeguards to prevent unauthorized modification, use, release, or transfer. Contracts with any third-party vendors for the storage of BWC media should include provisions specifying that all BWC media remains the property of the Office and shall not be used by the vendor for any purpose without explicit approval of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

Members shall not alter, copy, delete, release, or permit access to BWC media other than as permitted in this policy without the express consent of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

BWC media systems should not be accessed using personal devices unless authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

432.7.1 ACCESS AND USE OF BWC MEDIA

BWC media systems shall only be accessed by authorized members using the member's own login credentials and in accordance with the Information Technology Use Policy.

BWC media shall only be accessed and viewed for legitimate office-related purposes in accordance with the following guidelines:

- (a) BWC media tagged as restricted should only be accessible by those designated by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (b) Members may review their own BWC media for office-related purposes. Members should document in their report if they reviewed BWC media before completing the report.
- (c) Investigators may review BWC media pertaining to their assigned cases.
- (d) A member testifying regarding a office-related event may review the pertinent BWC media before testifying.
- (e) Supervisors are permitted to access and view BWC media of their subordinates.
 - 1. Supervisors should review BWC media that is tagged as a significant event or that the supervisor is aware pertains to a significant event.
 - 2. Supervisors should conduct documented reviews of their subordinate's BWC media at least annually to evaluate the member's performance, verify compliance with office procedures, and determine the need for additional training. The review should include a variety of event types when possible.

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Supervisors should review BWC media with the recording member when it would be beneficial to provide guidance or to conduct one-on-one informal training for the member.

3. Supervisors should conduct periodic reviews of a sample of each subordinate's BWC media to evaluate BWC use and ensure compliance with this policy.
- (f) The Training Coordinator is permitted to access and view BWC media for training purposes.
1. The Training Coordinator should conduct a quarterly review of a random sampling of BWC media to evaluate office performance and effectiveness and to identify specific areas where additional training or changes to protocols would be beneficial. Training Committee members may review BWC media as part of their review to identify training needs.
 2. The Training Coordinator may use BWC media for training purposes with the approval of the Sheriff or the authorized designee. The Training Coordinator should use caution to avoid embarrassing or singling out a member and, to the extent practicable, should seek consent from the members appearing in the BWC media before its use for training. When practicable, sensitive issues depicted in BWC media should be redacted before being used for training.
- (g) The Records Manager may access BWC media when necessary to conduct office-related duties.
- (h) The BWC coordinator may access BWC media and the BWC media system as needed to ensure the system is functioning properly, provide troubleshooting assistance, conduct audits, and fulfill other responsibilities related to their role.

432.7.2 PUBLIC ACCESS

Unless disclosure is required by law or a court order, BWC media should not be released to the public if it unreasonably violates a person's privacy or sense of dignity or depicts the interior of:

- (a) A private residence.
- (b) A facility that offers health care, mental health or substance abuse treatment, or social services.
- (c) A school building.
- (d) Any other building in which public access is restricted or which implicates heightened security concerns.

Requests for the release of BWC media shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy. The Records Manager should review BWC media before public release.

432.8 RETENTION OF BWC MEDIA

Non-evidentiary BWC media should be retained in accordance with state records retention laws but in no event for a period of less than 120 days (NMSA § 29-1-18).

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Unless circumstances justify continued retention, BWC media should be permanently deleted upon the expiration of the retention period in a way that it cannot be retrieved. BWC media shall not otherwise be deleted by any person without the authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

432.8.1 EVIDENTIARY BWC MEDIA

BWC media relevant to a criminal prosecution should be exported from the BWC media system and securely transferred to digital evidence storage according to established office procedures. Evidentiary BWC media is subject to the same laws, policies, and procedures as all other evidence, including chain of custody, accessibility, and retention periods (see the Property and Evidence Section Policy).

432.9 TRAINING

The BWC coordinator should ensure that each member issued a BWC receives initial training before use, and periodic refresher training thereafter. Training should include:

- (a) Proper use of the BWC device and accessories.
- (b) When BWC activation is required, permitted, and prohibited.
- (c) How to respond to an individual's request to stop recording.
- (d) Proper use of the BWC media systems, including uploading and tagging procedures.
- (e) Security procedures for BWC media, including appropriate access and use.

Members who are not issued a BWC but who have access to BWC media systems shall receive training on the BWC media system, including appropriate access, use, and security procedures.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE / SPECIAL EVENT & VIP PROTECTION

433.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to develop guidelines for responses to civil disturbances, emergency situations, unusual occurrences, special events and VIP security and protection.

433.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to ensure public's well-being in the event of a civil disturbance or other unpredictable or potentially violent or hazardous event. The Sheriff's Office mission is the protection of life and property and the restoration of law and order during a civil disturbance or other event that breaches the public peace. While this plan may cover various situations, the agency and personnel must be flexible to respond effectively to dynamic situations.

a. DEFINITIONS

- (a) Breach of the Peace – A violation of public order or decorum which disturbs the public peace and tranquility or an act of disorderly conduct which disrupts the public peace.
- (b) Civil Disturbance – A social activity which is dangerous or hurtful to the public peace, decorum, sense of morality or welfare due to misconduct or vicious actions. They may include riots, disorders, and violence arising from dissident gatherings and marches, rock concerts, political conventions and labor disputes.
- (c) Mass Arrest – A mass arrest situation is one in which the number of arrests made exceeds the capabilities of patrol to handle in the usual manner.
- (d) Natural Disasters – Includes floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, explosions, and tornadoes.
- (e) Order to Disperse – An official order by the incident commander for the crowd or group of people to leave a specific area or venue.
- (f) Unusual Occurrences – Extraordinary emergency situations which generally result from natural and/or man-made disasters or civil disturbances.
- (g) VIP Visit & Protection- specialized security measures taken to safeguard high-profile individuals (VIPs) who face increased risk due to their status, wealth, or public exposure. These services involve a range of strategies and actions designed to ensure the safety, privacy, and well-being of the VIP, their family, and assets.

433.3 PROCEDURE

Civil disturbances and emergency situations are unpredictable and potentially violent events. They occur in response to emotionally charged conflicts and are therefore difficult to contain and even more difficult to control. It is essential that the department's response to civil disturbances and emergencies be coordinated. Commands, formations, and objectives must be clearly understood and practiced by members prior to any actual event. Recall procedures must be clearly delineated to deploy sufficient numbers of personnel to meet the demands of civil disturbances and other

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emergencies. This preparation ensures a united front through the confusion and/or violence which may occur. Advance preparation and training also aid's in developing a command presence which helps to diffuse volatile situations and restore order.

a. Whenever possible, the following intelligence information should be gathered prior to initiating a response to a civil disturbance or emergency situation:

1. The purpose, object, time, location, schedule, and estimated number of attendants of the assembly/crowd.
2. The identity of the leaders, including photos if available.
3. The means of transportation to be used by the group.
4. The attitude of the community.
5. If any opposition to the gathering exists and how it will be displayed.
6. Access and escape routes from the critical area.
7. The locations of buildings and high points overlooking the area that can be either a tactical advantage or a safety concern.
8. The ideal locations where check-points or roadblocks can be established, if needed.
9. The locations possible trouble spots in the critical area, such as taverns, liquor stores, gas stations, sporting goods, and stores which may provide weapons
10. Whether local agencies are aware of the situation and what assistance they may be able to provide or need.
11. The emergency numbers for hospitals, ambulances, tow trucks, utility companies, fire companies, police agencies, courts, district attorney, and detention facilities.

433.3.1 PREPARATION FOR RESPONSE

When response to a riot incident is anticipated the incident commander should assure that the following steps are accomplished as appropriate to the situation:

Notify and brief Fire/ EMS Command Staff & Activate Sandoval County EOC;

Establish a secure command post with adequate communications. (telephones, bull horns, mobile, portable, and radios);

Designate a staging area in a sheltered, out of sight location for deputies to gather;

Locate facilities for parking and security of authorized vehicles;

Gather special equipment such as: emergency lighting; emergency power; sound equipment; tear gas and masks; ropes and barricades; ambulances and fire trucks; helmets, batons; other special weapons; photographic and video equipment for documenting incident; and prisoner transportation vehicles;

Develop a coordinated plan for deployment of the detail including plans for an adequate ready reserve, to be kept uncommitted until necessary.

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Brief SCSO members in advance on what to expect from the participants and what types of alternative responses to anticipate.

Assign members to units or squads, consisting of the appropriate number of members required to accomplish the assigned task. Designate one member as squad leader.

Arrange transport vehicles for individuals taken into custody, County Vehicles, other local government, tribal bus or transport vans.

Notify and brief SCDC Command Staff AND coordinate for temporary detention facilities in case normal facilities cannot cope with the situation.

Identify a designated area for the release of individuals cited or taken into temporary custody, that shall be notified (recorded on body camera) that they are not to return to the area of demonstration.

Identify and set up decon station for neutralization of chemical agents, tear gas, cs gas etc. for members and citizens if necessary. *Typically SCFD will assist in decon.*

2. Attempt to meet with possible dissident group leaders/members, neighborhood and civic organizations and minority group leaders to obtain information and to explain the agency's policies and procedures in relation to civil disturbances. By soliciting the cooperation of these individuals and groups, tensions may be reduced and the more expedient restoration of peace and order is facilitated.

3. If the needed for additional personnel is required, requests shall be made via the chain-of-command to the Sheriff or his designee.

433.3.2 MOBILIZATION

Mobilization is necessary whenever an incident generates response demands which exceed response capabilities of on-duty personnel, or a situation exists that inhibits or severely burdens routine police response. This response is also appropriate when specialized expertise is needed rather than additional numbers of personnel. The on-duty Sheriff's Office supervisor will assume the duties of the incident commander until relieved.

a. Mobilization may include activation of one or both of the following:

b. Notification to all supervisors and or all SCSO members any information relevant to the incident.

- (a) Initiating a staging location.
- (b) Setting up a Mobile Command Post
- (c) Calling out Specialized Teams
- (d) The assistance of Sandoval County Emergency Management/ Fire/EMS.
- (e) Requesting SCDC supervisor and SCDC members to include specialized SCDC arrest teams comprising of special commissioned SCDC members.
- (f) Calling out off-duty personnel, to include civilian members.

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(g) The assistance of area law enforcement agencies to include state or federal agencies.

c. Notification should be made to the County Manager or Deputy County Manager in the event other Sandoval County entities are required and requested.

d. General guidelines for response.

The response to a riot incident can have a significant effect on the severity of the incident. The following are guidelines that have been shown to reduce tensions:

1. Maintain strict neutrality. Care must be exercised to refrain from taking, or giving an appearance of taking sides in any civil disturbance.
2. Be calm, courteous, and firm when dealing with participants and witnesses.
3. Do not discuss the situation with the public.
4. Do not use unnecessary force or violence, however, mob situations should be handled firmly. Members should be positioned that physical contact with the crowd can be kept at a minimum unless action must be taken for the protection of persons or property.
5. Do not attempt to bluff anyone or make unwarranted or weightless threats to the crowd/ individuals.
6. Maintain communications with supervisors and commander with periodic updates.

e. Recommended response.

The following steps form the outline of a recommended response to a civil disturbance:

1. Isolate the critical area.
2. Keep unauthorized persons out. This may include individuals attempting to provide assistance to the crowd or innocent individuals in the area.
3. Let those who wish to leave do so.
4. Contain the situation in one area to avoid a running battle and the consequent fragmentation of manpower.
5. Assemble the detail, as rapidly as possible, out of sight of the crowd.
6. Maintain access routes for emergency vehicles
7. Send deputies to the area where the crowd is gathered and deploy personnel to cover high vantage points overlooking the crowd.
8. The incident commander will order the crowd to disperse (using amplification equipment as necessary) once determined the assembly is illegal. The dispersal orders shall include routes the crowd may use to leave and setting a definite time for compliance.

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433.3.3 DISPERSAL OF CROWDS.

After the order to disperse has been made and the time limit for dispersal has expired, crowds may have to be dispersed. The following guidelines are provided as suggestions:

- (a) Identified leaders who are present and any others who refuse to leave will be arrested.
- (b) Personnel should contain the crowd to allow controlled dispersal. A riotous crowd should not be dispersed into a business district or other area containing attractive looting targets. The crowd should be driven away from such targets and toward an area where the physical features tend to break it up into small parties, or into open spaces where little damage can be done.
- (c) Members should not engage in verbal hostile or aggressive verbal communication that is counterproductive and further incite a riot, increasing the likelihood of violence.
- (d) Members should operate in teams and should avoid becoming separated from their team while executing these operations.
- (e) Teams should use formations when moving upon the crowd in order to concentrate their impact and to cause the crowd to respond in desired manner.
- (f) Frontal or skirmish position -- each member of the squad or unit is in a straight line at close intervals, used to hold or drive back entire crowd.
- (g) Wedge -- used to split the crowd or to enter crowd to effect rescue or arrest.
- (h) Diagonal -- used to force the crowd to move in a desired direction.
- (i) Since members should not quit the formation, additional personnel should be provided behind the formation to take custody of individuals arrested or to assist those injured.

433.3.4 ARREST PROCEDURE

a. Arrest Teams

Arrest Squads shall consist of the following:

1. A Supervisor, **Deputy In Charge "DIC"** of the squad
2. Arresting Deputies
3. Assisting Deputies
4. Each Supervisor or DIC shall ensure that sufficient forms, flexible plastic handcuffs, and related equipment are available.

b. Arrest Procedures

On orders of the DIC, the arresting and assisting officers shall approach the violators. The violators will be advised, "You are under arrest for (state violation being committed). You are requested to stand (if sitting or lying)." If the arrestee stands up and walks voluntarily, deputies shall lead the arrestee from the crowd to the assembled arrest squad. If the arrestee declines to walk, the arresting Deputy and the assisting Deputy will carry the arrestee, one holding each arm. If the arrestee should resist, the Deputy will employ only the force necessary and proportional to affect and maintain the arrest.

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The arresting Deputy will complete a Case Record with sufficient information to enable completion of a Booking Record at the processing site. Weapons, evidence, contraband, or recovered property shall be removed from the arrestee and processed accordingly. Before transporting an arrestee, transport Deputy's shall photograph the arresting Deputy along with their arrestee. The MVS/BWC may be used as a means for photographing arrestees, if necessary. If the arrestee has been arrested for a felony, they should be transported in a separate vehicle. The arresting officer will ensure that the transporting Deputies are aware that the arrestee is a felon. The transporting Deputy's will in turn ensure that the processing officers are aware that the arrestee is a felon.

c. Juveniles

Juveniles taken into custody will be transported separately from adults. Juvenile males will be transported separately from juvenile females, and status offenders will be transported separately from non-status offenders. All juvenile arrests shall be accomplished in accordance with this directive and the Juvenile Arrest Policy.

d. Citation/Summons vrs Arrest

The decision to issue a citation or summons or make an arrest depends on the specific situation and the severity of the offense. Violent disturbances or those posing a significant threat to public safety are more likely to result in custodial arrests. Citations may be considered for more passive disturbances or minor offenses, however the commander or supervisor in charge will provide guidance to all members on scene regarding procedure and guidelines.

e. Transportation of Prisoners

Unless arrestees are issued citations and released at the scene, all will be appropriately transported to a designated facility for processing. To meet large-scale transportation needs, arrangements will be made, in advance if possible, with SCDC and County/Municipality or Tribal Transportation vehicles. For smaller scale situations, SCSO vehicles will be used.

f. Detention Facilities

If the number of arrests will not overwhelm SCDC processing, all arrestees will be transported directly to SCDC. In the event the number of arrestees will likely overwhelm SCDC processing facilities, the Sheriff's Office with the assistance of the County Emergency Management shall seek an alternate facility for processing and eventual release or commitment.

g. Medical Treatment and Care

Deputies shall be sensitive to the medical needs of all arrestees. Pharmaceuticals will only be administered in accordance with the provisions of this directive. Fire/EMS personnel will administer medical treatment if necessary. Food, water, and lavatory provisions shall be handled at the facility to which arrestees are transported.

433.3.5 AFTER-ACTION REPORT

An After-Action Report shall be completed on an Inter-Office Memorandum and submitted immediately after the following:

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- (a) Activation of the Incident Command System
- (b) Each special event
- (c) Each unusual occurrence, disaster, or civil disturbance
- (d) Each hostage/barricade situation

1. The Issue of emergency special orders.

a. The incident commander of a riot or mob response may need to issue special orders to members. These may include, but limited to:

- 1. That no member shall leave an assigned post or duty until officially relieved.
- 2. That before going off-duty, members shall be debriefed on all actions taken and observed during the incident.
- 3. Specific procedures on dealing with by-product crimes (such as arson, looting, criminal damage, etc.).

433.3.6 PRE-PLANNED DEPLOYMENTS

When a level of civil disorder can be predicted by the nature of a pre-planned event, the Commander of ERT, and the Patrol Commander, shall plan a course of action according to the size and nature of the disturbance. The Commander of the Patrol Division, may have the primary responsibility for managing their Deputies response. At the direction of the Commander or designee, ERT or addition members may be placed on alert if there is a potential need for deployment to a scheduled event, or if there is a reasonable expectation of a significant commitment of Deputy resources to protect public safety or preserve the peace.

433.3.7 CIVIL DISTURBANCE AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AT SCDC

a. The first arriving Deputies shall assess the situation and report directly to the Patrol Commander. The Patrol Commander shall contact SCDC command staff and determine that resources and or assistance is necessary and requested.

b. For Hostage Barricade situations the Sheriff's Office Tactical Response Team (ERT) Commander shall be notified, if activated the ERT Commander will assume command of the incident regardless if it is inside or outside of the SCDC facility.

c. For Civil Disturbance situations the Sheriff's Office CDU Commander shall be notified, if the occurrence is outside of the SCDC facility, but on SCDC grounds the Sheriff's Office CDU Commander shall assume command of the incident, if the disturbance is inside the SCDC perimeter fence line the Sheriff's Department CDU Commander shall coordinate with SCDC Command element and provide support, resources and manpower as needed.

433.4 VIP SECURITY & PROTECTION

a. It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) to provide professional and effective protection services for dignitaries, consistent with constitutional rights, public safety priorities, and interagency cooperation. Dignitary protection assignments will be conducted with

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discretion, planning, and due regard for the safety of the protectee, the public, and SCSO personnel.

1. Dignitary: Any individual who, due to their official status, notoriety, or credible threat, requires a protective detail.
2. Protectee: The individual under protection.
3. Protective Detail: Designated personnel assigned to a dignitary protection mission.
4. Advance Team: Personnel assigned to conduct pre-visit planning, coordination, and security assessment.
5. Command Post (CP): A fixed or mobile operational hub for coordinating protection efforts.
6. The Tactical Commander has ultimate authority over all SCSO dignitary protection operations.
7. May authorize or decline protection based on available resources, jurisdiction, and threat level.
8. Tactical Commander Oversees operational planning and assignment of personnel. Coordinates interagency efforts when necessary (e.g., FBI, Secret Service, State Police).
9. Must maintain operational security, professionalism, and awareness throughout the assignment.

b. PROTECTION PROCEDURES

Request for Protection

1. Requests for protection may be initiated by:
 - Government agencies (local, state, federal).
 - The dignitary's office or representative.
 - SCSO command staff based on intelligence or threat indicators.

All requests must be approved by the Tactical Commander or designee.

2. Threat Assessment

The Tactical Commander shall conduct a threat assessment using available resources (intelligence units, federal partners, open-source monitoring).

A threat matrix should be created to determine the level of protection needed.

3. Advance Operations

An advance team shall:

- Reconnoiter locations and venues.
- Coordinate with venue security and local agencies.

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- Develop ingress/egress plans and emergency evacuation routes.
- Identify safe rooms, medical facilities, and rally points.

4. Operational Planning

The Tactical Commander shall produce a written operational plan that includes:

- Mission objectives.
- Route and site security.
- Protective detail staffing.
- Communications protocol.
- Emergency and contingency plans.
- Coordination with traffic and tactical units as needed.

5. Command and Communications

A CP will be established during major operations.

All personnel will maintain radio contact using designated secure channels. All command decisions will flow through the Tactical Commander or his designee.

6. Transportation

Routes must be secured in advance, with alternatives planned.

Drivers will be trained in evasive and protective driving techniques.

Vehicles must be inspected prior to use.

7. Media and Public Interaction

Personnel will not comment publicly or confirm details regarding dignitary protection operations.

All media inquiries must be referred to the Public Information Officer (PIO).

433.5 DPD AFTER-ACTION REVIEW

Upon conclusion of each dignitary protection detail, the DPC shall submit an After-Action Report to the Operations Commander within 7 days.

The report shall include:

- Summary of operations.
- Deviations from the plan.
- Noted security issues or successes.
- Recommendations for improvement.

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433.6 SPECIAL EVENTS

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to ensure public's well-being during special events occurring in Sandoval County.

a. If SCSO members are required or requested for an event, a Command Staff Member has the responsibility of creating a Special Event Plan that at a minimum have provisions for the following: designation of a single person or position as supervisor and coordinator for the coverage of a given event; written estimate of traffic, crowd control, and crime problems expected for any given event; contingency plan for traffic direction and control; use of special operations personnel, if any; logistical requirements; coordination inside and outside the agency; and, after-action reports.

b. Special Event – Large gatherings or events that require planning and coordination;

c. Special events typically require a permit from Sandoval County Planning and Zoning which requires approval from the County. The Sandoval County application for Special Event Permit requires approval from County Directors typically to include Planning and Zoning, SCSO, SCFD, Tourism, Public Works and possibly NMDOT.

d. Examples of Special Events:

- Parades and Marches: Traffic control and crowd management are essential for these events.
- Festivals and Concerts: Require detailed security planning, including crowd control, emergency response, and potential VIP protection.
- Sporting Events: May require crowd management, traffic control, and assistance with parking.
- Large Private Party
- Film Industry Events

e. Supervisors or a Deputy in charge are responsible for Law Enforcement duties for special events that are generally focus on **ensuring public safety, security, and order during planned gatherings and activities.**

f. Key Aspects of Law Enforcement Duties should include;

- **Risk Assessment and Planning:** Law enforcement agencies conduct risk assessments to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities associated with an event. This includes planning for various scenarios, from minor disturbances to major emergencies.
- **Permitting Process:** Reviewing and following the specific directions identified on the County Permit.
- **Security Measures:** should address a range of security measures, which may include:
 - **Crowd control strategies:** Managing the flow of people and preventing overcrowding.

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- **Traffic management:** Directing vehicles and pedestrians to ensure safe movement.
- **Access control:** Monitoring entry points, screening attendees, and preventing prohibited items.
- **Emergency response plans:** Protocols for medical emergencies, evacuations, and security threats.
- **Personnel and Staffing:** Policies outline the need for adequate law enforcement staffing for special events, including designated roles and responsibilities. Depending on the event's nature and potential risks, the Sheriff's Office may determine the necessary number and type of personnel (e.g., uniformed deputies, plainclothes deputies).
- **Coordination with Other Agencies:** Effective planning involves coordination with other law enforcement agencies, emergency services, and relevant city departments.
- **Respect for Constitutional Rights:** Police policies aim to ensure the event continues safely while respecting constitutional rights, including freedom of speech and assembly.
- **Cost Recovery:** In many cases the Deputy coordinating security should be aware and discuss with command staff whether the event organizers are required to cover the cost of law enforcement staffing and resources provided for special events.

433.7 REQUESTING OUTSIDE AGENCY FOR ASSISTANCE

Members should provide the following **minimum** information to an appropriate agency member or dispatcher making the request.

- Requesting department, rank and name of the caller and a call-back number;
- Specific facts surrounding the incident;
- Location;
- Number of members on-scene/enroute;
- The reason or purpose for the disturbance; and
- Number of people causing the disturbance and whether armed, violent, or hostile.

433.8 MEDIA RELATIONS & PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Sheriff's Office PIO shall be kept informed regarding incidents identified in this policy so that timely, accurate information can be evaluated for dissemination. The Sheriff's Office shall keep the Office of the County Manager to include the County PIO informed as appropriate.

SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

434.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to develop guidelines for the coordination and response regarding search and rescue (SAR) operations.

434.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office does not consider any (SAR) incident to be routine and assumes that the missing, overdue, endangered or individuals in distress or danger and is in need of immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. Priority shall be given to (SAR) response. A supervisor will be notified immediately and will evaluate the need regarding manpower and resources. Members shall be focused on locating, rescuing, and providing initial care to missing person or persons, knowing the quicker a victim in distress can be found, the better chance they have for survival.

While this policy may cover various situations, the agency and personnel must be flexible to respond effectively to dynamic situations.

DEFINITIONS

OVERDUE PERSON- refers to an individual who has not arrived at their intended destination or returned by a predetermined time, triggering a response to locate and assist them. This can apply to various situations, such as a hiker failing to return from a trail, a boat not arriving as scheduled, or an aircraft becoming overdue.

HASTY SEARCH –This is a quick and efficient search by small SAR teams that travel quickly to the identified search area. A hasty search is generally the first tactic used in the early hours and days of a search.

434.3 PROCEDURE

Members shall collect as much information as possible about the missing individual or individuals, and their last known whereabouts,

- The individual's name, age, and physical description.
- Their planned route or activity.
- Their last known location (**Point Last Known, or PLK**) or last seen location (**Point Last Seen, or PLS**).
- Cell Phone information.
- Personal trip/hiking locating device or medical device that might allow gps or cell locating.
- Details about their clothing, equipment, and any medical conditions or behavioral patterns that might affect their actions or ability to travel.
- Any potential travel aids they might have used, such as roads, trails, or waterways.

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Search and rescue operations for overdue persons typically involve a combination of search grids, hasty searches, and other techniques to systematically cover potential areas and increase the probability of detection.

A SAR response must be immediate, rapid, and effective. The missing person may be in danger, need emergency medical care, or unable to protect him or herself from the environment. Time and weather destroy clues and an urgent response and deployment of resources may reduce the size of the area that must be searched.

434.4 SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

The responding member should assure that the following steps are accomplished as appropriate to the situation.

This first-responding deputy is designated as the SAR Coordinator for SCSO, meaning they are the main point of contact and responsible for initial actions. However, depending on the nature of the incident, a supervisor or deputy with specialized experience, better familiarity of the situation etc. may assume the position of the SAR Coordinator for SCSO. If the first-responding deputy does not assume the role of SAR Coordinator for SCSO or turns the primary deputy duties over to another deputy, the primary deputy shall make all members at the scene and dispatch aware of who is actually assuming the role of SAR Coordinator for SCSO.

a. The SCSO SAR Coordinator should;

1. Make an initial estimate of the situation and notify a supervisor.
2. Develop and initiate a "hasty search" plan using all available local assets and personnel.
3. Pursue all immediate courses of action, isolate the search area, and attempt to locate the victim prior to requesting external support teams.
4. Determine whether or not assistance from K-9, Drone members, EST Members, outside SAR agencies to include "NMSP Search & Rescue", aircraft, boats, etc.) is required.
5. The criticalness of the situation and the decision to request external support should be driven in large part by the age, health and physical condition of the victim, the existing weather conditions, and any extenuating circumstances surrounding the missing subject's disappearance.
6. Upon determining outside assistance is required, contact the necessary agencies and develop a detailed search strategy and establish a logistical support plan and staging area to accommodate an extended SAR operation.
7. Appoint a team leader for each search team and provide the team members the following information.
8. Team leaders may report directly to the SCSO SAR Coordinator or an assigned command post.
9. Each team leader will receive an assignment and he/she will communicate that assignment to their respective team members.

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10. Each team leader will maintain a team roster and is required to be aware of the location of his/her entire team as the search progresses.
11. Searchers who are not properly dressed and equipped will not be permitted to participate in SAR operations.
12. All searchers are expected to register with the SCSO SAR Coordinator upon arriving at the command post and before leaving the search area to ensure all individuals are accounted for at all times.
13. Before any SAR operation is discontinued or suspended, the SAR Coordinator shall contact the Sheriff or his designee for approval.

434.5 MUTUAL AID REQUESTS

Upon receipt of a request for mutual aid, the Member shall obtain the following information:

- (a) The circumstances of the incident.
- (b) What resources the requesting agency is seeking.
- (c) A supervisor should determine what resources can be allocated to the request for mutual aid based on current sheriff's office operational needs and ability to call out manpower.
- (d) The SCSO SAR Coordinator shall relay the pertinent information regarding the circumstances of the request and the available resources to be contributed to the Sheriff or his designee. The SCSO SAR Coordinator shall obtain the approval of the Sheriff or his designee prior to allocating resources to fulfill requests for mutual aid.
- (e) The SCSO SAR Coordinator shall notify the requesting agency of the available resources.

Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations

Traffic

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for improving public safety through education and enforcement of traffic-related laws.

500.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to educate the public on traffic-related issues and to enforce traffic laws. The efforts of the Office will be driven by such factors as the location and/or number of traffic crashes, public complaints, traffic volume, traffic conditions, and other traffic-related needs. The ultimate goal of traffic law enforcement and education is to increase public safety. The Sandoval County Sheriffs Office partners with NMDOTs TraCS Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) is a statewide traffic data collection software initiative implemented with the goal of electronic data transfer. TraCS allows officers in New Mexico to accurately complete Uniform Traffic Citations, Uniform Crash Reports, Commercial Vehicle Inspection, Offense/Incident Forms, Tow Sheets, and other supplemental forms used daily by Law Enforcement. TraCS provides traffic crash data (reports/investigations/locations, traffic enforcement data (citations/arrests/dispositions/locations, roadway hazard reports and traffic crash and enforcement analysis reports.

500.3 DEFINITIONS

a. **Checkpoint** – A designated location in a roadway at which vehicles or people are stopped for inspection and clearance. A check point is not a traffic stop. It is designed with safety in mind to determine that NM Motor Vehicle Laws are being complied with; i.e. seatbelt and child restraint usage checkpoints, drivers' license, registration, and insurance checkpoints, sobriety checkpoints, commercial motor vehicle regulation checkpoints, etc.

b. **Roadblock** – A restriction, obstruction, or device used or intended for the purpose of restricting and preventing the free passage of motor vehicles on a roadway.

500.4 DEPLOYMENT

Enforcement efforts may include such techniques as geographic/temporal assignment of office members and equipment, the establishment of preventive patrols to deal with specific categories of unlawful driving, and a variety of educational activities. These activities should incorporate methods that are suitable to the situation; timed to events, seasons, past traffic problems or locations; and, whenever practicable, preceded by enforcement activities.

Several factors will be considered in the development of deployment schedules for office members. State and local data on traffic accidents are a valuable resource. Factors for analysis include but are not limited to:

- Location.
- Time.

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- Day.
- Violation factors.
- Requests from the public.
- Construction zones.
- School zones.
- Special events.

Office members assigned to uniformed patrol or traffic enforcement functions will emphasize the enforcement of violations that contribute to traffic accidents, and also will consider the hours and locations where traffic accidents tend to occur. Members will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate. Members shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially in areas where traffic accidents frequently occur.

Radar Speed Trailers assigned to Traffic will be managed by the Traffic Commander or Sheriffs Designee, The "deployment of traffic speed trailers" refers to

aiming to encourage slower driving and improve road safety by providing immediate feedback on their speed; these trailers can be quickly moved to different locations as needed, making them ideal for temporary setups in school zones, construction sites, or residential neighborhoods. The data obtained from deployment of the Speed Trailers will be analyzed by the Traffic Commander or Sheriffs Designee, to assist in determining problem areas and appropriate traffic enforcement operations.

500.5 CONTACT WITH VIOLATORS

a. Deputies conduct traffic stops to enforce the law and to encourage voluntary compliance with these laws, proper, professional well-conducted traffic enforcement plays a critical role in steering violators towards safer future driving.

b. Contacts with Violators

1. The deputy must be certain of his/her observations before initiating a traffic stop.
2. The deputy shall be prepared, having necessary equipment and forms available.
3. The deputy should use courteous, professional greetings when beginning a conversation with a violator.
4. The deputy shall request a driver's license, proof of insurance, and vehicle registration or other identification.
5. When possible, the deputy should run a record check on the violator and vehicle through NCIC.
6. The deputy shall explain to the violator the reason for the stop and required actions.
7. The deputy shall complete all required forms.

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8. The deputy shall check for signs of physical impairment, fatigue, emotional distress, and alcohol and/or drug abuse.
9. If practical, the deputy shall assist the motorist in re-entering the traffic flow safely.

c. Vehicle Approaches.

1. Whenever stopping a traffic violator, the deputy shall:
2. If practical, call in the vehicle description, occupant(s) description, location, and license plate number prior to engaging emergency equipment. The deputy shall pull completely off the roadway, if possible.
3. Deputy's shall record the entire traffic stop. When recording devices, (either audio or video) are installed in the deputy's unit, the equipment shall be utilized.
4. Always approach the stopped vehicle with caution, watching both for approaching traffic and the occupants of the stopped vehicle. Be alert for movement by the driver and/or occupants.
5. The "right handed approach" on a traffic stop is a proven deputy safety enhancing procedure and is recommended, when practical.
6. If the deputy is initiating a felony stop, he shall take up a defensive position at the patrol vehicle's door, use the public address system and follow established "felony stop" guidelines to complete the encounter. Use "felony stop" guidelines which were taught during in-service or recruit school instruction.
7. Deputy's will follow established training procedures for traffic stops with deputy safety being the number one priority.

d. Felony/High Risk Stops.

1. Know the reason for the stop.
2. Request backup deputies.
3. Follow suspect until backup deputies arrive.
4. Communicate to telecommunicator, location and direction of travel.
5. If suspect stops, maintain cover until backup deputies arrive.
6. Advise telecommunicator of location of the stop.
7. Position patrol unit at least 30 feet to the rear of suspect vehicle and offset 1-2 feet right of center at an angle.
8. Maintain cover with weapon at a ready position.
9. Deputy shall identify him/herself as a sheriffs deputy.
10. Use public address system or verbally convey commands to suspect.

500.6 ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES & ROADBLOCKS

Traffic enforcement will be consistent with applicable laws and take into account the degree and severity of the violation committed. This office does not establish ticket quotas. The number of

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arrests or citations issued by any member shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating member overall performance.

a. Visible Traffic Patrol

1. Normal traffic enforcement involves visible traffic patrol by deputies who observe traffic violations during the performance of their normal duties. There are three types of visible traffic patrol which can be utilized:
2. Area patrol - Involves enforcement within the deputies assigned area of responsibility.
3. Stationary observance - Either covert or overt, stationary observance may be used as a technique to make observations about the flow of traffic at a particular location. Deputies are encouraged, when completing reports or doing other activities which will keep them out of service for a short while, to park their patrol vehicles in a conspicuous location where their presence will serve as deterrence.
4. Directed or line patrols - Specified enforcement activities designed to address problems at a specific location and/or during a designated time. This may be a proactive or reactive response to collected data, citizen complaints or officer's knowledge of an enforcement problem.
5. Commercial motor vehicle impact operations can be used as a tool for drug interdiction, criminal activity, and as a mechanism to reduce crash rates. These operations are comprehensive enforcement activities in either urban or rural areas of New Mexico that can involve additional personnel and resources and focus on a specific geographic location. These operations include State Police CVSA certified officers who perform a range of activities including size/weight enforcement, credential checks, tax/permit verification, safety inspections, cargo checks, and other commercial vehicle code violations.

b.Speed Measuring Devices

1. Deputies shall be trained and certified in the use of timing devices before being allowed to operate them in the field.
2. All timing devices utilized by the Department shall meet the equipment specifications and performance standards prescribed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).
3. Operational procedures shall be in conformance with those recommended by the NHTSA.

c.Roadblocks/Checkpoints

1. Roadblocks/checkpoints are used by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office when reasonably necessary to detour motorists from dangerous roadway conditions, when authorized by supervisors for selective traffic enforcement, when it is necessary to prevent the escape of

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a felon(s) from a contained area, and when all other means have failed and it is reasonably necessary to stop the driver of a vehicle attempting to avoid apprehension.

b. Classification of Roadblocks

1. Class "A" Roadblock – Used to stop traffic utilizing portable signs, traffic cones and pylons, and warning devices without physically blocking the roadway.

Class "A" roadblocks may be utilized to inspect and clear vehicles and persons during jail/prison breaks, major felony investigations, sobriety checkpoints, Missing or Abducted Child incident etc.

2. Class "B" Roadblock – Used to stop traffic by physically blocking the roadway with light weight materials or equipment which will cause little or no damage to vehicles. Material utilized may include lightweight barricade devices, flares, pylons, etc.

3. Class "B" roadblocks may be used to warn motorists of severe road conditions, such as snow and ice, or to reroute traffic due to special events, traffic accidents, crime scenes, etc.

4. Class "C" Roadblock – Used to physically block the roadway with heavy material or equipment, i.e., patrol vehicles, state-owned equipment, etc. Privately owned material or equipment such as a commercial tractor trailer may only be used as a last resort in an immediate emergency situation.

5. Class "C" Roadblock is considered deadly force and is not to be used unless the elements of deadly force are present; specifically, when immediate action is required to stop an individual posing an immediate threat of great bodily injury or death to deputies, other motorists, or pedestrians.

d. Criteria for Class A Roadblocks/Checkpoints

1. The selection of the site and procedural operations of the roadblock or checkpoint must be made and established by supervisory law enforcement personnel rather than field deputies.
2. Restrictions and discretion of field deputies shall be limited.
3. The safety of the public and the deputies shall be paramount.
4. The location of the roadblock/checkpoint must be reasonable.
5. The time and duration of the roadblock/checkpoint shall be reasonable.
6. Signage or verbal notification of the official nature of the roadblock/checkpoint shall be immediately apparent.
7. The length and nature of detention shall be reasonable and lawful.
8. A roadblock utilized for the apprehension of a felon shall only be activated after a supervisor takes into account the seriousness of the crime, whether there is sufficient information regarding the wanted person and vehicle, and whether the elapsed time between the criminal act and its discovery is reasonable. The selection of a site for a

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roadblock shall be based on the best use of available manpower and should provide surprise, safety and convenience in stopping vehicles.

9. NOTE: HIGH-VISIBILITY REFLECTIVE VESTS SHALL BE WORN BY ALL PERSONNEL WORKING ROADBLOCKS.

e. Special Problems in Traffic Enforcement

1. Pedestrian and Bicycle Enforcement/Safety

a. Every person propelling a vehicle by human power or riding a bicycle shall have all the rights and all the duties applicable to the driver except in special regulations by law. Deputies should be conscious of violations by bicyclists or pedestrians on the roadway and of violations by motorists toward bicyclists or pedestrians.

2. Off-Road Vehicles

a. When violations are observed, deputies may issue citations for the use of off-road vehicles on public highways and non-motorized trails.

3. Parking Enforcement

a. Street parking is restricted in various areas of cities and the state to ensure fair access to parking and to expedite the flow of vehicular traffic. All existing parking regulations will be enforced with reasonableness and impartiality in all areas of the state to include: Deputies shall obtain a supervisors approval prior to issuing a parking citation in incorporated areas of the County, ie- Rio Rancho, Town of Bernalillo, Corrales etc.

1. Handicapped spaces
2. Fire zones
3. No Parking/Tow Away Zones
4. Safety Zones
5. Illegal parking on state highways

500.6.1 WARNINGS

Warnings are a non-punitive option that may be considered by the member when circumstances warrant, such as when a minor violation was inadvertent.

Warnings ticket shall (NMSA § 66-8-123):

- (a) Contain information necessary to identify the violator.
- (b) Be signed by the violator to acknowledge receipt of the warning.

2. Deputies issuing written warnings shall:

- (a) Complete the information section of the citation.
- (b) Explain to the violator that the warning notice is an acknowledgement of guilt for the offense cited.

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- (c) Have the violator sign the warning notice.
- (d) Give the violator the "Violator Copy" of the citation.
- (e) Advise the violator that no further action is necessary.

500.6.2 CITATIONS

Citations should be issued when a member believes it is appropriate. Office members shall utilize the uniform traffic citation in paper or electronic form prepared by the New Mexico Department of Public Safety (NMSA § 66-8-123; NMSA § 66-8-128).

Deputy issuing citations shall:

- a. Complete the information section of the citation.
- b. Explain the option of either remitting the penalty assessment or appearing in court for the offense cited.
- c. If the violator chooses to remit the penalty assessment, the deputy shall:
 - 1. Mark the penalty assessment box on the citation, to include the amount of the penalty assessment.
 - 2. Advise the violator that in choosing to remit the penalty assessment, it is an acknowledgement of guilt for the offense cited.
 - 3. Have the violator sign the citation and agreement to pay the penalty assessment amount.
 - 4. Give the violator the "Violator Copy" of the citation.
 - 5. At no time shall a deputy accept payment for any penalty assessment.
 - 6. Advise the violator whether court appearance by motorist is mandatory or whether the motorist may be allowed to enter a plea or pay the fine by mail or at the court office.
- d. If the violator chooses to appear in court for the violation cited, the officer shall:
 - 1. Mark the box on the citation indicating that a court appearance is requested.
 - 2. Complete the section of the citation specifying the time and place to appear, and verbally advise the driver that court attendance is mandatory.
 - 3. Have the violator sign the citation and agreement to appear as specified.
 - 4. Advise the violator that signing the citation is not an admission of guilt.
 - 5. Give the violator the "Violator Copy" of the citation, and provide the motorist the opportunity for any other relevant questions related to the traffic stop or citation.

500.6.3 PHYSICAL ARREST

1. Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses. These cases usually deal with but are not limited to:

- (a) Homicide by vehicle and great bodily harm by vehicle (NMSA § 66-8-101).

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- (b) Felony and misdemeanor driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (NMSA § 66-8-102).
- (c) Felony and misdemeanor hit-and-run (NMSA § 66-7-201).
- (d) Any felony or misdemeanor where the deputy is present at the scene of a motor vehicle accident (NMSA § 66-8-125).
- (e) Theft of a motor vehicle (NMSA § 66-8-125).
- (f) Failure to sign a warning ticket or citation (NMSA § 66-8-122).
- (g) When the officer has probable cause to believe the violator has committed a felony.
- (h) When a violator is stopped for attempting to elude a law enforcement officer.
- (i) The violator has a valid arrest warrant.
- (j) The violator has a revoked license pursuant to § 66-8-122(G) NMSA 1978.
- (k) The violator is charged with reckless driving.
- (l) The violator has failed to stop in the event of an accident causing death, personal injuries or damage to property.

In order to effect an arrest for a criminal traffic offense, a deputy shall be in uniform (NMSA § 66-8-124).

2. Refer to Policy 900 Temporary Custody of Adults & Policy 901 Temporary Custody of Juveniles. regarding physical arrests.

a. Foreign diplomats and certain consular officials and their families are immune from some or all criminal process according to treaty obligations of the United States. Traffic citations may be issued to diplomatic officials regardless of their rank or status. Their vehicles may not be searched or impounded. Even though they may not be arrested, they can be detained if they present a continuing danger to the public. A supervisor will be contacted when this occurs and ensure a communication, including the diplomat's identification and all circumstances, will be forwarded to the United States State Department.

b. Juveniles will be charged with misdemeanor violations of traffic laws on regular citations. In these instances, all juveniles shall be referred to the court of statutory authority (municipal, magistrate, metropolitan). The penalty assessment option shall not be offered to juveniles. This does not preclude officers from issuing written warnings to juvenile offenders. For further details on this section, refer to department policy OPR:38 Juvenile Enforcement & Custody.

c. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and when going to and returning from the same.

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500.7 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED LICENSES

If a deputy contacts a traffic violator who is also driving on a suspended or revoked license, the deputy should issue a traffic citation or make an arrest as appropriate.

500.8 TRAFFIC DIRECTION & CONTROL

a. Traffic direction and control at the scene of critical incidents can pose significant challenges. Employees providing traffic direction/control must evaluate security of the scene and potential dangers when directing traffic through a critical incident. Effort should be made to implement the 7 Critical Tasks to the level necessary to ensure safety and security. Requests for additional resources should also be made to facilitate traffic direction and control.

b. Traffic direction and control is also necessary during times of adverse road and weather conditions. Employees must exercise sound judgment when evaluating the need to provide traffic direction and control as well as anytime the road must be closed. Employees may use their patrol vehicles to block sections of road or other methods such as road flares and/or cones. Requests for assistance from the Department of Transportation can be made to assist with traffic direction and control as well as road closures.

c. The use of temporary traffic control devices, such as mobile stop signs, is encouraged when appropriate. The occasion may arise at an intersection equipped with a malfunctioning stop light. Employees may also have to provide manual control of this type of intersection in the event of a malfunction, weather related malfunction or motor vehicle crash.

d. Anytime commissioned employees are providing manual traffic control, they will use readily identifiable hand routine signals/gestures. These signals/gestures are to provide clear and understandable directions to motorists and pedestrians at crash and other incident scenes. Standard hand signals/gestures are taught during academy training. Any employee working within the right-of-way of any highway, directing traffic, processing crash scenes or engaging in other high-risk traffic safety operations where officer visibility is critical must wear a high-visibility reflective vest or apparel that meets the Performance Class 2 or 3 requirements of the American National Standard for High Visibility Apparel (ANSI/ISEA 107-2004) for safety purposes.

e. During incidents where traffic direction and control will be required for an extended period of time such as a hazardous highway condition, or for crashes or incidents requiring extensive traffic direction and control equipment, employees are encouraged to request assistance from the Department of Transportation or other resources as needed. Reasonable effort shall be made to reroute traffic around the crash or incident scene, using other lanes, shoulders, frontage roads or alternative routes that may be available.

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500.9 ESCORTING VEHICLES

a. In the event of a request for an escort of injured persons to a medical facility, the officer shall first attempt to render first aid, if appropriate, and request EMS response through the telecommunications center. In life threatening situations, the officer may escort with supervisory approval. Such escorts shall not exceed the posted speed limit and all traffic control devices shall be obeyed. Officers shall not attempt to run emergency equipment with the victim/complainant following in a civilian vehicle. Due care and extreme caution must be observed during all escorts.

b. Police escorts may be provided for funeral processions, parades, oversize loads, vehicles with hazardous or unusual cargo, VIP's and other special events. Each request for escort must be approved by the Chief or his/her designee. The requesting organization shall provide the following information when requesting a police escort.

1. Anticipated route.
2. Approximate number and types of vehicles.
3. Anticipated duration of the escort.
4. Special problems due to the nature of the escort.

500.10 ROADWAY & ROADSIDE HAZARDS

a. Roadway and roadside hazards are contributing factors in many traffic crashes. When such hazards come to the attention of an officer, the officer should take steps to eliminate it if possible, and if not, to report it to the telecommunications center who will report it to the proper authorities for corrective action. The officer may provide traffic control around such a hazard or request the immediate assistance of the Department of Transportation for equipment which can be used to divert traffic around the hazard. Such hazards include, but are not limited to:

1. Debris on the roadway.
2. Roadway defects.
3. Lack of or broken highway safety devices.
4. Lack of or broken traffic control devices.
5. Lack of or broken roadway lighting systems.
6. Other roadside hazards such as abandoned vehicles.

b. Deputies encountering hazardous material spills, accidents, etc., shall notify the telecommunications center Fire and Emergency Management. If appropriate and safe, the Deputy should attempt to identify hazardous materials and relay the information to the telecommunications center for purposes of briefing supervisors or hazardous materials responders. Deputies shall take appropriate emergency measures in accordance with the Critical Incident Management System and the Emergency Response Guide including, but not limited to; the securing and evacuation of the immediate area if practical, until an appropriate hazardous response team arrives.

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500.11 ANCILLARY SERVICES

These services are activities that have an indirect effect on traffic flow, as well as those that are responses to citizen-generated requests for assistance. These tasks include general assistance, emergency assistance, providing public information and directions, identifying and reporting roadway and roadside hazards, checking abandoned vehicles, and locating and recovering stolen vehicles.

a. General Assistance

1. Deputies shall provide general assistance to motorists and other persons in a courteous manner. These types of request for assistance may include but not be limited to:

- (a) Requests for directions.
- (b) Requests for road and weather conditions
- (c) Requests for lodging suggestions, etc.

2. Assisting a Stranded Motorist

a. When a deputy encounters a stranded motorist, the officer shall determine what assistance is necessary and make every practical effort to obtain or render the assistance needed, including requesting a wrecker or other mechanical assistance, if appropriate.

b. If a stranded motorist is observed and an officer is en route to a call, the telecommunications center shall be notified of the motorist's location to ensure assistance is dispatched. If practical, the deputy should stop and advise the motorist that other assistance is en route, and then proceed to the assigned call.

c. Deputies shall provide reasonable protection of stranded motorists in those situations where the officer deems necessary and appropriate or when the motorist requests this service. The deputy shall notify the telecommunications center of the fact he/she is providing protection for the stranded motorist so as to be logged on the CAD.

3. Providing Emergency Assistance.

a. When the assistance rendered to a stranded or disabled motorist is of an emergency nature, the deputy shall render first aid, as appropriate, request additional assistance through the telecommunications center and remain with the motorist until his/her assistance is no longer needed.

b. Deputies should provide fire suppression, as appropriate and within their capabilities, to motorists requiring such aid. Fire/rescue services shall be immediately requested to the scene prior to any attempts to suppress a fire, unless the deputy deems it unnecessary.

500.12 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

The Office has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to increase the visibility of office members who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic or by maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery, and equipment (23 CFR 655.601).

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500.12.1 REQUIRED USE

Except when working in a potentially adversarial or confrontational role, such as during vehicle stops, high-visibility vests should be worn when increased visibility would improve the safety of the office member or when the member will be exposed to the hazards of passing traffic or will be maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery, and equipment.

Examples of when high-visibility vests should be worn include traffic control duties, traffic accident investigations, lane closures, and disaster scenes.

When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, members should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit.

Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

500.12.2 CARE AND STORAGE

Each vest should be stored inside a resealable plastic bag to protect and maintain the vest in a serviceable condition. Before going into service, each member shall ensure that a serviceable high-visibility vest is properly stored.

A supply of high-visibility vests will be maintained and made available for replacement of damaged or unserviceable vests. The Quartermaster should be promptly notified whenever the supply of vests needs replenishing.

Traffic Crashes

501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for responding to and investigating traffic crashes.

501.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to respond to traffic crashes and render or summon aid to injured victims as needed. The Office will investigate and prepare reports according to the established minimum reporting requirements with the goal of reducing the occurrence of crashes by attempting to identify the cause of the crash and through enforcing applicable laws. Unless restricted by law, traffic crash reports will be made available to the public upon request.

501.3 RESPONSE

Patrol units or a designated Traffic Unit will generally respond and investigate traffic crashes. Members should be in clearly marked law enforcement vehicles in assigned jurisdictional areas of Sandoval.

a. Traffic response services include but are not limited to:

1. death or injury;
2. property damage;
3. hit and run;
4. impairment due to alcohol or drugs;
5. hazardous materials;
6. occurrences on private property;
7. damage to public vehicles or property;
8. damage to vehicles to the extent towing is required.

Upon arriving at the scene, the responding member should assess the need for additional resources and summon assistance as appropriate. Generally, the member initially dispatched to the scene will be responsible for the investigation and report.

If the first-responding deputy does not assume the role of primary deputy or turns the primary deputy duties over to another deputy, the primary deputy shall make all deputies at the scene and dispatch aware of who is actually assuming the role of primary deputy.

The primary deputy is typically responsible for completing the initial incident report, which is crucial for documenting the events and actions taken at the scene. Depending on the nature of the incident, assisting deputies may complete a supplemental report documenting their involvement, actions and events at the scene. The primary deputy will be responsible for ensuring all assisting deputies complete a supplemental report if necessary, and that all additional paperwork completed by members related to the incident is turned over to the primary deputy or the records division.

A supervisor should be called to the scene when the incident:

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- (a) Is within the jurisdiction of this office and there is:
 - 1. A life-threatening injury.
 - 2. A fatality.
 - 3. A County vehicle involved.
 - 4. A County official or employee involved.
 - 5. Involvement of an on- or off-duty member of this office.
- (b) Is within another jurisdiction and there is:
 - 1. A County of Sandoval vehicle involved.
 - 2. A County of Sandoval official involved.
 - 3. Involvement of an on-duty member of this office.

c. It is the responsibility of all members at an incident, that take a picture, image etc. with any device including a personal cell phone, insure the picture is downloaded attached to the incident case number.

501.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arriving at the scene, the responding member should consider and appropriately address:

- (a) Traffic direction and control.
- (b) Proper placement of emergency vehicles, cones, roadway flares, or other devices if available to provide protection for members, the public, and the scene.
- (c) First aid for any injured parties if it can be done safely.
- (d) The potential for involvement of hazardous materials.
- (e) The need for additional support as necessary (e.g., traffic control, emergency medical services, fire department, hazardous materials response, tow vehicles).
- (f) Protect the accident scene.
- (g) Collect all relevant information surrounding the incident.
- (h) Clearance and cleanup of the roadway.

501.4 NOTIFICATION

If a traffic crash involves a life-threatening injury or fatality, the responding deputy shall notify the shift supervisor or acting supervisor (DIC), if unavailable. the patrol Lieutenant should be contacted. The Shift Supervisor or any supervisor should notify the traffic supervisor or the traffic Lieutenant and who will assign a traffic investigator or other appropriate personnel to investigate the incident. The Shift Supervisor will ensure notification is made to the Traffic Supervisor, office command staff and County Manager in accordance with the Major Incident Notification Policy.

501.4.1 NOTIFICATION OF FAMILY

In the event of a life-threatening injury or fatality, the supervisor responsible for the incident should ensure notification of the victim's immediate family or coordinate such notification with the Medical

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Examiner, office chaplain, or another suitable person. Notification should be made as soon as practicable following positive identification of the victim.

The identity of any person seriously injured or deceased in a traffic crash should not be released until notification is made to the victim's immediate family.

501.5 MINIMUM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A crash report shall be taken when:

- (a) A fatality, any injury (including complaint of pain), driving under the influence, or hit-and-run is involved.
- (b) An on-duty member of the County of Sandoval is involved.
- (c) The crash results in any damage to any County-owned or leased vehicle.
- (d) The crash involves any other public agency driver or vehicle.
- (e) There is damage to public property.
- (f) There is damage to any vehicle to the extent that towing is required.
- (g) Prosecution or follow-up investigation is contemplated.
- (h) Directed by a supervisor.
- (i) A single motor vehicle on a roadway catches fire.

501.5.1 PRIVATE PROPERTY

Generally, reports should not be taken when a traffic crash occurs on private property unless it involves an injury or fatality, a hit-and-run violation, or other traffic law violation. Members may provide assistance to motorists as a public service, such as exchanging information and arranging for the removal of the vehicles.

501.5.2 COUNTY VEHICLE INVOLVED

A traffic crash report should be taken by a Sergeant when a County vehicle is involved in a traffic crash that results in property damage or injury. A Sergeant may request an outside law enforcement agency to investigate and complete a traffic crash investigation when a crash involves a Deputy/ County Employee and a private citizens vehicle.

Whenever there is damage to a County vehicle, a vehicle damage report shall be completed and forwarded to the appropriate Commander. The traffic investigator or supervisor at the scene should determine what photographs should be taken of the scene and the vehicle damage.

501.5.3 INJURED ANIMALS

Office members should refer to the Animal Control Policy when a traffic crash involves the disposition of an injured animal.

501.6 INVESTIGATION

When a traffic crash meets minimum reporting requirements the investigation should include, at a minimum:

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- (a) Identification and interview of all involved parties.
- (b) Identification and interview of any witnesses.
- (c) A determination of whether a violation of law has occurred and the appropriate enforcement action.
- (d) Identification and protection of items of apparent evidentiary value.
- (e) Documentation of the incident as necessary (e.g., statements, measurements, photographs, collection of evidence, reporting) on the appropriate forms.

501.6.1 INVESTIGATION BY OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

The Traffic Supervisor or on-duty Shift Supervisor should request that the New Mexico State Police or other outside law enforcement agency investigate and complete a traffic crash investigation when a life-threatening injury or fatal traffic crash occurs within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and involves:

- (a) An on- or off-duty member of the Office.
 - 1. The involved member shall complete the office traffic crash form. If the member is unable to complete the form, the supervisor shall complete it.
- (b) An on- or off-duty official or employee of the County of Sandoval.

Office members shall promptly notify a supervisor when any office vehicle is involved in a traffic crash. The crash investigation and report shall be completed by the agency having jurisdiction.

501.7 ENFORCEMENT ACTION

After a thorough investigation in which physical evidence or independent witness statements indicate that a violation of a traffic law contributed to the crash, authorized members should issue a citation or arrest the offending driver, as appropriate (NMSA § 66-8-123).

More serious violations, such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, vehicular manslaughter, or other felonies, shall be enforced. If a driver who is subject to enforcement action is admitted to a hospital, a supervisor shall be contacted to determine the best enforcement option.

501.8 REPORTS

Office members shall utilize forms approved by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) as required for the reporting of traffic crashes (NMSA § 66-7-209). All such reports shall be submitted to their immediate supervisor for approval. All reports should have a crash diagram attached with measurements unless you cannot take measurements due to officer safety, weather or the vehicles were moved to a different location.

501.8.1 REPORT MODIFICATION

A change or modification of a written report that alters a material fact in the report may be made only by the member who prepared the report, and only prior to its approval and distribution. Once a report has been approved and distributed, corrections shall only be made by way of a written supplemental report. A written supplemental report may be made by any authorized member.

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501.8.2 TRAFFIC SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Traffic Supervisor include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring the monthly and quarterly reports on traffic crash information and statistics are forwarded to the Patrol Commander or other persons as required.
- (b) Coordinating with the Records Division to submit required crash reports to NMDOT within the time specified by law (NMSA § 66-7-207).

Traffic Crash Review Board

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a process for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to review motor vehicle crashes involving members driving office vehicles, or other vehicles when the member is operating in an official capacity.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside agency having jurisdiction over the crash investigation.

502.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to objectively evaluate motor vehicle crashes involving members working in an official capacity to ensure that the operation of the vehicle was consistent with office training and policy.

502.3 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSIGNMENT

Generally, whenever a member's actions in an official capacity, or while using office equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that member will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Sheriff or the authorized designee may exercise discretion and alter the duration or choose not to place a member in an administrative assignment.

502.4 TRAFFIC CRASH REVIEW BOARD

The Traffic Crash Review Board will be convened on a regular basis as determined by the Chief Deputy or designee to review motor vehicle crashes involving property damage and at a reasonable time following a motor vehicle crash that results in injury or death.

It will be the responsibility of the Commander or supervisor of the involved member to notify the Chief Deputy or designee of any incidents requiring board review. The involved member's Commander or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents, and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

502.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Patrol Commander should staff the Traffic Crash Review Board with at least three individuals including but not limited to:

- A member of command staff from the involved member's chain of command (a single member from command staff may sit in review when the board is reviewing multiple property damage crashes).
- A Traffic Deputy, or Sergeant.
- A office driving instructor or driver training supervisor.
- A law enforcement supervisor from an outside law enforcement agency, if appropriate.

The senior ranking command staff member will serve as chairperson.

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502.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Traffic Crash Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of the motor vehicle crashes.

The Sheriff will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any crash investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, the filing of charges or the decision not to file charges, or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information, and request the involved member to appear. If the involved member is requested to attend, they will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative present.

Absent an express waiver from the involved member, no more than two designated board members may ask questions of the involved member. Other board members may provide questions to the designated board members.

Any questioning of the involved member conducted by the board will be in accordance with Sandoval County Sheriff's Office disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the current collective bargaining agreement, and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall submit a finding of preventability, non-preventability and not at fault, partially at fault, or at fault.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. If the vote is tied, the Sheriff will make a determination as to fault.

The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as training reviews to consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Sheriff.

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

502.5 COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The member's Commander shall review the recommendation of the board, make a final determination as to whether the member's actions were within policy and procedure, and determine whether any additional actions, investigations, or reviews are appropriate. The Commander will determine if a disciplinary process will be initiated in accordance with the provisions in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed in Professional Standards Unit files.

Vehicle Towing

503.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance related to vehicle towing. Nothing in this policy shall require a member of this office to tow a vehicle.

503.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will tow vehicles when appropriate and in accordance with the law.

A supervisor shall be notified regarding removal, towing of vehicle from public or private property to include abandoned vehicles in situations where a public safety justification threshold is not met.

503.3 REMOVAL OF VEHICLES DUE TO HAZARD

When a vehicle should be towed because it presents a hazard, the owner or operator should arrange for the towing. Office members may assist by communicating requests through Dispatch to expedite the process.

If the owner or operator is unable to arrange for towing and the vehicle presents a hazard, the vehicle may be towed at the direction of the office member.

Vehicles that are not the property of the County should not be driven by office members unless it is necessary to move the vehicle a short distance to eliminate a hazard, prevent the obstruction of a fire hydrant, or comply with posted signs.

503.4 ARREST SCENES

Whenever the owner or operator of a vehicle is arrested, the arresting deputy should provide reasonable safekeeping by leaving the vehicle secured and lawfully parked at the scene or, when appropriate, by having the vehicle towed, such as when the vehicle presents a traffic hazard or the vehicle would be in jeopardy of theft or damage if left at the scene.

Deputies are not required to investigate whether alternatives to towing a vehicle exist after an arrest. However, a vehicle should not be towed if reasonable alternatives exist. When considering whether to leave a vehicle at the scene, deputies should take into consideration public safety as well as the reasonable safety of the vehicle and its contents.

The following are examples of situations where a vehicle should not be towed:

- The vehicle can be legally parked, left in a reasonably secure and safe location, and is not needed as evidence.
- The vehicle is parked on private property, on which the arrestee or owner is legally residing, or the property owner does not object to the vehicle being parked at that location.
- The arrestee or owner of the vehicle requests that it be released to a person who is present, willing, and able to legally take control of the vehicle.

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- The vehicle is legally parked and the arrestee or owner requests that it be left at the scene. In such cases the requester should be informed that the Office will not be responsible for theft or damages.

503.5 VEHICLES RELATED TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Deputies should tow vehicles that are needed for the furtherance of an investigation or prosecution of a case, or that are otherwise appropriate for seizure as evidence. Deputies should make reasonable efforts to return a recovered stolen vehicle to its owner rather than have it towed, so long as the vehicle is not needed for evidence.

503.6 RECORDS

Records Division members shall ensure that pertinent data regarding a towed vehicle is promptly entered into the appropriate database.

503.6.1 VEHICLE STORAGE REPORT

Office members towing a vehicle shall complete a vehicle tow report. The report should be submitted to the Records Division as soon as practicable after the vehicle is towed.

503.7 TOWING SERVICES

Members shall not show preference among towing services that have been authorized for use by the Office. A rotation or other system established by the Office for tow services should be followed.

503.8 VEHICLE INVENTORY

The contents of all vehicles towed at the request of office members shall be inventoried and listed on the inventory report. Members will utilize their Body Camera to document the inventory and if necessary, photographs may be taken to assist in the inventory.

- (a) An inventory of personal property and the contents of open containers will be conducted throughout the passenger and engine compartments of the vehicle, including but not limited to any unlocked glove box, other accessible areas under or within the dashboard area, any pockets in the doors or in the back of the front seat, in any console between the seats, under any floor mats, and under the seats.
- (b) In addition to the passenger and engine compartments as described above, an inventory of personal property and the contents of open containers will also be conducted in any other type of unlocked compartments that are a part of the vehicle, including unlocked vehicle trunks and unlocked car top containers.
- (c) Any locked compartments, including but not limited to locked glove compartments, locked vehicle trunks, locked hatchbacks, and locked car-top containers should be inventoried, provided the keys are available and released with the vehicle to the third-party towing company or an unlocking mechanism for such compartment is available within the vehicle.
- (d) Closed containers located either within the vehicle or any of the vehicle's compartments will not be opened for inventory purposes.

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Members should ask the occupants whether the vehicle contains any valuables or hazardous materials. Responses should be noted in the inventory report. If the occupant acknowledges that any closed container contains valuables or a hazardous material, the container shall be opened and inventoried. When practicable and appropriate, such items should be removed from the vehicle and given to the owner, or booked into property for safekeeping.

Any cash, jewelry, or other small valuables located during the inventory process will be held for safekeeping, in accordance with the Property and Evidence Section Policy. A copy of the property receipt should be given to the person in control of the vehicle or, if that person is not present, left in the vehicle.

A copy of the vehicle inventory will be given to the tow truck operator.

These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting the vehicle owner's property, providing for the safety of office members and protecting the Office against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen, or damaged property.

Towing a vehicle in order to perform an inventory should not be used as a pretext for an evidence search. Nothing in this policy prevents the towing of a vehicle that would occur for reasons independent of any suspicion that the vehicle may contain evidence if it is otherwise justified by law or this policy.

When towing a vehicle, it is the requesting deputy's responsibility to ensure that any animals in the vehicle or trailers are taken to a place where they can be cared for.

Deputies shall allow the vehicle keys to remain with the vehicle and allow the driver/owner to retain all other keys in his/her possession, e.g., house keys, business keys, post offices keys, etc.

Deputies shall describe prescription medication located in vehicle and ensure medicine claimed as, owned by and essential to the occupant or detainees, is removed and given to them.

503.9 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND RETRIEVAL OF PROPERTY

If the search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft, or damage, the office member conducting the search shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure or protect the vehicle or property from such hazards.

Unless it would cause an unreasonable delay in towing the vehicle or create an issue of officer safety, reasonable accommodations should be made to permit the owner, operator, or occupant to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g., cash, jewelry, cell phone, prescriptions) that are not considered evidence or contraband.

Members who become aware that a vehicle may have been towed by the Office in error should promptly advise a supervisor. Supervisors should approve, when appropriate, the release of the vehicle without requiring the owner or their agent to request a hearing to contest the tow.

503.9.1 OCCUPANTS

When towing a vehicle it is the requesting deputies responsibility to ensure that all occupants, not taken into custody, are taken to a secure location where they can safely make arrangements

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to reach their final destination. It is also the responsibility of the requesting deputy to make reasonable attempts to ensure occupants have the means to make arrangements for travel. At the very least, arrangements should be made to transport occupants to the nearest town.

Driving Under the Influence

504.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to those office members who play a role in the detection and investigation of driving under the influence (DUI).

504.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of New Mexico impaired driving laws.

504.3 INVESTIGATIONS

Deputies should not enforce DUI laws to the exclusion of their other duties unless specifically assigned to DUI enforcement. All deputies are expected to enforce these laws with due diligence.

The Traffic Supervisor will develop and maintain, in consultation with the prosecuting attorney, report forms with appropriate checklists to assist investigating deputies in documenting relevant information and maximizing efficiency. Any DUI investigation will be documented using these forms. Information documented elsewhere on the form does not need to be duplicated in the report narrative. Information that should be documented includes, at a minimum:

- (a) The Standardized field sobriety tests (SFSTs) administered and the results.
- (b) The deputy's observations that indicate impairment on the part of the individual, and the deputy's health-related inquiries that may help to identify any serious health concerns (e.g., diabetic shock).
- (c) Sources of additional information (e.g., reporting party, witnesses) and their observations.
- (d) Information about any audio and/or video recording of the individual's driving or subsequent actions.
- (e) The location and time frame of the individual's vehicle operation and how this was determined.
- (f) Any prior related convictions in New Mexico or another jurisdiction.

504.4 FIELD TESTS

The Sheriffs designated SFST instructor should identify SFSTs and any approved alternate tests for deputies to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

504.5 CHEMICAL TESTS

A person implies consent under New Mexico state law to a chemical test, and to providing the associated chemical sample when the arresting deputy has reasonable grounds to believe the person was driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug (NMSA § 66-8-107).

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If a person withdraws this implied consent, or is unable to withdraw consent (e.g., the person is unconscious), the deputy should consider implied consent revoked and proceed as though the person has refused to provide a chemical sample (NMSA § 66-8-111).

504.5.1 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS

Before requesting that a person submit to the taking of a breath or blood sample, whether or not consent has been given, the deputy shall read the required information contained in the Implied Consent Advisory Card provided by the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

504.5.2 BREATH SAMPLES

The Breathalyzer Key Operator should ensure that all devices used for the collection and analysis of breath samples are properly serviced and tested, and that a record of such service and testing is properly maintained.

Deputies obtaining a breath sample should monitor the device for any sign of malfunction. Any anomalies or equipment failures should be noted in the appropriate report and promptly reported to the Traffic Supervisor.

504.5.3 BLOOD SAMPLES

Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (NMSA § 66-8-103; NMSA § 66-8-109). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned deputy. No deputy, even if properly certified, should perform this task.

Deputies should inform an arrestee that if they choose to provide a blood sample, a separate sample can be collected for alternate testing. Unless medical personnel object, two samples should be collected and retained as evidence, so long as only one puncture is required.

The blood sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored, and transported as required by the testing facility.

If an arrestee cannot submit to a blood draw because they have a bleeding disorder or have taken medication that inhibits coagulation, they shall not be required to take a blood test. Such inability to take a blood test shall not be considered a refusal. However, that arrestee may be required to complete another available and viable test.

504.5.4 ADDITIONAL TESTING

The arrestee shall be advised of their right to arrange for a physician, licensed professional, or qualified technician of their own choosing to perform a chemical test in addition to any test performed at the direction of the deputy.

If an arrestee requests test results, deputies shall provide all test information to the arrestee as soon as it is practicable after receiving it from the person performing the test (NMSA § 66-8-109).

504.6 REFUSALS

When an arrestee refuses to provide a chemical sample, deputies should:

- (a) Advise the arrestee of the requirement to provide a sample.

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- (b) Audio- and/or video-record the admonishment and the response when it is practicable.
- (c) Document the refusal in the appropriate report.
- (d) Read the refusal section from the Implied Consent Advisory Card.

504.6.1 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS

Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test, or where an arrestee submits to a chemical test that demonstrates impairment under state law, deputies shall personally serve the written notice of revocation and right to a hearing before the administrative hearings office upon the arrestee (NMSA § 66-8-111.1).

504.6.2 STATE LAW REGARDING BLOOD SAMPLES

There is no implied consent to a blood draw under New Mexico law. Consent for blood draws must be explicitly stated and voluntary. Deputies are cautioned that advising arrestees of criminal consequences for refusing consent under NMSA § 66-8-102(D)(3) may invalidate the voluntariness of their subsequent consent to a blood draw.

A blood sample may be obtained from a person who refuses to submit to a chemical test when any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) A search warrant has been obtained.
- (b) The deputy can articulate that probable cause to believe the motorist is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance and exigent circumstances exist. Exigency does not exist solely because of the short time period associated with the natural dissipation of alcohol or controlled or prohibited substances in the person's bloodstream. Exigency can be established by the existence of special facts that would justify a warrantless blood draw under the circumstances. Deputies should seek guidance from the District Attorney's Office regarding whether an exigency exists.

504.6.3 FORCED BLOOD SAMPLE

If an arrestee indicates by word or action that they will physically resist a blood draw, the deputy should request a supervisor to respond.

The responding supervisor should:

- (a) Evaluate whether using force to obtain a blood sample is appropriate under the circumstances.
- (b) Ensure that all attempts to obtain a blood sample through force cease if the person agrees to, and completes, a viable form of testing in a timely manner.
- (c) Advise the person of their duty to provide a sample (even if this advisement was previously done by another deputy) and attempt to persuade the individual to submit to providing such a sample without physical resistance.
 - 1. This dialogue should be recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.
- (d) Ensure that the blood sample is taken in a medically approved manner.
- (e) Ensure that the forced blood draw is recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.

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- (f) Monitor and ensure that the type and level of force applied appears reasonable under the circumstances:
 - 1. Unless otherwise provided in a warrant, force should generally be limited to handcuffing or similar restraint methods.
 - 2. In misdemeanor cases, if the arrestee becomes violent or more resistant, no additional force will be used and a refusal should be noted in the report.
 - 3. In felony cases, force which reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood draw may be permitted.
- (g) Ensure the use of force and methods used to accomplish the collection of the blood sample are documented in the related report.

If a supervisor is unavailable, deputies are expected to use sound judgment and perform the duties of a supervisor, as set forth above.

504.7 RECORDS DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Manager will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney's office.

504.8 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The Records Manager will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD).

Traffic & Juvenile Citations

505.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the responsibilities for issuing, correcting, voiding, and dismissing traffic and parking citations.

505.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to enforce traffic laws fairly and equally. Authorized members may issue a traffic citation, parking citation, or written or verbal warning based upon the circumstances of the contact and in the best interest of the motoring public and community safety. The guidelines and requirements outlined in this policy also apply to any office-approved electronic citation device, as appropriate and applicable. The Sheriff's Office does not issue parking citation forms and discourages parking violation enforcement in incorporated areas of Sandoval County, e.g. City of Rio Rancho, Town of Bernalillo, Village of Cuba and Village of Corrales. Parking violation complaints should be referred to the appropriate Police Agency.

505.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

If paper citations are used, the Records Division shall be responsible for the supply and accounting of all traffic and parking citations issued to members of this office. Citations will be kept in a secure location and issued to members by the Records Division staff. Members will sign for the citation books when issued or upon return of unused citations (NMSA § 66-8-132).

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall only use office-approved traffic and parking citation forms.

505.3.1 WRITTEN OR VERBAL WARNINGS

Written or verbal warnings may be issued when the office member believes it is appropriate. The Records Division should maintain information relating to traffic stops in which a written warning is issued. Written warnings are retained by this office in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

505.4 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

a. Military Personnel will be treated the same as other violators with the following exception:

1. A person is exempt from licensure when the person is in the military service of the United States or has been honorably discharged within 30 days when:
2. He/she holds a driver's license from any state, not more than four years old,
3. which has expired while the person is in the military service of the United
4. States or has been honorably discharged within 30 days when:
5. He/she is stationed outside the geographical limits of the state;
6. He/she is on leave from military service; and
7. Only while operating a motor vehicle in this state.

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b. Foreign diplomats/Consular Officials have diplomatic immunity concerning city ordinances and State and Federal laws under the guidelines of the State Department of the United States.

c. Legislators will be treated the same as other violators with one exception: Travel to and from and during current legislation sessions. Immunity is granted during these times as is covered under the New Mexico State Constitution Article IV, Section 13

d. Non-Resident Traffic Stop

1. Sworn personnel shall treat non-residents the same as other individuals who have violated traffic laws with the following exceptions
2. Deputies shall explain the two immediate options, regarding the citation:
3. **Plead guilty and pay the fine:** This is an admission of guilt. Deputies in New Mexico cannot accept payment at the roadside. The citation will provide instructions on how to pay the penalty assessment, which will result in a conviction.
4. **Request a court appearance:** If you wish to contest the ticket, the officer will mark the box on the citation indicating a court appearance is requested. If the **Court allows a Video Option** this information should be provided to the violator.

505.5 TRAFFIC CITATIONS

505.5.1 VOIDING

Citations spoiled or issued in error shall be marked "void" in large letters on the face and signed by the deputy in accordance with NMSA § 66-8-133.

Voiding a traffic citation may also occur when the citation has not been completed or when it is completed but not issued. All copies of the voided citation shall be presented to a supervisor for approval. The citation and copies shall then be forwarded to the Records Division.

505.5.2 DISMISSAL

Members of this office do not have the authority to dismiss a traffic citation once it has been issued. Only the court has that authority. Any request from a recipient to dismiss a citation shall be referred to a supervisor. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, a supervisor that may request the Patrol Commander to recommend dismissal. If approved, the citation will be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor with a request for dismissal. All recipients of traffic citations whose request for dismissal has been denied shall be referred to the appropriate court.

Should a member determine during a court proceeding that a traffic citation should be dismissed in the interest of justice or where prosecution is deemed inappropriate, the member may request the court to dismiss the citation.

505.5.3 DISPOSITION

The court and file copies of all traffic citations issued by members of this office shall be forwarded to the member's immediate supervisor for review by the end of each shift. The citation copies shall then be filed with the Records Division.

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Upon separation from appointment or employment with this office, all members who were issued traffic citation books shall return any unused citations to the Records Division.

505.5.4 JUVENILE CITATIONS

Completion of citation forms for juveniles may vary slightly from the procedure for adults. The juvenile's age, place of residency, and the type of offense should be considered before issuing a juvenile a citation. The deputy may release the minor to their parents or legal guarding with a warning. The release of a juvenile will be documented in CAD or a report completed, this includes the release of a juvenile where no further action or involvement with the Sheriff's Office is necessary. A report will be completed on any cases involving a juvenile charged with a law violation, to include delinquency and status offenses, or referral to juvenile court.

Factors that may influence the deputy's decision include:

- The severity of the offense
- The minor's age
- The minor's prior contact with the police
- The minor's attitude
- The minor's need for professional assistance
- The ability of the minor's parents to deal with the problem behavior
- The rights of the complainant-victim

All Juvenile Traffic citations require Mandatory Magistrate Court. A Juvenile Reckless Driving Citation requires that a "JPO" Juvenile Probation Officer be notified.

505.6 PARKING CITATION & APPEALS

a. Street parking is restricted in various areas of cities and the state to ensure fair access to parking and to expedite the flow of vehicular traffic. All existing parking regulations will be enforced with reasonableness and impartiality in all areas of the state to include: Deputies shall obtain a supervisors approval prior to issuing a parking citation in incorporated areas of the County, ie- Rio Rancho, Town of Bernalillo, Corrales etc.

1. Handicapped spaces
2. Fire zones
3. No Parking/Tow Away Zones
4. Safety Zones

Parking citations may be appealed in accordance with local and state law.

Disabled Vehicles

506.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for office members who provide assistance to motorists in disabled vehicles within the primary jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

506.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to assist motorists with disabled vehicles until those vehicles are safely removed from the roadway. Members should take appropriate action to mitigate potential problems when a vehicle constitutes a traffic hazard or the safety of the motorist is a concern.

506.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

When an on-duty member of this office sees a disabled vehicle on the roadway, the member should make a reasonable effort to provide assistance. If this is not reasonably possible, the dispatcher should be advised of the location of the disabled vehicle and the need for assistance. The dispatcher should then assign another office member to respond as soon as practicable.

506.4 ASSISTANCE

In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After arrangements for assistance are made, continued involvement by office members will be contingent on the time of day, the location, the availability of office resources, and the vulnerability of the disabled motorist.

506.4.1 MECHANICAL REPAIRS

Office members shall not make mechanical repairs to a disabled vehicle. The use of push bumpers, with consent of the owner, to relocate vehicles to a position of safety is not considered a mechanical repair.

506.4.2 RELOCATION OF DISABLED VEHICLES

The relocation of disabled vehicles by members of this office by pushing or pulling a vehicle should only occur when the conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to reduce a hazard presented by the disabled vehicle.

506.4.3 RELOCATION OF MOTORISTS

The relocation of a motorist with a disabled vehicle should only occur with the person's consent and should be suggested when conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to mitigate a potential hazard. The office member may stay with the motorist or transport them to a safe area to await pickup.

Traffic Unit

507.1 TRAFFIC UNIT

The Traffic Unit is responsible for promoting roadway safety, enforcing traffic laws, reducing collisions, and supporting overall public safety through proactive and reactive traffic operations.

a. This section applies to all sworn personnel assigned to the Traffic Unit and to any deputies or members performing traffic-related duties under the direction of the Traffic Unit supervisor.

507.1.1 GENERAL TRAFFIC DUTIES

- (a) Enforce state and local traffic laws.
- (b) Prevent and reduce traffic collisions.
- (c) Conduct visible traffic patrols in marked and unmarked units.
- (d) Respond to and investigate traffic crashes, including fatal and serious-injury collisions.
- (e) Conduct traffic direction during emergencies, special events, and road closures.
- (f) Participate in public education campaigns.
- (g) Identify hazardous road conditions and report them to appropriate agencies.

2. Collision Investigation

- (a) Securing the scene and ensuring safety.
- (b) Providing medical aid within scope of training.
- (c) Conducting standardized crash investigations and completing required reports.
- (d) Preserving evidence, taking photographs, and conducting measurements.
- (e) Notifying the Collision Reconstruction Team as needed.
- (f) Coordinating with medical examiners in fatal incidents.
- (g) Ensuring proper impoundment or removal of disabled vehicles.

3. Impaired Driving Enforcement

- (a) Apply standardized field sobriety testing (SFST).
- (b) Utilize portable and evidentiary breath testing equipment.
- (c) Make arrests when probable cause exists.
- (d) Document all DUI investigations thoroughly.
- (e) Follow chain-of-custody procedures for toxicology evidence.

4. Specilized Enforcement & deployment

- (a) **Radar and lidar** speed enforcement.
- (b) Speed Trailers
- (c) **Automated license-plate recognition (ALPR)** within legal guidelines.

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- (d) **Event-specific operations**, such as school-zone monitoring, holiday DUI patrols, or construction zone enforcement.

5. Community Education and Outreach

- (a) Traffic safety presentations at schools and community events.
- (b) Public campaigns on seatbelts, DUI prevention, and distracted driving.
- (c) Collaboration with local agencies, transportation departments, and community groups.

6. Data Collection and Review

- (a) Supervisors shall review citation data, collision data, racial-profiling statistics (if required), and deployment effectiveness.
- (b) Hot-spot areas shall be analyzed monthly.
- (c) Reports summarizing enforcement, collisions, and trends shall be submitted to command staff.

7. Training Requirements

a. All Traffic Unit personnel should receive:

- (a) Advanced traffic enforcement training.
- (b) Collision investigation and/or reconstruction training (as assigned).
- (c) Impaired-driving (SFST, ARIDE, DRE) training.
- (d) Emergency vehicle operations (EVOC).
- (e) Radar/Lidar certification.
- (f) Annual refresher training.

507.1.2 TRAFFIC SERGEANT DUTIES

a. It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to ensure organized, professional, and data-driven traffic enforcement that enhances roadway safety, reduces collisions, DWIs, and supports community concerns. The Traffic Sergeant shall provide leadership, supervision, and operational oversight to meet these goals.

b. Supervisory Duties

The Traffic Sergeant is responsible for:

- Maintaining a visible and accessible presence in the field to ensure operational oversight, accountability, and support for traffic related issues and subordinates and other assigned staff.
- Review and approve reports, collision investigations, and enforcement summaries.
- acquiring outside resources or providing assistance to other agencies, when applicable
- Conduct briefings with traffic deputies, assign duties, and ensure adequate staffing based on operational needs.

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- Evaluate personnel performance, provide guidance, corrective action, and training recommendations.
- Sergeants work schedule should overlap with Traffic Deputies work schedule for direct supervision of Traffic Deputies in the field, at least bi-weekly "*occurring every two weeks or twice a week*".
- Manage the speed trailers and move them throughout the county as necessary
- Assist patrol if needed.
- Manage an on-call list for fatal crashes or serious injury crashes.

c. Traffic Enforcement Management

The Traffic Sergeant is responsible for:

- Developing strategic enforcement plans based on collision and violation data.
- Prioritizing high-risk areas such as school zones, major corridors, and complaint locations.
- Coordinating saturation patrols, DWI enforcement, traffic enforcement operations throughout the county and utilize the traffic deputies and patrol deputies.
- Monitoring productivity to ensure enforcement supports safety goals.

d. Collision and Incident Oversight

The Traffic Sergeant shall:

- Oversee serious injury and fatal collision investigations.
- Ensure proper scene management, evidence collection, and notifications.
- Coordinate specialized units (e.g., major crash investigation teams) when needed.
- Review collision reports for accuracy and completeness.

e. Community & Interagency Coordination

The Traffic Sergeant should:

- Address community concerns and traffic complaints through analysis and targeted action.
- Represent the department at traffic safety meetings, school committees, or city planning groups.
- Coordinate with public works, transportation departments, emergency services, and highway agencies regarding signage, roadway hazards, or construction impacts.

f. Training & Professional Development

Responsibilities include:

- Ensuring traffic deputies receive required training (e.g., radar/LIDAR, reconstruction, DWI training).

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- Ensuring traffic deputies/Sergeant are proficient in DWIs and Crash investigations.
- Identifying training gaps and recommending advanced or specialized courses.
- Conducting roll-call training on new laws, procedures, and safety practices.

g. Equipment and Fleet Management

The sergeant shall:

- Oversee maintenance and readiness of traffic unit vehicles, and specialized equipment.
- Ensure availability and calibration of radar/LIDAR units, crash reconstruction tools, and protective gear.
- Conduct vehicle and equipment inspections once a month. Will ensure traffic deputies have all necessary equipment to complete fatal crash investigations.

h. Reporting & Documentation

The Traffic Sergeant will maintain:

- Monthly traffic enforcement statistics.
- Analysis of high-risk intersections and corridors.
- After-action reports for major operations or incidents.
- Annual unit performance reports for command staff.

i. Policy Compliance

The sergeant must ensure:

- Compliance with all department policies, state traffic laws, and court rulings.
- Ethical, unbiased, and constitutional traffic enforcement practices.
- Accurate recordkeeping and adherence to evidence-handling requirements.

j. Safety Responsibilities

The sergeant must:

- Enforce safety protocols during traffic stops and collision scenes.
- Conduct periodic safety briefings and ensure compliance with protective equipment requirements.

Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations

Investigation and Prosecution

600.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to set guidelines and requirements pertaining to the handling and dispositions of criminal investigations.

600.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to investigate crimes thoroughly and with due diligence, and to evaluate and prepare criminal cases for appropriate clearance or submission to a prosecutor.

600.3 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.3.1 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

A deputy responsible for an initial investigation shall complete no less than the following:

- (a) Make a preliminary determination of whether a crime has been committed by completing, at a minimum:
 - 1. An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
 - 2. A cursory examination for evidence.
- (b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the deputy shall:
 - 1. Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
 - 2. Determine whether additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
 - 3. If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Shift Supervisor.
 - 4. Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify, and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses, and suspects.
 - 5. Collect any evidence.
 - 6. Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
 - 7. Complete and submit the appropriate reports, case files and documentation.
 - 8. Conduct followup or additional interviews or interrogations as needed.
 - 9. Enter and Update as necessary case Status, Close, Inactive, Cleared by Arrest, Unfounded, Forwarded to DA etc.
 - 10. Assist DA or prosecuting entity with prosecution of the case.
- (c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary and what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

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d. It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to investigate any and all crimes to the fullest extent possible which may include the necessity of the Patrol Division to contact and request Detective/Investigator assistance from the Criminal Investigation Division regardless of the date or time of day.

(a) Patrol Division shift supervisor, or their designee, shall contact the on-call Criminal Investigations Division Detective/Investigator, once the scene is secure, in every situation involving the following:

- (a) Homicide
- (b) Unattended death regardless of the manner
- (c) Felony level crime

e. DEFINITIONS

(a) **"Detective/Investigator"** -means any sworn law enforcement personnel assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division within the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

(a) **"On-Call"** -means personnel listed as being subject to official contact by Sandoval County Sheriff's Office personnel regardless of the date or time of day.

f. PROCEDURE

1. Upon a situation meeting the criteria of Patrol Division contacting the Criminal Investigations Division On-Call Detective/Investigator, the following procedure shall be followed:

2. Patrol Division shift supervisor, or their designee, shall utilize the Criminal Investigation Division On-Call Contact Roster which is provided to all Sheriff's Office personnel on an annual basis.

3. Based on the correlating event date with the On-Call Contact Roster, the Supervisor or their designee, shall place a phone call to the Primary On-Call Detective/Investigator.

4. Supervisor, or their designee, shall attempt to call the Primary On-Call Detective/Investigator three (3) times. If after fifteen (15) minutes, there has not been contact with the Primary On-Call Detective, the Supervisor, or their designee, shall then attempt the same procedure with the Secondary On-Call Detective/Investigator.

5. If the Supervisor, or their designee, is unable to make contact with the Primary or Secondary On-Call Detective/Investigator, they shall then contact Criminal Investigations Division Commander.

g. Once a Criminal Investigations Division member is on the scene and assuming the investigation, the member should inform the supervisor and or patrol members their intentions of assisting or that they are taking over responsibility of the scene.

h. A case coordinator or lead Investigator should be assigned to each case, however in large or complex investigations additional members may be assigned individual tasks such as crime scene processing, witness canvassing, search warrant preparation etc.

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i. The Criminal Investigations Division is responsible for case management of all felony cases. All felony cases will be reviewed by Criminal Investigations members in a timely manner, to include the weekly records and e-mail list of criminal reports completed. The criteria for continuing or suspending an investigative effort will not be based on solvability factors alone. Continuing or suspending an investigative effort will be based on this policy to include a combination of factors including: no new leads or evidence to work with, a lack of available resources to continue the investigation, and/or the crime not being serious enough to warrant further pursuit; essentially, there's no realistic chance of solving the case based on the current information and limitations. Case tracking will include keeping track of home burglaries with similar factors for future follow-up in the event a suspect is developed.

j. Members assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division as Detectives or Investigators are responsible for investigating and solving the cases that are assigned to them and are accountable for the progress and outcome of each assigned case.

k. The Criminal Investigations Division is responsible for the storage and maintenance of Investigative Division follow-up supplements and case files and folders regarding information not entered into RMS to include correct or to update case status in the RMS management system as needed. Investigative Case files will be stored and maintained in a secure area with limited access to members of the Criminal Investigations Division, Records Division and designated members of Command Staff. Case *files* shall be maintained and *purged* in a manner consistent with New Mexico State Law, 1.21.2 NMAC.

L. The Professional Standards Commander will conduct a "RMS" Case Status Audit at the end of the year, within 60 days. The Audit will consist of reviewing case status and updating the status if it is incorrect or has not been correctly entered.

600.3.2 CIVILIAN MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

A civilian member assigned to any preliminary investigation is responsible for all investigative steps, except making any attempt to locate, contact, or interview a suspect face-to-face or take any enforcement action. Should an initial investigation indicate that those steps are required, the assistance of a deputy shall be requested.

600.4 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS

Suspects who are in custody and subjected to an interrogation shall be given the *Miranda* warning, unless an exception applies. Interview or interrogation of a juvenile shall be in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

600.4.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any felony offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety (including the administration of *Miranda* rights). Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

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Deputies who do not record custodial interrogations shall only not do so if they make a contemporaneous written or electronic record of the reason for not doing so. The only acceptable reasons not to record the interrogation are (NMSA § 29-1-16):

- (a) The electronic recording equipment was not reasonably available.
- (b) The electronic recording equipment failed and obtaining replacement equipment was not feasible.
- (c) The individual refused to be recorded.
- (d) The statement was made in a court proceeding or a grand jury proceeding.

Consideration should also be given to recording a custodial interrogation, or any investigative interview, for any other offense when it is reasonable to believe it would be appropriate and beneficial to the investigation and is otherwise allowed by law.

No recording of a custodial interrogation should be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Investigation Division supervisor. Copies of recorded interrogations or interviews may be made in the same or a different format as the original recording, provided the copies are true, accurate, and complete, and are made only for authorized and legitimate law enforcement purposes.

Recordings should not take the place of a thorough report and investigative interviews. Written statements from suspects should continue to be obtained when applicable.

600.5 INTERVIEW ROOM

The interview room is a commonly used tool in the investigative process. This policy intends to ensure that deputies understand and avoid the dangers and civil liability that can be incurred when the room is used to hold an arrestee/prisoner who is not under constant personal supervision. The search and preparation of the room should include a survey of the door locks and items available, which would enable the suspect to lock himself/herself in the room when left alone. Constant visual observation can be achieved by sight or video equipment.

- (a) The interview room shall be search prior to an arrestee or prisoner being placed in the room.
- (b) An arrestee or prisoner shall be searched prior to being placed into an interview room.
- (c) An arrestee or prisoner shall remain under constant monitoring when left alone in an interview room through visual or video technology.
- (d) Members should secure their weapon prior to entering the interview room to interview an arrestee or prisoner.
- (e) Members conducting an interview should make personnel in the office area aware of the interview and request members to monitor the interview and be available to intervene on behalf of the interviewer if the arrestee/prisoner becomes combative.
- (f) SCSO interview room door handle locks should be left in the open position (meaning both sides of the handle will open the door without a key). However, the door handle does have the capability to lock the door from the outside (locking an individual inside

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the room). The door can only be lock or unlocked with a Command staff key. In the event the interview door is locked, a Command staff member shall remain in the investigations office and monitor the interview.

600.6 DISCONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of a criminal case or efforts to seek prosecution should only be discontinued if one of the following applies:

- (a) All reasonable investigative efforts have been exhausted, there is no reasonable belief that the person who committed the crime can be identified, and the incident has been documented appropriately.
- (b) The perpetrator of a misdemeanor has been identified and a warning is the most appropriate disposition.
 - 1. In these cases, the investigator shall document that the person was warned and why prosecution was not sought.
 - 2. Warnings shall not be given for felony offenses or other offenses identified in this policy or by law that require an arrest or submission of a case to a prosecutor.
- (c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed, further investigation is not reasonable, and the prosecutor has not requested further investigation.
- (d) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor; charges have been filed; further investigation is not reasonable, warranted, or requested; and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.
- (e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted or requested.
- (f) Investigation has proved that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Abuse, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault Investigations, and Adult Abuse policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.7 COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

The collection, preservation, transportation, and storage of computers, cell phones, and other digital devices may require specialized handling to preserve the value of the related evidence. If it is anticipated that computers or similar equipment will be seized, deputies should request that computer forensic examiners assist with seizing computers and related evidence. If a forensic examiner is unavailable, deputies should take reasonable steps to prepare for such seizure and use the resources that are available.

600.8 INVESTIGATIVE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET SOURCES

Use of social media and any other internet source to access information for the purpose of criminal investigation 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 while on-duty and for purposes related to the mission of this office. If a member encounters information relevant

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to a criminal investigation while off-duty or while using their own equipment, the member should note the dates, times, and locations of the information and report the discovery to their 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 office equipment.

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

600.8.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Information that can be accessed from any office computer without the need of an account, password, email address, alias, or other identifier (unrestricted websites) may be accessed and used for legitimate investigative purposes without supervisory approval.

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 related investigative report.

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 related investigative report.

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 related investigative report.

Any information collected in furtherance of an investigation through an internet source should be documented in the related report. Documentation should include the source of information and the dates and times that the information was gathered.

600.8.2 INTERCEPTING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Intercepting social media communications in real time may be subject to federal and state wiretap laws. Deputies should seek legal counsel before any such interception.

600.9 IDENTITY THEFT

A report should be taken any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office reports that they have been a victim of identity theft. This includes:

- (a) Taking a report, even if the location of the crime is outside the jurisdiction of this office or has not been determined.
- (b) Providing the victim with the appropriate information, as set forth in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy. Office members should encourage the individual to review the material and should assist with any questions.

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A report should also be taken if a person living outside office jurisdiction reports an identity theft that may have been committed or facilitated within this jurisdiction (e.g., use of a post office box in Sandoval to facilitate the crime).

A member investigating a case of identity theft should ensure that the case is referred to the appropriate agency if it is determined that this office should not be the investigating agency (e.g., an identity theft ring working from out of state). The victim should be advised that the case is being transferred to the agency of jurisdiction. The appropriate entries should be made into any databases that have been authorized for office use and are specific to this type of investigation.

Written reports of interviews with victims shall be completed on the appropriate forms provided by the New Mexico Attorney General's Office. Deputies shall submit a copy of the report to be filed with the office of the attorney general (NMSA § 29-1-17).

600.10 MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FILED

Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of a Commander or the Sheriff. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

Sexual Assault Investigations

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investigation of sexual assaults. These guidelines will address some of the unique aspects of such cases and the effects that these crimes have on the victims.

Mandatory notification requirements are addressed in the Child Abuse and Adult Abuse policies.

601.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Sexual assault - Any crime or attempted crime of a sexual nature, to include but not limited to offenses defined in NMSA § 30-9-10 through NMSA § 30-9-16 and NMSA § 30-10-3.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - A multidisciplinary team generally comprised of advocates; law enforcement officers; forensic medical examiners, including sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) if possible; forensic laboratory personnel; and prosecutors. The team is designed to coordinate a broad response to sexual assault victims.

601.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that its members, when responding to reports of sexual assaults, will strive to minimize the trauma experienced by the victims, and will aggressively investigate sexual assaults, pursue expeditious apprehension and conviction of perpetrators, and protect the safety of the victims and the community.

601.3 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. These investigators should:

- (a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.
- (b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.
- (c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies, and medical personnel as needed.
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, and support for the victim.
- (f) Participate in or coordinate with SART or other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.

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Sexual Assault Investigations

601.4 REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of sexual assault, a report should be written and assigned for follow-up investigation. This includes incidents in which the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

601.5 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to Dispatch, should be the health and safety of the victim, the preservation of evidence, and preliminary interviews to determine if a crime has been committed and to attempt to identify the suspect.

Whenever possible, a member of the SART or the multidisciplinary response team should be included in the initial victim interviews.

An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified investigator.

No opinion of whether the case is unfounded should be included in a report.

Victims shall not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination (34 USC § 10451; NMSA § 30-9-21).

Victims should be apprised of survivor's rights and other applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

601.5.1 VICTIM RIGHTS

Before interviewing a victim, the assigned deputy shall (NMSA § 30-9-21):

- (a) Provide the victim with a copy of the document produced by the New Mexico Department of Public Safety regarding the rights of sexual assault survivors and obtain the victim's signature acknowledging receipt of the form.
- (b) Inform the victim of the right to:
 - 1. Have a support person present during the interview.
 - 2. Consult with a counselor, sexual assault victim advocate, or support person prior to the interview.
 - 3. Request a different deputy to conduct the interview if the victim believes the deputy is unsupportive or inadequately trained.

601.6 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a SART or the multidisciplinary response team member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

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Sexual Assault Investigations

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault. If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Subject to requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

Victims who choose not to assist with an investigation, do not desire that the matter be investigated, or wish to remain anonymous may still consent to the collection of evidence under their control. In these circumstances, the evidence should be collected and stored appropriately.

601.6.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Members investigating sexual assaults or handling related evidence are required to do the following (NMSA § 30-9-19):

- (a) Upon the receipt of a sexual assault examination kit (NMSA § 30-9-21):
 - 1. Confirm the victim's contact information and request that the victim update the Office if such information changes.
 - 2. Inform the victim of the right to have the kit tested within 180 days.
 - 3. Inform the victim of the right to request information from the Office whether the kit has been tested, when results are expected, and whether a DNA profile was developed from the kit.
 - 4. Inform the victim regarding the online statewide sexual assault evidence kit tracking system.
- (b) Submit a sexual assault examination kit to the lab serving the Office as soon as practicable and no later than 30 days from receipt.

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Property and Evidence Section Policy.

601.6.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

Members investigating sexual assault cases should notify victims of any DNA test results as soon as reasonably practicable. Test results include whether a DNA profile was developed from the sexual assault examination kit, and if so, whether a DNA profile match was identified (NMSA § 30-9-21).

A SART or the multidisciplinary response team member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been a significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

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Members investigating sexual assaults cases should ensure that DNA results are entered into databases when appropriate and as soon as practicable.

601.7 DISPOSITION OF CASES

If the assigned investigator has reason to believe the case is without merit, the case may be classified as unfounded only upon review and approval of the Investigation Division supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigation Division supervisor to determine that the facts have significant irregularities with reported information and that the incident could not have happened as it was reported. When a victim has recanted their original statement, there must be corroborating evidence that the allegations were false or baseless (i.e., no crime occurred) before the case should be determined as unfounded.

601.8 CASE REVIEW

The Investigation Division supervisor should ensure cases are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually, using an identified group that is independent of the investigation process. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.
- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

The SART or multidisciplinary response team and/or victim advocates should be considered for involvement in this audit. Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Sheriff.

601.9 RELEASING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

In cases where the perpetrator is not known to the victim, and especially if there are multiple crimes where more than one appear to be related, consideration should be given to releasing information to the public whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that doing so may result in developing helpful investigative leads. The Investigation Division supervisor should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

601.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

- (a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:
 1. Initial response to sexual assaults.
 2. Legal issues.
 3. Victim advocacy.
 4. Victim's response to trauma.

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- (b) Qualified investigators, who shall receive advanced training through in-service programs (NMSA § 29-11-5). Advanced training should include:
 - 1. Interviewing sexual assault victims.
 - 2. SART or multidisciplinary response team.
 - 3. Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
 - 4. Serial crimes investigations.
 - 5. Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).
 - 6. Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.

Informants

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Informant - A person who covertly interacts with other individuals or suspects at the direction or request of, or by agreement with, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

602.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes the value of informants to law enforcement efforts and will strive to protect the integrity of the informant process. It is the policy of this office that all funds related to informant payments will be routinely audited and that payments to informants will be made according to the criteria outlined in this policy.

602.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

602.3.1 INITIAL APPROVAL

Before using an individual as an informant, a deputy must receive approval from the Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor. The Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor shall supervise the recruitment and oversight of all informants to include compiling sufficient information through a background investigation in order to determine the suitability of the individual, including age, maturity, and risk of physical harm, as well as any indicators of their reliability and credibility. The Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor shall oversee the supervision and management of informants, as well as insuring the rights of the informant are protected.

Members of this office should not guarantee absolute safety or confidentiality to an informant.

602.3.2 JUVENILE INFORMANTS

The use of informants under the age of 13 is prohibited.

In all cases, a juvenile 13 years of age or older may only be used as an informant with the written consent of each of the following:

- (a) The juvenile's parents or legal guardians
- (b) The juvenile's attorney, if any
- (c) The court in which the juvenile's case is being handled, if applicable
- (d) The Sheriff or the authorized designee

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602.3.3 INFORMANT AGREEMENTS

All informants are required to sign and abide by the provisions of the designated office informant agreement. The deputy using the informant shall discuss each of the provisions of the agreement with the informant.

Details of the agreement are to be approved in writing by the Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor before being finalized with the informant.

602.4 INFORMANT INTEGRITY

To maintain the integrity of the informant process, the following must be adhered to:

- (a) The identity of an informant acting in a confidential capacity shall not be withheld from the Sheriff, Commander, Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor, or their authorized designees.
 - 1. Identities of informants acting in a confidential capacity shall otherwise be kept confidential.
- (b) Criminal activity by informants shall not be condoned.
- (c) Informants shall be told they are not acting as sheriff's deputies, employees, or agents of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, and that they shall not represent themselves as such.
- (d) The relationship between office members and informants shall always be ethical and professional.
 - 1. Members shall not become intimately involved with an informant.
 - 2. Social contact shall be avoided unless it is necessary to conduct an official investigation, and only with prior approval of the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor.
 - 3. Members shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities or engage in any private business transaction with an informant.
- (e) Deputies shall not meet with informants in a private place unless accompanied by at least one additional deputy or with prior approval of the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor.
 - 1. Deputies may meet informants alone in an occupied public place, such as a restaurant.
- (f) When contacting informants for the purpose of making payments, deputies shall arrange for the presence of another deputy.
- (g) In all instances when office funds are paid to informants, a voucher shall be completed in advance, itemizing the expenses.
- (h) Since the decision rests with the appropriate prosecutor, deputies shall not promise that the informant will receive any form of leniency or immunity from criminal prosecution.

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602.4.1 UNSUITABLE INFORMANTS

Suitability of any informant should be considered before engaging them in any way in a covert or other investigative process. Members who become aware that an informant may be unsuitable will notify the Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a determination has been made, the informant should not be used by any member. The Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor shall determine whether the informant should be used by the Office and, if so, what conditions will be placed on their participation or any information the informant provides. The Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor shall document the decision and conditions in file notes and mark the file "unsuitable" when appropriate.

Considerations for determining whether an informant is unsuitable include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) The informant has provided untruthful or unreliable information in the past.
- (b) The informant behaves in a way that may endanger the safety of a deputy.
- (c) The informant reveals to suspects the identity of a deputy or the existence of an investigation.
- (d) The informant appears to be using their affiliation with this office to further criminal objectives.
- (e) The informant creates officer-safety issues by providing information to multiple law enforcement agencies simultaneously, without prior notification and approval of each agency.
- (f) The informant engages in any other behavior that could jeopardize the safety of deputies or the integrity of a criminal investigation.
- (g) The informant commits criminal acts subsequent to entering into an informant agreement.

602.5 INFORMANT FILES

Informant files shall be utilized as a source of background information about the informant, to enable review and evaluation of information provided by the informant, and to minimize incidents that could be used to question the integrity of office members or the reliability of the informant.

Informant files shall be maintained in a secure area within the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for maintaining informant files. Access to the informant files shall be restricted to the Sheriff, Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor, or their authorized designees.

The Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor should arrange for an audit using a representative sample of randomly selected informant files on a periodic basis, but no less than one time per year. If the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor is replaced, the files will be audited before the new supervisor takes over management of the files. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with file content and updating provisions of this policy. The audit should be conducted by a supervisor who does not have normal access to the informant files.

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602.5.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE

A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

- (a) Name and aliases
- (b) Date of birth
- (c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos, or other distinguishing features
- (d) Photograph
- (e) Current home address and telephone numbers
- (f) Current employers, positions, addresses, and telephone numbers
- (g) Vehicles owned and registration information
- (h) Places frequented
- (i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and their subsequent reliability
 - 1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification.
- (j) Name of the deputy initiating use of the informant
- (k) Signed informant agreement
- (l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

602.6 INFORMANT PAYMENTS

No informant will be told in advance or given an exact amount or percentage for their service. The amount of funds to be paid to any informant will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent of the informant's personal involvement in the case
- The significance, value, or effect on crime
- The value of assets seized
- The quantity of the drugs or other contraband seized
- The informant's previous criminal activity
- The level of risk taken by the informant

The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Sheriff or Sheriff's designee regarding the level of payment, subject to final approval by the Sheriff.

602.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

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- (a) Payments of \$500 and under may be paid in cash from a Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit buy/expense fund.
 - 1. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor shall sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund.
- (b) Payments exceeding \$500 shall be made by issuance of a check, payable to the Street Crimes & Intelligence supervisor who will be delivering the payment.
 - 1. The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
 - 2. A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.
 - 3. The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of their actions in the case.
 - 4. Authorization signatures from the Sheriff and the County Manager are required for disbursement of the funds.
- (c) To complete the payment process for any amount, the deputy delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.
 - 1. The cash transfer form shall include:
 - (a) Date.
 - (b) Payment amount.
 - (c) Sandoval County Sheriff's Office case number.
 - (d) A statement that the informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered.
 - 2. The cash transfer form shall be signed by the informant.
 - 3. The cash transfer form will be kept in the informant's file.

602.6.2 REPORTING OF PAYMENTS

Each informant receiving a cash payment shall be advised of their responsibility to report the cash to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as income. If funds distributed exceed \$600 in any reporting year, the informant should be provided IRS Form 1099 (26 CFR 1.6041-1). If such documentation or reporting may reveal the identity of the informant and by doing so jeopardize any investigation, the safety of deputies, or the safety of the informant (26 CFR 1.6041-3), then IRS Form 1099 should not be issued.

In such cases, the informant shall be provided a letter identifying the amount they must report on a tax return as "other income" and shall be required to provide a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the letter. The completed acknowledgement form and a copy of the letter shall be retained in the informant's file.

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602.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS

The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

At least once every six months, the Sheriff or the authorized designee should conduct an audit of all informant funds for the purpose of accountability and security of the funds. The funds and related documents (e.g., buy/expense fund records, cash transfer forms, invoices, receipts, logs) will assist with the audit process.

Eyewitness Identification

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this office employ eyewitness identification techniques (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

603.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (NMSA § 29-3B-2):

Eyewitness identification process - Any field identification, live lineup, or photographic identification.

Field identification - A live presentation of a single individual to a witness following the commission of a criminal offense for the purpose of identifying or eliminating the person as the suspect. A field identification is also referred to as a showup.

Live lineup - A live presentation of individuals to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

Photographic lineup - Presentation of photographs to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

603.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will strive to use eyewitness identification techniques, when appropriate, to enhance the investigative process and will emphasize identifying persons responsible for crime and exonerating the innocent.

603.3 INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

Members should make a reasonable effort to arrange for an interpreter before proceeding with eyewitness identification if communication with a witness is impeded due to language or hearing barriers.

Before the interpreter is permitted to discuss any matter with the witness, the investigating member should explain the identification process to the interpreter. Once it is determined that the interpreter comprehends the process and can explain it to the witness, the eyewitness identification may proceed as provided for within this policy.

603.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM

The Investigation Division supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an eyewitness identification process for use by members when they are conducting eyewitness identifications.

The process should include appropriate forms or reports that provide:

- (a) The date, time, and location of the eyewitness identification procedure (NMSA § 29-3B-3).
- (b) The name and identifying information of the witness.

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Eyewitness Identification

- (c) The name of the person administering the identification procedure.
- (d) If applicable, the names of all individuals present during the identification procedure.
- (e) An instruction to the witness that it is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify a perpetrator.
- (f) An instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification (NMSA § 29-3B-3).
- (g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as they did on the date of the incident.
- (h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness (NMSA § 29-3B-3).
- (i) A signature line where the witness acknowledges that they understand the identification procedures and instructions.
- (j) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain they are of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure (NMSA § 29-3B-3).
- (k) Any other direction to meet the requirements of NMSA § 29-3B-3.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

603.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

Members are cautioned not to, in any way, influence a witness as to whether any subject or photo presented in a lineup is in any way connected to the case (NMSA § 29-3B-3). Members should avoid mentioning that:

- The individual was apprehended near the crime scene.
- The evidence points to the individual as the suspect.
- Other witnesses have identified or failed to identify the individual as the suspect.

In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses should view suspects or a lineup individually and outside the presence of other witnesses, with the same suspect placed in a different position for each identification procedure (NMSA § 29-3B-3). Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the identification process with other witnesses.

Whenever feasible, the eyewitness identification procedure should be video recorded, and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

603.6 PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS

When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. In no case should the member presenting a lineup to a witness know which photograph or person in the lineup is being viewed by the witness. Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders, or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

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Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out (NMSA § 29-3B-3). In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup.

The member presenting the lineup should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously (NMSA § 29-3B-3). The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

A live lineup should only be used before criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspect. If there is any question as to whether any criminal proceedings have begun, the investigating member should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

603.6.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

A lineup should use (NMSA § 29-3B-3):

- (a) At least four fillers in a live lineup and at least five fillers in a photo lineup.
- (b) When practicable, a photograph of the suspect that is contemporary and resembles their appearance at the time of the offense.

603.7 FIELD IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Field identifications may be helpful in certain cases where exigent circumstances make it impracticable to conduct a photo or live lineup identification. A field identification should not be used when independent probable cause exists to arrest a suspect. In such cases a live or photo lineup is the preferred course of action if eyewitness identification is contemplated (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

When initiating a field identification, the member should observe the following guidelines:

- (a) Obtain a complete description of the suspect from the witness.
- (b) Assess whether a witness should be included in a field identification process by considering:
 - 1. The length of time the witness observed the suspect.
 - 2. The distance between the witness and the suspect.
 - 3. Whether the witness could view the suspect's face.
 - 4. The quality of the lighting when the suspect was observed by the witness.
 - 5. Whether there were distracting noises or activity during the observation.
 - 6. Any other circumstances affecting the witness's opportunity to observe the suspect.
 - 7. The length of time that has elapsed since the witness observed the suspect.
- (c) If safe and practicable, the person who is the subject of the field identification should not be handcuffed or in a patrol vehicle (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

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- (d) When feasible, members should bring the witness to the location of the subject of the field identification, rather than bring the subject of the field identification to the witness (NMSA § 29-3B-3).
- (e) The person who is the subject of the field identification should not be shown to the same witness more than once.
- (f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the field identification one at a time.
- (g) The person who is the subject of the field identification should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect, or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.
- (h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of a field identification as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow-up, if necessary.
- (i) Conduct the field identification as close in time to the commission of the crime as is reasonably practicable (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

603.8 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the result of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report (NMSA § 29-3B-3). In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

Photographic documentation of live lineup members and field identification suspects should be included in the case report (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

603.9 SUBMISSION OF POLICY TO SECRETARY OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Investigation Division supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring that updates to this policy are submitted to the secretary of public safety within the time required by law (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

603.10 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

This policy shall be made available to the public upon request (NMSA § 29-3B-3).

Brady Information

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called "*Brady* information") to a prosecuting attorney.

604.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Brady information - Information known or possessed by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

604.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will conduct fair and impartial criminal investigations and will provide the prosecution with both incriminating and exculpatory evidence, as well as information that may adversely affect the credibility of a witness. In addition to reporting all evidence of guilt, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will assist the prosecution by complying with its obligation to disclose information that is both favorable and material to the defense. The Office will identify and disclose to the prosecution potentially exculpatory information, as provided in this policy.

604.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

Deputies must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If a deputy learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the deputy or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor's office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., informant or attorney-client information, attorney work product), the deputy should discuss the matter with a supervisor and/or prosecutor to determine the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they would affect the outcome of a criminal proceeding or trial. Determining whether evidence or facts are material often requires legal or even judicial review. If a deputy is unsure, the deputy should address the issue with a supervisor.

Supervisors who are uncertain about whether evidence or facts are material should address the issue in a written memo to an appropriate prosecutor. A copy of the memo should be retained in the office case file.

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Brady Information

604.4 BRADY PROCESS

The Sheriff shall select a member of the Office to coordinate requests for *Brady* information. This person shall be directly responsible to the Professional Standards Commander or the authorized designee.

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

- (a) Working with the appropriate prosecutors' offices and the County Attorney's office to establish systems and processes to determine what constitutes *Brady* information and the method for notification and disclosure.
- (b) Maintaining a current list of members who have *Brady* information in their files or backgrounds.
 - 1. Updating this list whenever potential *Brady* information concerning any office member becomes known to the Office or is placed into a personnel or internal affairs file.

604.5 DISCLOSURE OF REQUESTED INFORMATION

If *Brady* information is located in the personnel file of a member who is a material witness in a criminal case, or in any other file that the Office or a member has an interest in protecting from disclosure, the following procedure shall apply (NMRA, Rule 5-507):

- (a) In the event that a motion has not already been filed by the criminal defendant or other party, the prosecuting attorney and office member whose file is related to the motion shall be notified of the potential presence of *Brady* information in the member's personnel file or other file.
- (b) The prosecuting attorney or County Attorney should be requested to file a motion in order to initiate an in-camera review by the court.
 - 1. If no motion is filed, the Records Manager should work with the appropriate counsel to determine whether the records should be disclosed to the prosecutor.
- (c) The Records Manager should accompany all relevant personnel files or other files during any in-camera inspection and address any issues or questions raised by the court in determining whether any information contained in the files is both material and favorable to the criminal defendant.
- (d) If the court determines that there is relevant *Brady* information contained in the personnel or other files, only that information ordered released will be copied and released to the necessary parties.
 - 1. Prior to the release of any information pursuant to this process, a protective order should be requested from the court limiting the use of such information to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.
- (e) If a court has determined that relevant *Brady* information is contained in a member's personnel file in any case, the prosecutor should be notified of that fact in all future cases involving that member.

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604.6 INVESTIGATING BRADY ISSUES

If the Office receives information from any source that a member may have issues of credibility or dishonesty or has been engaged in an act of moral turpitude or criminal conduct, the information shall be investigated and processed in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

604.7 SUBPOENA PROCESSING

The individual processing subpoenas (or the supervisor of the subpoenaed member) shall check the subpoenaed member's name against the current list of those who are known to have *Brady* information in their files or background, and shall alert the coordinator if a person on the list is subpoenaed.

604.8 TRAINING

Office personnel should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy. Provided by Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs).

Unmanned Aerial System (DRONE)

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aerial system (UAS) and for the storage, retrieval, and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS.

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Unmanned aerial system (UAS or DRONE)- An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether preprogrammed or remotely controlled (commonly referred to as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)), and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording, or any other means.

605.2 POLICY

A UAS may be utilized to enhance the office's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

605.3 PRIVACY

The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall not intentionally record or transmit images of any location where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure). Operators and observers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable precautions can include, for example, deactivating or turning imaging devices away from such areas or persons during UAS operations.

605.4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Sheriff will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the UAS program. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations, and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:

- Coordinating the FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) application process and ensuring that the COA is current, and/or coordinating compliance with FAA Part 107 Remote Pilot Certificate, as appropriate for office operations.
- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and office-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocols for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents. Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.

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- Coordinating the completion of the FAA Emergency Operation Request Form in emergency situations, as applicable (e.g., natural disasters, search and rescue, emergency situations to safeguard human life).
- Developing protocols for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment.
- Developing operational protocols governing the deployment and operation of a UAS, including but not limited to safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures, and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing a UAS inspection, maintenance, and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a UAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
- Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored, and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, authenticity certificates, and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.
- Developing protocols that ensure retention and purge periods are maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.
- Facilitating law enforcement access to images and data captured by the UAS.
- Recommending program enhancements, particularly regarding safety and information security.
- Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic reports on the program to the Sheriff.
- Maintaining familiarity with FAA regulatory standards, state laws and regulations, and local ordinances regarding the operations of a UAS.

605.5 USE OF UAS

Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.

Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

UAS operations should only be conducted consistent with FAA regulations.

605.6 PROHIBITED USE

The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.

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- To target a person based solely on 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.
- To harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.
- To conduct personal business of any type.
- To intentionally records or view private spaces of parties or places not being investigated.

The UAS shall not be weaponized.

605.7 RETENTION OF UAS DATA

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to providing public access to records to include UAS data in a manner that is consistent with the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) (NMSA

§ 14-2-1 et seq.).retained as provided in the established records retention schedule.

Warrant Service

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the planning and serving of arrest and search warrants by members of this office. It is understood that this policy cannot address every variable or circumstance that can arise in the service of a search or arrest warrant, as these tasks can involve rapidly evolving and unique circumstances.

This policy is intended to be used in conjunction with the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy, which has additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants.

This policy is not intended to address the service of search warrants on locations or property already secured or routine field warrant arrests by patrol officers.

606.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to balance the safety needs of the public, the safety of office members, privacy interests, and other relevant factors when making decisions related to the service of search and arrest warrants.

606.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The operations director (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy) shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved supervisor to determine the risk level of the warrant service.

The operations director will also have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Deconfliction, risk assessment, operational planning, briefing, and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

606.4 SEARCH WARRANTS

Deputies should receive authorization from a supervisor before preparing a search warrant application. Once authorization is received, the deputy will prepare the affidavit and search warrant, consulting with the applicable prosecuting attorney as needed. The deputy will also complete the risk assessment form and submit it, along with the warrant affidavit, to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

606.5 ARREST WARRANTS

If a deputy reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the deputy should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the operations director. If the warrant is not classified as high risk, the supervisor should weigh the risk of entry into a residence to make an arrest against other alternatives, such as arresting the person outside the residence where circumstances may pose a lower risk.

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a. Criteria for Entering Notices in Regional and Federal Information Systems

1. All entering of notices in regional and federal information systems shall be handled by Sandoval County Regional Dispatch.

b. Criteria for Receiving Information from Other Jurisdictions

1. Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, upon receipt of information of an outstanding warrant from another jurisdiction, shall verify the information has been entered into NCIC prior to serving said warrant. Once verified, the warrant may be served utilizing the appropriate personnel determined based on relevant information obtained, including but not limited to, the type of originating offenses, situational circumstances or additional information provided by originating jurisdiction. Upon serving a warrant after being verified in NCIC, return of service must be immediately provided to Sandoval County Regional Dispatch for removal process.

c. Recording the Information in Agency Files

1. Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall maintain a centralized secured server location for copies of warrants obtained by Sandoval County Sheriff's Office personnel. All warrant copies obtained must be loaded onto the secured server by the personnel who obtained the warrant by the end of shift of the day the warrant was obtained. The warrant copy loaded onto the server must be an exact copy of the final signed warrant submitted to Sandoval County Regional Dispatch for entry into NCIC. The warrant copies stored on the secured server are for internal informational purposes only, and prior to attempt to serve, personnel are required to verify warrant validity through Sandoval County Regional Dispatch.

d. Verifying Information and Canceling Information according to NCIC Rules

1. All verification or canceling of information may only be conducted by Sandoval County Regional Dispatch in accordance with NCIC rules.

e. 24 Hour Access to the Warrants Section

1. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Warrants section records will be accessible 24 hours a day on the secured server as well as through the original signed warrant maintained through Sandoval County Regional Dispatch.

606.6 WARRANT PREPARATION

A deputy who prepares a warrant should ensure the documentation in support of the warrant contains as applicable:

- (a) Probable cause to support the search or arrest, including relevant dates and times to demonstrate timeliness and facts to support any request for nighttime or no-knock warrant execution.
- (b) A clear explanation of the affiant's training, experience, and relevant education.
- (c) Adequately supported opinions, when relevant, that are not left to unsubstantiated conclusions.

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- (d) A nexus between the place to be searched and the persons or items central to the investigation. The facts supporting this nexus should be clear and current. For example, the affidavit shall explain why there is probable cause to believe that a particular person is currently residing at a particular location or that the items sought are present at a particular location.
- (e) Full disclosure of known or suspected residents at the involved location and any indication of separate living spaces at the involved location. For example, it should be disclosed that several people may be renting bedrooms at a single location, even if the exact location of the rooms is not known.
- (f) A specific description of the location to be searched, including photographs of the location, if reasonably available.
- (g) A sufficient description of the items to be seized.
- (h) Full disclosure of any known exculpatory information relevant to the warrant application (refer to the *Brady* Information Policy).

606.7 HIGH-RISK WARRANT SERVICE

The operations director or the authorized designee shall coordinate the service of warrants that are categorized as high risk and shall have sole authority in determining the manner in which the warrant will be served, including the number of deputies deployed.

The member responsible for directing the service should ensure the following as applicable:

- (a) When practicable and when doing so does not cause unreasonable risk, video or photographic documentation is made of the condition of the location prior to execution of a search warrant. The images should include the surrounding area and persons present.
- (b) The warrant service is audio- and video-recorded when practicable and reasonable to do so.
- (c) Evidence is handled and collected only by those members who are designated to do so. All other members involved in the service of the warrant should alert one of the designated members to the presence of potential evidence and not touch or disturb the items.
- (d) Reasonable efforts are made during the search to maintain or restore the condition of the location.
- (e) Persons who are detained as part of the warrant service are handled appropriately under the circumstances.
- (f) Reasonable care provisions are made for children and dependent adults (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).
- (g) A list is made of all items seized and a copy provided to the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.
- (h) A copy of the search warrant is left at the location.

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- (i) The condition of the property is documented with video recording or photographs after the search.

606.8 NO-KNOCK ENTRIES

No-knock entries are only authorized if a warrant has been obtained or if exigent circumstances arise at the scene such that knocking and announcing the deputy's presence would create an imminent threat of physical violence to the deputy or another person.

606.9 DETENTIONS DURING WARRANT SERVICE

Deputies must be sensitive to the safety risks of all persons involved with the service of a warrant. Depending on circumstances and facts present, it may be appropriate to control movements of any or all persons present at a warrant service, including those who may not be the subject of a warrant or suspected in the case. However, deputies must be mindful that only reasonable force may be used and weapons should be displayed no longer than the deputy reasonably believes is necessary (see the Use of Force Policy).

As soon as it can be determined that an individual is not subject to the scope of a warrant and that no further reasonable suspicion or safety concerns exist to justify further detention, the person should be promptly released.

Deputies should, when and to the extent reasonable, accommodate the privacy and personal needs of people who have been detained.

606.10 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE

The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts, and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the issuing judge or magistrate as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event no later than any date specified on the warrant.

606.11 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS

The operations director will ensure that cooperative efforts with other agencies in the service of warrants conform to existing mutual aid agreements or other memorandums of understanding and will work cooperatively to mitigate risks, including but not limited to the following:

- Identity of team members
- Roles and responsibilities
- Familiarity with equipment
- Rules of engagement
- Asset forfeiture procedures

Any outside agency requesting assistance in the service of a warrant within this jurisdiction should be referred to the operations director. The director should review and confirm the warrant, including the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The director should ensure that members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Sandoval County Sheriff's

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Office members should be brought to the attention of the Sheriff or the authorized designee. The actual service of the warrant will remain the responsibility of the agency requesting assistance.

If the operations director is unavailable, the Shift Supervisor should assume this role.

If deputies intend to serve a warrant outside Sandoval County Sheriff's Office jurisdiction, the operations director should provide reasonable advance notice to the applicable agency, request assistance as needed, and work cooperatively on operational planning and the mitigation of risks detailed in this policy.

Deputies will remain subject to the policies of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Sandoval County Sheriff's Office jurisdiction.

606.12 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding warrant service operations shall be released without the approval of the Sheriff. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

606.13 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation related to the service of a warrant shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

606.14 TRAINING

The Sheriff's Office should ensure deputies receive periodic training on this policy, through the Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service, and reporting requirements, through State mandated legal update.

Operations Planning and Deconfliction

607.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction, and execution of high-risk operations. Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

607.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by deputies on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

607.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations, and prevent duplicating efforts.

607.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The Sheriff will designate a member of this office to be the Operations Director.

The Operations Director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan, and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The Operations Director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether an incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

607.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

607.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION

Deputies assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the deputy should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present, and the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems, firearm records, commercial databases, and property records. Where appropriate, the deputy should also submit information to these resources.

The deputy should gather available information that includes but is not limited to:

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- (a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards, and obstacles.
- (b) Maps of the location.
- (c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.
- (d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).
- (e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).
- (f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations).
- (g) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).
- (h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to deputies and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

607.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Deputies will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor and the Operations Director.

The supervisor and Operations Director shall confer and determine the level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

607.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS

If the Operations Director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the Operations Director should:

- (a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:
 - (a) Emergency Response Team (ERT)
 - (b) Additional personnel
 - (c) Outside agency assistance
 - (d) Special equipment
 - (e) Medical personnel
 - (f) Persons trained in negotiation
 - (g) Additional surveillance

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- (h) Canines
- (i) Property and Evidence Section or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
- (j) Forensic specialists
- (k) Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations
- (b) Contact the appropriate office members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.
- (c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.
- (d) Coordinate the actual operation.

607.5 DECONFLICTION

Deconfliction systems are designed to identify persons and locations associated with investigations or law enforcement operations and alert participating agencies when others are planning or conducting operations in close proximity or time or are investigating the same individuals, groups, or locations.

The deputy who is the operations lead shall ensure the subject of investigation and operations information have been entered in an applicable deconfliction system to determine if there is reported conflicting activity. This should occur as early in the process as practicable, but no later than two hours prior to the commencement of the operation. The deputy should also enter relevant updated information when it is received.

If any conflict is discovered, the supervisor will contact the involved jurisdiction and resolve the potential conflict before proceeding.

607.6 OPERATIONS PLAN

The Operations Director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

- (a) Operation goals, objectives, and strategies.
- (b) Operation location and people:
 - 1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
 - 2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals, or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces,

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- availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams, and other visual aids
- 3. Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service)
- 4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties, and children
- (c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational plan.
 - 1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.
- (d) Participants and their roles.
 - 1. An adequate number of uniformed deputies should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.
 - 2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.
- (e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups, and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.
- (f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.
- (g) Use of force issues.
- (h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).
- (i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.
- (j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals, and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Adult Abuse, Child and Dependent Adult Safety, and Animal Control policies.
- (k) Communications plan.
- (l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing, and approving reports.

607.6.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION

Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be filed with the report. The operations plan shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

607.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING

A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities, and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.

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- (a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants' understanding of the operations plan.
- (b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant, if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.
- (c) The Operations Director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.
 - 1. Exceptions may be made by the Operations Director for deputies who are conducting surveillance or working undercover. However, those members exempt from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests, if necessary.
- (d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.
 - 1. It is the responsibility of the Operations Director to ensure that Dispatch is notified of the time and location of the operation, and to provide a copy of the operations plan prior to deputies arriving at the location.
 - 2. If the radio channel needs to be monitored by Dispatch, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practicable, but at a minimum should receive a copy of the operations plan.
 - 3. The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

607.8 ERT PARTICIPATION

If the Operations Director determines that ERT participation is appropriate, the director and the ERT supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The ERT supervisor shall assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the ERT supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the deputies present.

607.9 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding planned operations shall be released without the approval of the Sheriff. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

607.10 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING

High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any ERT debriefing.

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607.11 TRAINING

The ERT Commander shall ensure deputies and ERT team members who participate in operations subject to this policy receive periodic training including but not limited to topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts, and reporting requirements.

Vice, Prostitution, Drugs, Human Trafficking & Organized Crime

609.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear procedures and standards for how members should gather information and conduct investigations of criminal activities related to, vice, prostitution, drug trafficking, gang activity, and organized crime, to ensure an appropriate investigation, consistency and proper handling of sensitive information, files and case documentation.

609.2 POLICY

Vice, prostitution, drug trafficking, gang activity, and organized crime are quality of life issues which can disrupt a neighborhood or an entire community. It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office that information or reports of vice, prostitution drug and/or organized crime activities in this community shall be documented and forwarded to the **Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit** for further investigation or intelligence purposes.

609.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Vice, drugs, and Organized Crime are quality of life issues which can disrupt a neighborhood or an entire community. Law Enforcement responses to such complaints may include direct patrol interdiction, assignment of specialized units or assistance from Federal Agency partners. Obtaining and documenting reports of such activity are important first steps in addressing such problems. The reports may begin an investigation or augment an existing investigation. The true value of such information may never be realized if it does not reach the investigator or entity that needs it. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in reporting and forwarding the information to the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit.

609.4 INITIAL PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

1. Regardless of how criminal intelligence (Vice, prostitution, drugs, human trafficking and Organized Crime) information is received, this information will be forwarded to the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit member, by end of shift, this can be accomplished in person, phone call, text or email, etc. This includes any information how vague or anonymous, to include information conveyed by outside agencies.

- a. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit has organizational responsibility to conduct and manage all vice, prostitution, drugs, human trafficking and organized crime investigations and operations.
- b. The **Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit** will ensure that all information received where the preliminary investigation points to indicators of vice, prostitution, drugs, human trafficking and organized crime will be investigated. Vice, prostitution, drugs, human trafficking and organized crime information shall be evaluated for police action based upon the severity and magnitude of the alleged violations as well as the impact or potential impact of the violation on the community.

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- c. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Commander shall ensure that "active" and "unconfirmed" case files for of vice, drugs, human trafficking and organized crime properly maintained and assigned a control number.
 - d. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Commander shall verbally inform the Sheriff regarding ongoing vice, drugs, human trafficking and organized crime investigations.
- 2. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit is responsible for determining operational procedures for observation, arrests, surveillance, and high-risk entries.
 - a. This will include familiarizing deputies with the objective and details of the operation, the neighborhood, or target area.
 - b. Operational coordination regarding manpower relief, backup security, and perimeter protection for deputies.
 - c. Operational coordination regarding the search and seizing evidence and contraband.
 - d. Operational coordination regarding medical and or fire assistance, to include dedicated standby assistance.
 - e. Operational coordination regarding a dedicated constant radio communication capability and any specialized audio or video surveillance equipment.
- 3. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit is responsible for determining operational procedures regarding all undercover assignments to include designating a Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit member as supervisor and coordinator over a deputy assigned to an undercover assignment, to include facilitating supplying the deputy with false identities, disguises, and necessary credentials and providing guidance regarding maintaining overall confidentiality and cover regarding the assignment. The Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit is responsible for the maintenance, storage, distribution and use of surveillance, undercover or specialized equipment owned, leased, or on government program loan/lease agreements. This includes properly training members in the use of specialized equipment when deployed.

609.5 FILE MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY

All records and reports of active vice, drugs, organized crime and undercover investigations shall be kept secured with the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit. When an internal inquiry pertaining to any of the suspects listed in the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit data base, it shall be handled by the Street Crimes & Intelligence Commander who will review the request on a "need to know" basis before disseminating the information. The security of files in the Records Division must be a high priority and shall be maintained as mandated by state or federal law. Requests for inspection of records will follow policy 804 Records Maintenance and Release to include the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) (NMSA § 14-2-1 et seq.)

Facial Recognition Technology Use

611.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the use of facial recognition technology (FRT) by a deputy to assist in the development of investigative leads. This policy also provides guidance for FRT data access, use, and retention.

This policy does not apply to the use of FRT in user identification applications for personal electronic devices, access control systems, or automated video redaction software.

611.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Facial recognition technology (FRT) - A software application, electronic system, or a third-party service that uses biometric algorithms to compare facial features of a probe image with the features of images contained within an image database.

Probe image - A search image submitted to FRT for comparison with images contained within an image database.

611.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to limit FRT use to developing investigative leads for legitimate law enforcement purposes while recognizing and protecting established constitutional and privacy rights.

611.3 SHERIFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall approve any FRT system or service prior to its implementation and use by the Office.

611.4 FRT COORDINATOR

The Investigations Commander or designee shall serve as the FRT coordinator. The responsibilities of the FRT coordinator include:

- (a) Establishing procedures for office FRT use that conform to applicable laws, regulations, and best practices. Procedures should include:
 - 1. A process for submitting and assessing deputy requests to use FRT.
 - 2. Requirements related to processing and reviewing results generated from the use of FRT.
- (b) Establishing procedures for collecting, processing, and storing FRT data.
- (c) Establishing procedures for access and security controls for office FRT systems, services, and data.
 - 1. Access levels should be no higher than necessary to accomplish organizational tasks, missions, or functions.

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- (d) Establishing a procedure for submitting images to the image database. The procedure should include:
 - 1. A requirement that deputies submit images.
 - 2. Restrictions related to the use of images voluntarily provided to the Office by members of the public (e.g., driver's license, state identification, passport, any other official identification that includes a photograph).
- (e) Administering data quality assurance measures (e.g., probe image suitability, quality, integrity).
- (f) Conducting periodic audits of office FRT use.
 - 1. The audit should include a review of FRT use, documentation of those uses, and confirmation of data purging, where appropriate.
- (g) Confirming that authorized users have completed office-approved FRT and forensic image comparison training prior to using FRT.
- (h) Coordinating with the Training Coordinator to develop, identify, and update FRT training for deputies who utilize the FRT system.
- (i) Establishing and implementing a schedule for routine maintenance, upgrades, enhancements, testing, and refreshes of FRT for proper performance purposes.
- (j) Establishing procedures for reporting errors, malfunctions, or deficiencies of FRT systems, services, or data.
- (k) Coordinating with the information systems technology supervisor, office counsel, and appropriate administrators to develop information-sharing procedures with outside agencies in accordance with state and federal law.

611.5 AUTHORIZED USES OF FRT

FRT may be used as a tool to develop investigative leads for legitimate law enforcement purposes to assist in the identification of the following:

- (a) Unknown suspects where attempts at identification through other means have been exhausted or ineffective
- (b) Potential victims, as appropriate (e.g., human trafficking, child sexual abuse material)
- (c) Deceased individuals
- (d) Individuals who are incapacitated or do not know their identities
- (e) Individuals who are lawfully detained and whose identities are in question (e.g., no identification or false identification provided)
- (f) Suspects in unsolved crimes
- (g) Missing or endangered persons
- (h) Unknown individuals pursuant to any other legitimate law enforcement purpose

611.6 ACCESS TO FRT

Only deputies authorized by the Office may use FRT.

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Prior to using FRT, a deputy seeking authorization shall submit a request to the appropriate supervisor consistent with office procedures.

The request should, at a minimum, include the following:

- (a) The nature of the investigation
- (b) The reason a deputy believes that FRT use is necessary
- (c) An explanation of how FRT may assist with the development of investigative leads
- (d) A case identification number

611.7 FRT SEARCHES

A deputy may submit a probe image for comparison with images available within the office FRT image database consistent with office procedures.

FRT searches shall only be conducted using lawfully obtained probe images.

Before proceeding with official law enforcement action based on FRT results, the results should be thoroughly reviewed by a deputy trained in FRT.

611.7.1 USES AND LIMITATIONS OF FRT SEARCH RESULTS

Information resulting from an FRT search shall be considered an investigative lead only and not a positive identification of any person or utilized solely as the basis for engaging in any law enforcement action. Image comparisons generated from FRT use do not represent definitive confirmation of an identity match or non-match. Any positive identification and connection of a person to an investigation shall be determined through additional investigative means and resources.

611.7.2 FRT SEARCH DOCUMENTATION

The investigating deputy shall document all FRT searches in the appropriate office report, including any arrest report where FRT was used as an investigative tool. Documentation shall include:

- (a) The requesting deputy's name and position.
- (b) Confirmation that the search was pre-approved pursuant to office procedures.
- (c) The purpose of the search.
- (d) The search parameters, if any.
- (e) The date and time of the search.
- (f) A list of any image databases searched.
- (g) The results of the search, including the number of investigative leads produced and, where applicable, the matching score of each.
- (h) The additional means used to identify any person (e.g., visual comparison of images by a trained investigator, other subsequent investigation).

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611.8 PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

The Office shall adhere to all applicable federal and state laws regarding privacy concerns related to FRT use. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, the deputy shall not record or capture images where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure, mass surveillance of public places or quasi-public places). Deputies shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or capturing images where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy.

611.9 PROHIBITED USES

FRT shall not be used in a manner that targets individuals or groups solely based on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, or any other classification or status protected by law.

In addition, FRT shall not be used:

- (a) For the arrest of individuals based solely on FRT results.
- (b) For any purpose that violates the U.S. Constitution or laws of the United States, including the protections of the First, Fourth, and 14th Amendments.
- (c) For any non-law enforcement purpose.
- (d) As the sole basis for identification to establish probable cause in a criminal investigation.
- (e) To harass or intimidate any individual or group.
- (f) In any other manner that would violate applicable law, regulation, or policy.

No deputy shall request that a third-party use FRT to obtain results that would not be permitted under this policy.

611.10 RELEASE OF FRT DATA

Unless disclosure is required by law or court order, FRT data should only be released to the public in accordance with federal and state public record laws. Requests for the release of FRT data shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

611.11 RETENTION OF FRT DATA

FRT data shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Unmatched probe images shall be purged in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

611.12 TRAINING

Deputies whose duties may require the use of FRT should receive initial training and periodic refresher training on this policy and related procedures and should demonstrate their knowledge and understanding. Training should include but is not limited to the following:

- (a) Capabilities and limitations of FRT
- (b) FRT system functions and interpretation of results

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- (c) Data security and privacy concerns
- (d) Documentation and reporting requirements (e.g., FRT results, general statistics, collection of FRT data, FRT requests)
- (e) Digital media handling and protections
- (f) Common terminology (e.g., human face recognition, automated face recognition, holistic face processing, unfamiliar face matching)
- (g) Principles of comparison
- (h) Cognitive bias, confirmation bias, implicit bias, and automation bias
- (i) Applicable policy, procedure, and federal and state law requirements

A deputy who uses mobile facial recognition shall receive additional training appropriate to that application of the technology.

The FRT coordinator shall maintain a record of each authorized deputy's training and acknowledgement of this policy.

Chapter 7 - Equipment

Office-Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

700.2 POLICY

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

The Sheriff's Office follows the Sandoval County Capital Assets procedures and New Mexico State Statute. Capital Assets are inventoried once a year and documented in a yearly report to the States Auditor's Office.

INVENTORY CONTROL

- (a) Inventory controls are set by the County of Sandoval and provided for in the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Purchasing Guidelines. An inventory of capital assets is conducted on an annual basis.
- (b) The Fleet Management/Equipment member or Sheriffs designee shall maintain a current list of inventories of standard issued law enforcement gear and equipment, that will be maintained and stored in a state of operational readiness, for deployment or use.
- (c) It shall be the responsibility of the Commander of Specialized units that specialized equipment to include equipment designated for use in unusual occurrences, situations such as civil disturbances, emergency situations at correctional institutions, riots, etc, is inspected and inventoried at least semi-annually that it is maintained and stored in a state of operational readiness, for deployment or use.
- (d) In order to maintain current and accurate fiscal records, the Executive Assistant & the Fleet Management/Equipment Unit designee are the central purchasing agents for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.
- (e) Any inventory/shipments received by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office budget, will be routed through the Executive Assistant or Fleet Management/Equipment Unit designee who will then distribute them accordingly.

700.3 OFFICE-ISSUED PROPERTY

The Fleet Management & Equipment Unit designee should document all property and equipment issued by the Office 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 Office, all issued property and equipment shall be returned. Documentation of the return shall be acknowledged by the signature of a supervisor.

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Office-Owned and Personal Property

700.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, proper use, and replacement of office 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 office-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, office-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) Office-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.

700.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

Carrying and/or using personal property or equipment on-duty requires prior written approval by the Sheriff or appropriate Commander. 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 Office will not replace or repair items (e.g., jewelry, expensive watches) that are not reasonably required as part of work.

700.4.1 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

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 command staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Sheriff, who will then forward the claim to the County department responsible for issuing payments.

700.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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 Commander. 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.

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700.6 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY

Members who intentionally or unintentionally damage or cause to be damaged the real or personal property of another person or entity while performing any law enforcement function shall promptly report the damage through their chain of command.

700.6.1 DAMAGE BY PERSONNEL OF ANOTHER AGENCY

Personnel from another agency may intentionally or unintentionally cause damage to the real or personal property of the County of Sandoval or of another person while performing their duties within the jurisdiction of this office. The office 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.
- (b) A written report shall be submitted before the member goes off-duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

Personal Communication Devices

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued or funded by the Office 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.

701.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office allows members to utilize office-issued or funded PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on- or off-duty for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with applicable law and this policy.

Additionally, the use of a PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, may subject the member and the member's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

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

701.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Office and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location-detection capabilities. This includes records of all keystrokes or web-browsing history made on the PCD. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through office PCDs or networks (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

Members have no expectation of privacy regarding any communications while using a personally owned PCD for office-related business or when the use reasonably implicates work-related misconduct.

701.3.1 NEW MEXICO ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT

No member is authorized to be the sole possessor of a office-issued PCD. Office-issued PCDs can be retrieved, reassigned, accessed, or used by any member as directed by a supervisor without notice. Member use of a office-issued PCD and use of a personal PCD at work or for work-

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Personal Communication Devices

related business constitutes specific consent for access for office purposes. Prior to conducting an administrative search of a PCD, supervisors should consult legal counsel to ensure access is consistent with the New Mexico Electronic Communications Privacy Act (NMSA § 10-16F-2; NMSA § 10-16F-3).

701.4 OFFICE-ISSUED PCD

Depending on a member's assignment and the needs of the position, the Office may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD for the member's use to facilitate on-duty performance. Office-issued or funded PCDs may not be used for personal business either on- or off-duty unless authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee. Such devices and the associated telephone number, if any, shall remain the sole property of the Office 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 Sheriff 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.

701.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD

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 Office 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 radio communications) or as otherwise authorized by office procedures.
 - 1. Use of a personally owned PCD for work-related business constitutes consent for the Office to access the PCD to inspect and copy the work-related data (e.g., for litigation purposes, public records retention and release obligations, internal investigations).
 - 2. Use of and data within a personally owned PCD may be discoverable in cases when there is reason to believe it is associated with work-related misconduct.
 - 3. Searches of a personally owned PCD by the Office should be limited to those matters reasonably associated with the work-related business or work-related misconduct.
- (e) The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any office 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 or appointment with the Office, without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

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- (f) If the PCD is carried on-duty, members will provide the Office with the telephone number of the device.
- (g) All work-related documents, emails, photographs, recordings, and other public records created or received on a member's personally owned PCD should be transferred to the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and deleted from the member's PCD 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 their supervisor, the member may engage in office 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 office-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Office with a copy of such records to ensure accurate recordkeeping.

701.6 USE OF PCD

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct office 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 should 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 PCDs to authorized break times unless an emergency exists.
- (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 recording media unless it is directly related to official office business. Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means requires the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (f) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official office business. This restriction does not apply to a personally owned PCD used during authorized break times.
- (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.

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701.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

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 Sheriff or the authorized designee.

701.8 OFFICIAL USE

Members are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while utilizing 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 office communications network.

701.9 USE WHILE DRIVING

Except in an emergency, members shall not read or view a text message or manually type on a PCD while operating a motor vehicle, including while stopped on a highway or street for reasons such as traffic, a traffic light, or a stop sign, unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use (NMSA § 66-7-374). This restriction does not apply to the use of GPS or navigation systems or deputies communicating through the use of a computer-aided dispatch system (see the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy).

Vehicle Maintenance

702.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that office vehicles are appropriately maintained.

702.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will service office vehicles to ensure they remain operational and maintain their appearance, as resources allow.

702.3 GENERAL DUTIES

Members are responsible for assisting in maintaining office vehicles so that they are properly equipped, properly maintained, and properly refueled and present a clean appearance.

702.4 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES

When a vehicle becomes inoperative or in need of repair that affects the safety of the vehicle, that vehicle shall be removed from service. Proper documentation shall be promptly completed by the member who becomes aware of the defective condition and forwarded for action.

Documents describing the correction of the safety issue shall be promptly filed with the vehicle history.

702.4.1 DAMAGE OR POOR PERFORMANCE

Vehicles that may have been damaged or perform poorly shall be removed from service for inspections and repairs as soon as practicable.

702.4.2 SEVERE USE

Vehicles operated under severe-use conditions, which include operations for which the vehicle is not designed or that exceed the manufacturer's parameters, should be removed from service and subjected to a safety inspection as soon as practicable. Such conditions may include rough roadway or off-road driving, hard or extended braking, pursuits or prolonged high-speed operation.

702.4.3 REMOVAL OF WEAPONS

All firearms, weapons, and control devices shall be removed from a vehicle and properly secured in the vehicle lock box or transferred and secured in the gun lock of pool vehicle prior to the vehicle being released for maintenance, service or repair.

702.5 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Certain items shall be maintained in all office vehicles.

702.5.1 PATROL VEHICLES

Deputies shall inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the all equipment identified on the current SCSO Vehicle Inspection Form is in the vehicle and in working order

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702.5.2 UNMARKED VEHICLES

Members driving unmarked office vehicles shall ensure that all equipment identified on the current SCSO Vehicle Inspection Form is in the vehicle and in working order :

702.6 VEHICLE REFUELING

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, patrol vehicles shall not be placed into service with less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Patrol vehicles should not be retired at the end of shift with less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Vehicles shall only be refueled at the authorized location.

702.7 WASHING OF VEHICLES

Vehicles shall be kept clean at all times and, weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to maintain the professional appearance of the Office. Wash cards shall be provided based on the budget and on a schedule designated by the Sheriff.

Confidential material should not be left in a vehicle that is unattended or parked in a unsecured parking area.

Vehicle Use

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure office vehicles are used appropriately. This policy provides guidelines for on- and off-duty use of office vehicles and shall not be construed to create or imply any contractual obligation by the County of Sandoval to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

Additional guidelines for member responsibilities when transporting persons in custody may be found in the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

703.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office provides vehicles for office-related business and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Office, requirements for tactical deployments, and other considerations.

703.3 USE OF VEHICLES

703.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES

The Shift Supervisor shall ensure a copy of the shift assignment roster, indicating member assignments and vehicle numbers, is completed for each shift and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. If a member exchanges vehicles during their shift, the new vehicle number shall be documented on the roster.

703.3.2 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES

Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Shift Supervisor. A notation will be made on the shift assignment roster indicating the member's name and vehicle number.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to transport vehicles to and from the maintenance yard, car wash or as allowed by the CBA.

703.3.3 INSPECTIONS

Members shall be responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before taking the vehicle into service and at the conclusion of their shifts. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents, or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than a member of this office should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized or personal items have not been left in the vehicle.

When transporting any suspect, prisoner, or arrestee, the transporting member shall search all areas of the vehicle that are accessible by the person before and after that person is transported.

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All office vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

703.3.4 SECURITY AND UNATTENDED VEHICLES

Unattended vehicles should be locked and secured at all times. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging). Deputies who exit a vehicle rapidly in an emergency situation or to engage in a foot pursuit must carefully balance the need to exit the vehicle quickly with the need to secure the vehicle.

Members shall ensure all weapons are secured while the vehicle is unattended.

703.3.5 MOBILE DATA TERMINAL

Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) shall log onto the MDT with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDT, the member shall notify Dispatch. Use of the MDT is governed by the Mobile Data Terminal Use Policy.

703.3.6 VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM

Patrol and other vehicles, at the discretion of the Sheriff, may be equipped with a system designed to track the vehicle's location. While the system may provide vehicle location and other information, members are not relieved of their responsibility to use required communication practices to report their location and status.

Members shall not make any unauthorized modifications to the system. At the start of each shift, members shall verify that the system is on and report any malfunctions to their supervisor. If the member finds that the system is not functioning properly at any time during the shift, they should exchange the vehicle for one with a working system, if available.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time. However, access to historical data by other than supervisors will require Commander approval.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

703.3.7 KEYS

Members approved to operate marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the key as part of their initial equipment distribution. Members who are assigned a specific vehicle should be issued keys for that vehicle.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member's chain of command.

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703.3.8 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS

Members operating office vehicles shall not permit persons other than County personnel or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty, or as otherwise authorized, to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except as stated in the Ride-Alongs Policy.

703.3.9 ALCOHOL

Members who have consumed alcohol are prohibited from operating any office vehicle unless it is required by the duty assignment (e.g., task force, undercover work). Regardless of assignment, members may not violate state law regarding vehicle operation while intoxicated.

703.3.10 PARKING

Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent office-related business requires otherwise, members driving office vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Office vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to office vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

703.3.11 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS

There shall be no modifications, additions, or removal of any equipment or accessories without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.

703.3.12 CIVILIAN MEMBER USE

Civilian members using marked emergency vehicles shall ensure that all weapons have been removed before going into service. Civilian members shall prominently display the "out of service" placards or light bar covers at all times. Civilian members shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

703.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES

Office vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Sheriff. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. The member shall reside within a 50-mile radius from the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office using the shortest, most economical and reasonable route. The Sheriff "in writing" can waive the 50-mile radius at his discretion, to accommodate a special or temporary circumstance etc.

Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform their regular assignment.

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703.4.1 ON-DUTY USE

Vehicle assignments shall be based on the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Vehicles may be reassigned or utilized by other office members at the discretion of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

703.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE

Circumstances may arise where office vehicles must be used by Court Security Officers or Civilian members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home office vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

- (a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the office.
- (b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.
- (c) The member lives within a reasonable distance (generally not to exceed a 60-minute drive time) of the Sandoval County limits.
- (d) The vehicle will be locked when not attended.
- (e) All firearms, weapons, and control devices will be removed from the interior of the vehicle and properly secured in the residence when the vehicle is not attended, unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage.

703.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member's residence; the nature of the member's duties, job description, and essential functions; and the member's employment or appointment status. Residence in the County of Sandoval is a prime consideration for assignment of a take-home vehicle. Members who reside outside the County of Sandoval may be required to secure the vehicle at a designated location or the Office at the discretion of the Sheriff.

Office members shall sign a take-home vehicle agreement that outlines certain standards, including but not limited to how the vehicle shall be used, where it shall be parked when the member is not on-duty, vehicle maintenance responsibilities, and member enforcement actions.

Members are cautioned that under federal and local tax rules, personal use of a County vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member's tax adviser.

Criteria for use of take-home vehicles include the following:

- (a) Vehicles shall only be used for work-related purposes and shall not be used for personal errands or transports, unless special circumstances exist and the Sheriff or a Commander gives authorization.
- (b) Vehicles may be used to transport the member to and from the member's residence for work-related purposes.
- (c) Vehicles will not be used when off-duty except:

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1. In circumstances when a member has been placed on call by the Sheriff or Commanders and there is a high probability that the member will be called back to duty.
 2. When the member is performing a work-related function during what normally would be an off-duty period, including vehicle maintenance or traveling to or from a work-related activity or function.
 3. When the member has received permission from the Sheriff or Commanders.
 4. When the vehicle is being used by the Sheriff, Commanders, or members who are in on-call administrative positions.
 5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators.
 6. When attending any reasonable physical fitness facility.
- (d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their duty firearms and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.
- (e) The two-way communications radio, MDT, and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation.
- (f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.
1. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
 2. All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
 3. All office identification, portable radios, and equipment should be secured.
- (g) Vehicles are to be parked off-street at the member's residence unless prior arrangements have been made with the Sheriff or the authorized designee. If the vehicle is not secured inside a locked garage, all firearms and kinetic impact weapons shall be removed and properly secured in the residence (see the Firearms Policy regarding safe storage of firearms at home).
- (h) Vehicles are to be secured at the member's residence or the appropriate office facility, at the discretion of the Office, when a member will be away (e.g., on vacation) for periods exceeding one week.
1. If the vehicle remains at the residence of the member, the Office shall have access to the vehicle.
 2. If the member is unable to provide access to the vehicle, it shall be parked at the Office.
- (i) The member is responsible for the care and maintenance of the vehicle.

703.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or while off-duty, a deputy shall not initiate enforcement actions except in

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those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Deputies may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

Deputies driving take-home vehicles shall be armed and appropriately attired and shall carry their office-issued identification. Deputies should also ensure that office radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

703.4.5 MAINTENANCE

Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Office. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

- (a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/maintenance requirements and damage.
- (b) It is the member's responsibility to ensure that their assigned vehicle is maintained according to the established service and maintenance schedule.
- (c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the office supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.
- (d) The Office shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.
- (e) When leaving the vehicle at the maintenance facility, the member will complete a vehicle repair card explaining the service or repair, and provide to the maintenance supervisor.
- (f) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.
- (g) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

703.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES

Unmarked vehicles are assigned to various divisions and their use restricted to the respective division and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Any member operating an unmarked vehicle shall record vehicle usage on the sign-out log maintained in the division for that purpose. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to the division to which the vehicle is assigned shall also be recorded with the Shift Supervisor on the shift assignment roster.

703.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE, AND MISUSE

When any office vehicle is involved in a traffic accident or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic accident report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Accidents Policy).

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Damage to any office vehicle that was not caused by a traffic accident shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered and documented in memorandum format, which shall be forwarded to the Shift Supervisor. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

703.7 ATTIRE, EQUIPMENT AND APPEARANCE

When operating a marked Sheriff's Unit "ON" or "OFF-DUTY" you are identified as a law enforcement authority in the community. Hand held radio, hand-cuffs, spare magazines, flashlight, control devices and a first aid kit etc. should be readily available in the event that an incident occurs where law enforcement action is necessary.

When operating any office vehicle while off-duty, members may dress in a manner appropriate for their intended activity. Whenever a member is in public view or has contact with the public, their attire and appearance, regardless of the activity, should be suitable to reflect positively upon the Office.

Deputies operating a marked Unit off duty shall have a protective vest (body armor) on or readily available within arm's reach inside the front area of the vehicle.

Cash Handling, Security, and Management

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure office members handle cash appropriately in the performance of their duties.

This policy does not address cash-handling issues specific to the Property and Evidence Section and Informants policies.

704.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to properly handle and document cash transactions and to maintain accurate records of cash transactions in order to protect the integrity of office operations and ensure the public trust.

704.3 PETTY CASH FUNDS

The Sheriff shall designate a person as the fund manager responsible for maintaining and managing petty cash funds.

Each petty cash fund requires the creation and maintenance of an accurate and current transaction ledger and the filing of invoices, receipts, cash transfer forms, and expense reports by the fund manager.

704.4 PETTY CASH TRANSACTIONS

The fund manager shall document all transactions on the ledger and any other appropriate forms. Each person participating in the transaction shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger, attesting to the accuracy of the entry. Transactions should include the filing of an appropriate receipt, invoice, or cash transfer form. Transactions that are not documented by a receipt, invoice, or cash transfer form require an expense report.

704.5 PETTY CASH AUDITS

The fund manager shall perform an audit no less than once every six months. This audit requires that the fund manager and at least one command staff member, selected by the Sheriff, review the transaction ledger and verify the accuracy of the accounting. The fund manager and the participating member shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger attesting to the accuracy of all documentation and fund accounting. A discrepancy in the audit requires documentation by those performing the audit and an immediate reporting of the discrepancy to the Sheriff.

Transference of fund management to another member shall require a separate petty cash audit and involve a command staff member.

A separate audit of each petty cash fund should be completed on a random date, approximately once each year, by the Sheriff or the County.

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Cash Handling, Security, and Management

704.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING

Members who handle cash as part of their regular duties (e.g., evidence technicians, the Street Crimes & Intelligence Unit supervisor, those who accept payment for office services) will discharge those duties in accordance with the procedures established for those tasks (see the Property and Evidence Section and Informants policies).

704.7 OTHER CASH HANDLING

Members who, within the course of their duties, are in possession of cash that is not their property or that is outside their defined cash-handling responsibilities shall, as soon as practicable, verify the amount, summon another member to verify their accounting, and process the cash for safekeeping or as evidence or found property, in accordance with the Property and Evidence Section Policy.

Cash in excess of \$1,000 requires immediate notification of a supervisor, special handling, verification, and accounting by the supervisor. Each member involved in this process shall complete an appropriate report or record entry.

Personal Protective Equipment

705.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy identifies the different types of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the Office 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.

705.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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.

Tourniquet and Trauma kit- Equipment designed to address severe injuries to include bleeding control and provide vital assistance until professional medical help arrives.

705.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

705.3 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

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.

705.4 TOURNIQUET & TRAUMA KIT

Members will be issued a tourniquet and trauma kit in accordance with NMSA 29-7-7.7

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

It shall be the responsibility of member to inspect their issued tourniquet prior to the start of each shift to ensure that it is intact and functional.

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In the event of its use (tourniquet) a complete offense report of the event shall be completed by the treating officer or the primary responding officer, prior to the end of his/her shift.

All members should be trained yearly in the proper use and maintenance of the tourniquet and trauma kit issued to them, including when the use is appropriate.

705.5 HEARING PROTECTION

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

Hearing protection shall meet or exceed the requirements provided in 29 CFR 1910.95 and 11.5.2.9 NMAC.

705.6 EYE PROTECTION

Approved eye protection, including side protection, shall be used by members during firearms training. 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 Rangemaster shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in 29 CFR 1910.133 and 11.5.2.9 NMAC.

705.7 HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION

Members who make arrests or control crowds should be provided ballistic head protection with an attachable face shield.

Padded body protection consisting of chest, arm, leg, and groin protection should be provided as required by any collective bargaining agreement.

705.8 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

The Administration Commander is responsible for ensuring a respiratory protection plan is developed and maintained by a trained and qualified member. The plan shall include procedures for (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (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.

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- (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.

705.8.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION USE

Designated members may be issued respiratory PPE based on the member's assignment (e.g., a narcotics investigator who is involved in clandestine lab investigations).

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 (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (a) It is necessary for the member to wash their face and the respirator facepiece to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use.
- (b) The member detects vapor or gas breakthrough, or there is a change in breathing resistance or leakage of the facepiece.
- (c) The member needs to replace the respirator, filter, cartridge, or canister.

705.8.2 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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 (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (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 office-approved procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer each time they put on a tight-fitting respirator.

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- (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.

705.8.3 GAS MASK

Full-face air-purifying respirators, commonly referred to as gas masks, may be fitted with mechanical pre-filters or combination cartridge/filter assemblies for use in areas where gases, vapors, dusts, fumes, or mists are present. Members must identify and use the correct cartridge based on the circumstances (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC).

A scene commander may order the use of gas masks in situations where the use of a SCBA is not necessary. These incidents may include areas where tear gas has or will be used or where a vegetation fire is burning. Gas masks shall not be used if there is a potential for an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

Members shall ensure their gas mask filters are replaced whenever:

- (a) They smell, taste, or are irritated by a contaminant.
- (b) They experience difficulty breathing due to filter loading.
- (c) The cartridges or filters become wet.
- (d) The expiration date on the cartridges or canisters has been reached.

705.8.4 SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

Scene commanders may direct members to use SCBA when entering an atmosphere that may pose an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. These situations may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Entering the hot zone of a hazardous materials incident.
- (b) Entering any area where contaminant levels may become unsafe without warning, or any situation where exposures cannot be identified or reasonably estimated.
- (c) Entering a smoke- or chemical-filled area.

The use of SCBA should not cease until approved by a scene commander.

705.8.5 RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING

No member shall be issued respiratory PPE until a proper fit testing has been completed by a designated member or contractor (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC).

After initial testing, fit testing for respiratory PPE shall be repeated (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (a) At least once every 12 months.
- (b) Whenever there are changes in the type of SCBA or facepiece used.

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- (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.

705.8.6 RESPIRATORY MEDICAL EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

No member shall be issued respiratory protection that forms a complete seal around the face until (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (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.

705.9 RECORDS

The Training Coordinator is responsible for maintaining records of all:

- (a) PPE training.
 - (b) Initial fit testing for respiratory protection equipment.
 - (c) Annual fit testing.
 - (d) Respirator medical evaluation questionnaires and any subsequent physical examination results.
1. These records shall be maintained in a separate confidential medical file.

The records shall be maintained in accordance with the office records retention schedule (29 CFR 1910.134; 29 CFR 1910.1020; 11.5.2.9 NMAC).

705.10 TRAINING

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 (29 CFR 1910.132; 11.5.2.9 NMAC).

Members issued respiratory PPE shall attend annual training on the proper use of respiratory protection devices provided by the Tactical Response Team Commander or Sheriff's designee (29 CFR 1910.134; 11.5.2.9 NMAC).

Line and Staff Inspections

706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Inspections at the line and staff levels provide the Sheriff, command staff, and supervisors with a means of regularly assessing agency efficiency and effectiveness. These detailed evaluations provide information necessary to plan and implement organizational change.

706.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall conduct inspections on a regular basis to ensure that equipment and facilities are adequate and functional and previously established goals and objectives are being met.

706.3 DEFINITIONS

"Line inspection" refers to an inspection conducted by personnel in control of the persons, facilities, procedures, or other elements being inspected. Line inspections may be carried out by any supervisor within the chain of command and are often conducted by supervisory personnel who may also be responsible for insuring that any substandard condition revealed in this inspection is corrected.

"Staff inspection" refers to an inspection conducted by personnel outside of the normal line of authority to ensure that a law enforcement agency is operating efficiently and in compliance with established policies, procedures and practices to ensure the agency is operating in compliance, efficiently and that it is accomplishing its assigned mission or meeting its goals.

706.4 LINE INSPECTIONS PROCESS

- (a) Administrators and supervisors within each organizational component shall be responsible for the line inspection function. Supervisor duties associated with this responsibility include planning, coordinating, documenting, prioritizing, and evaluating all line inspection activities. Administrators and supervisors at each organizational level shall conduct inspections and correct all defective or deficient conditions discovered.
- (b) Formal line inspections are to be conducted annually, at minimum, at the direction of the Sheriff or designee. Documentation of the assignment shall be designated by special order. Results shall be recorded and forwarded to the Professional Standards Lieutenant or Sheriff's designee. Supervisors conducting the line inspections shall direct their employees to complete the equipment request form in order to address any items found to be missing or in need of replacement.
- (c) Administrators and supervisors shall informally inspect their immediate subordinates on a daily basis. An informal line inspection of patrol deputies, and security officers shall be completed at the beginning of their respective shifts. Uniforms shall be inspected for proper fit, cleanliness, condition and general appearance. Accessories shall be properly adjusted and in good repair. Personal appearance and equipment shall be examined to ensure compliance with Department directives.

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- (d) Supervisors shall be responsible for conducting daily inspections of the office areas. Any special needs relating to cleaning, repair, or replacement, should be reported to the respective building managers. This does not, however, relieve employees from properly maintaining assigned office facilities.
- (e) Supervisors shall follow up on any corrective action taken as a result of an informal or formal line inspection. Safety deficiencies shall be corrected immediately.

706.5 STAFF INSPECTIONS PROCESS

- (a) The Sheriff or designee shall be responsible for the staff inspection function. This management tool is used to assure the Sheriff that administrative procedures are being adhered to. Duties associated with this responsibility include supervising, planning, coordinating, documenting, prioritizing, and evaluating all staff inspection activities. The Sheriff should designate persons not having direct control over a unit, component, or function to conduct the inspection. The individual responsible for inspection may be appointed to oversee the staff inspection and may form an inspection team. This team may be comprised of Department or non-Department employees. Team members should be trained in the staff inspection process prior to assuming their duties. The authority of the inspection team shall generally be limited to conducting inspections, preparing reports, and making recommendations.
- (b) The staff inspection of all components shall include reviewing goals and objectives, assessing compliance with national accreditation standards, inspecting the allocation and distribution of personnel, reviewing the adequacy of supervision in comparison to general working conditions, assessing the availability of equipment, evaluating line inspection programs used to ensure that equipment is present and functional, and reviewing training programs to determine their effectiveness in meeting current or projected needs.
- (c) Staff inspections shall be conducted to determine if established policies, procedures, rules, and regulations are being followed diligently and for the spirit for which they were intended. Staff inspections shall also be conducted to determine whether or not established policies and practices are adequate to attain the desired goals, resources at the Department's disposal are being utilized to the fullest extent, and resources are adequate to carry out the Department's mission, and any deficiency in personnel integrity, training, and supervision.
- (d) Advance written notification of staff inspections shall be provided to all affected employees, listing the areas, files, facilities, and any equipment to be reviewed. Responsibilities for components undergoing staff inspections shall include preparing any materials requested by the inspector or inspection team, providing adequate resources to accomplish the inspection, and cooperating with the inspector or inspection team members to the fullest extent possible.
- (e) Prior to, and upon conclusion of the actual inspection, the inspector or inspection team should meet with the administrative and supervisory staff regarding the inspection process. The inspector or inspection team shall provide a written report upon the conclusion of the inspection detailing the findings. The report should identify deficiencies and make recommendations for improvement and/or correction. Positive

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aspects of each area being inspected should also be noted. The lead inspector shall forward the final written report to the Sheriff.

- (f) The Sheriff or designee shall ensure that follow-up inspections are conducted and written reports are prepared for noted deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected.
- (g) Staff inspections shall be conducted within all organizational components at least every four (4) years.

Chapter 8 - Support Services

Crime Analysis

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for utilizing crime analysis to support the overall law enforcement efforts of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. It addresses the collection and dissemination of crime analysis data that is useful to long-range planning and that can assist in identifying enforcement priorities, strategies, and tactics.

800.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to utilize crime analysis as a tool in crime control and prevention efforts.

The Chief Deputy or Sheriff's designee will continually review and analyze crime data, crime trends and related information to identify enforcement priorities and provide factual crime data and statistics to the public. Crime data to include information from potential law enforcement and citizens' concerns, will be evaluated and analyzed to identify crime trends in an effort to effectively allocate resources and increase public safety. The Crime Analysis program shall be continuously evaluated including feedback from members and the public and appropriate yearly collected crime information will be disseminated in the agencies Annual Report, to the public.

800.3 DATA SOURCES

Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources, including but not limited to:

- Crime reports.
- Parole and probation records.
- Activity records from Dispatch and collected in CAD.
- Agency end of shift data to include hot-sheets.
- Weekly Report Dissemination.
- CID dedicated E-mail system.
- New Mexico Department of Public Safety Law Enforcement Records Bureau (LERB) Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

800.4 CRIME ANALYSIS FACTORS

The following minimum criteria should be used in collecting data for crime analysis:

- Frequency by type of crime
- Geographic factors
- Temporal factors
- Victim and target descriptors
- Suspect descriptors

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- Suspect vehicle descriptors
- Modus operandi factors
- Physical evidence information

800.5 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION

Information developed through crime analysis should be disseminated to the appropriate divisions or members on a timely basis. Information that is relevant to the operational or tactical plans of specific line members should be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the development of office strategic plans should be provided to the appropriate command staff members.

When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it should be provided to all affected members.

Property and Evidence Section

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the proper processing, storage, security, and disposition of evidence and other property. This policy also provides for the protection of the chain of custody and identifies those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property.

802.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Property - All articles placed in secure storage within the Property and Evidence Section, including the following:

- Evidence - Items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case, including photographs and latent fingerprints.
- Found property - Items found by members of the Office or the public that have no apparent evidentiary value and where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted.
- Safekeeping - Items received by the Office for safekeeping, such as a firearm, the personal property of an arrestee that has been not taken as evidence, and items taken for safekeeping under authority of law.

802.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to process and store all property in a manner that will protect it from loss, damage, or contamination, while maintaining documentation that tracks the chain of custody, the location of property, and its disposition.

802.3 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SECTION SECURITY

The Property and Evidence Section shall maintain secure storage and control of all property in the custody of this office. A evidence technician shall be appointed by and will be directly responsible to the Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriffs designee. Only the Professional Standards Commander and Evidence Technician shall have key access to the in-custody property and evidence secure storage area. The Professional Standards Commander shall be available for after hours access. The Professional Standards Commander and the evidence technician is responsible for the security of the Property and Evidence Section.

802.3.1 REFUSAL OF PROPERTY

The evidence technician has the obligation to refuse any piece of property that is hazardous or that has not been properly documented or packaged. Should the evidence technician refuse an item of property, they shall maintain secure custody of the item in a temporary property locker or other safe location and inform the submitting member's supervisor of the reason for refusal and the action required for acceptance into the Property and Evidence Section.

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802.3.2 KEY CONTROL

Property and Evidence Section keys should be maintained by the evidence technician and members assigned to the Property and Evidence Section. The Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriff's designee may be contacted after-hours for access. If a Property and Evidence Section key is lost, all access points shall be re-keyed and new keys issued as necessary.

802.3.3 ACCESS

Only authorized members assigned to the Property and Evidence Section shall have access to property storage areas. Any individual who needs to enter a property storage area (e.g., maintenance or repair contractors) must be approved by the Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriff's designee and accompanied by the evidence technician. Each individual must sign the Property and Evidence Section access log and indicate:

- (a) The date and time of entry and exit.
- (b) The purpose for access, including the specific case or property number.

Each access log entry shall be initialed by the accompanying office member.

802.4 PROPERTY HANDLING

The member who first comes into possession of any property is generally responsible for the care, custody, and control of such property until it is transferred to the evidence technician and/or processed and placed in a temporary property locker or storage area by the end of shift. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all items of evidence. A written report detailing the circumstances by which the property came into the agency's possession and describing each item of property obtained should be completed by the end of shift.

Whenever property is taken from an individual, a property receipt form will be completed. The receipt shall describe the property and contain a notice on how to retrieve the property from the Office. A copy of the property receipt form shall be given to the individual from whom the property was taken.

802.4.1 PROCESSING AND PACKAGING

All property must be processed by the responsible member prior to the member going off-duty, unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Members shall process and package property as follows:

- (a) A property form shall be completed describing each item. List all known information, including:
 - 1. The serial number.
 - 2. The owner's name.
 - 3. The finder's name.
 - 4. Other identifying information or markings.

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- (b) Each item shall be marked with the member's initials and the date processed using a method that will not damage, deface, degrade, or devalue the item. Items too small or too delicate to mark should be individually packaged and labeled and the package marked with the member's initials and date.
- (c) Property shall be packaged in a container suitable for its size.
- (d) A property tag shall be completed and attached to the property or container in which the property is stored.
- (e) The case number shall be indicated on the property tag and the container.
- (f) The property control card shall be submitted with the property directly to the evidence technician or placed in a temporary property locker. Items too large to fit in a temporary property locker may be placed in a designated storage area that can be secured from unauthorized entry, and the property control card placed in a temporary property locker.

802.4.2 EXCEPTIONAL PROCESSING

The following items require special consideration and shall be processed as follows, unless special conditions dictate a reasonable deviation:

Bicycles - Bicycles and bicycle frames shall have a property tag securely attached and should be placed in the bicycle storage area.

Biological and related items - Evidence that may contain biological samples shall be indicated as such on the property form.

Property stained with bodily fluids, such as blood or semen, shall be air-dried in a secure location (e.g., locked drying cabinet) prior to processing.

Items of evidence collected from a crime scene that require specific storage requirements pursuant to laboratory processing shall have such storage requirements clearly indicated on the property form.

Items that are potential biohazards shall be appropriately packaged and marked "Biohazard" to reduce the risk of exposure or contamination.

Cash - Cash shall be counted in the presence of another member and should be captured by the Deputies Body Camera. The cash shall be placed in a property envelope and initialed by both members. A supervisor shall be contacted for cash in excess of \$1,000. The supervisor shall witness the count, initial and date the envelope, and specify any additional security procedures that may be necessary.

Explosives and fireworks - Explosives will not be retained in the sheriff's facility. Fireworks that are considered stable and safe, as well as road flares or similar signaling devices, may be stored in proper containers in an area designated for storage of flammable materials.

The evidence technician is responsible for transporting to the fire department, on a regular basis, any fireworks or signaling devices that are not retained as evidence.

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Firearms and other weapons - Firearms shall be unloaded and packaged separately from ammunition. Knife boxes should be used to package knives.

Government property - License plates that have not been reported stolen or are of no evidentiary value should be placed in the designated container for return to the New Mexico Motor Vehicle Division (MVD). No formal property processing is required.

County property that is of no evidentiary value should be released directly to the appropriate County department. No formal property processing is required.

If no responsible County personnel can be located, the property should be held for safekeeping.

Sharps - Syringe tubes should be used to package syringes and needles.

802.4.3 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

- (a) Controlled substances and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property, but shall be processed separately using a separate property form.
- (b) The member processing controlled substances and dangerous drugs shall retain such property in their possession until it is weighed, packaged, tagged, and placed in the designated controlled substances and dangerous drugs locker, accompanied by the property control card and lab copy of the property form.
- (c) Prior to packaging and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected controlled substances and dangerous drugs. If conducted, the result of the test shall be included in the crime report.
 - 1. The member shall package controlled substances and dangerous drugs as follows:
 - (a) Maintain the property in the container in which it was seized and place it in a property envelope of appropriate size.
 - (b) Seal and initial the property envelope and cover the initials with cellophane tape.
 - (c) Weigh the property envelope to obtain the Gross Package Weight (GPW).
 - (d) Write the GPW and then initial and date both the outside of the package and the property form.
- (d) When the quantity of controlled substances and dangerous drugs exceeds the available safe storage capacity as determined by the evidence technician, the quantity shall be photographed and weighed.
 - 1. A representative sample of sufficient quantity to allow scientific analysis of the controlled substances and dangerous drugs should be taken as allowed by state law and placed in a separate package or container.
 - 2. Excess quantities should be stored or disposed of as required by law or directed by court order.

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- (e) Marijuana with any perceptible moisture content shall be loosely packaged in a container that allows for drying or shall be dried prior to storage. The evidence technician shall monitor stored marijuana for growth of mold.

802.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY

The evidence technician receiving custody of property shall ensure a property control card for each item or group of items is created. The property control card will be the permanent record of the property in the Property and Evidence Section. The evidence technician will record on the property control card their signature, GPW if the package contains controlled substances and dangerous drugs, the date and time the property was received, and where the property will be stored.

A unique property number shall be obtained for each item or group of items from the property log. This number shall be recorded on the property form, property tag, and the property control card. The property log shall document the following:

- (a) Property number
- (b) Case number
- (c) Property tag number
- (d) Item description
- (e) Item storage location
- (f) Receipt, release, and disposal dates

Any change in the location of property held by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall be noted in the property log.

802.6 PROPERTY CONTROL

The evidence technician temporarily relinquishing custody of property to another person shall record on the property control card their signature, the date and time the property was released, the name and signature of the person accepting custody of the property, and the reason for release.

Any member receiving property shall be responsible for such property until it is returned to the Property and Evidence Section or released to another authorized person or entity.

The return of the property to the Property and Evidence Section should be recorded on the property control card, indicating the date, the time, the name and signature of the person who returned the property, and the name and signature of the person to whom the property was returned.

802.6.1 EVIDENCE

Every time evidence is released or received, an appropriate entry on the property control card shall be completed to maintain the chain of custody. No evidence is to be released without first receiving written authorization from the Investigation Division supervisor or investigator.

The temporary release of evidence to members for investigative purposes or for court proceedings shall be noted on the property control card, stating the date, time, and to whom it was released.

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Requests for items of evidence needed for court proceedings shall be submitted to the evidence technician at least one day prior to the court date.

Requests for laboratory analysis shall be completed on the appropriate lab form and submitted to the evidence technician. This request may be submitted any time after the property has been processed.

802.6.2 TRANSFER OF EVIDENCE TO CRIME LABORATORY

The evidence technician releasing items of evidence for laboratory analysis must complete the required information on the property control card. The transporting member will acknowledge receipt of the evidence by indicating the date and time on the property control card. The lab form will be transported with the evidence to the examining laboratory. Upon delivering the item, the member will record the delivery time on the lab form and the property control card, and obtain the signature of the person accepting responsibility for the evidence. The original copy of the lab form will remain with the evidence and a copy of the form will be returned to the Records Division for filing with the case.

802.6.3 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

Any controlled substance or dangerous drugs recovered by any member of the Sheriff's Office will properly package and submit those items to the evidence custodian for storage, control, and destruction of all controlled substances and dangerous drugs coming into the custody of this office. The GPW will be verified every time controlled substances and dangerous drugs are checked in or out of the Property and Evidence Section and any discrepancies noted on the outside of the package. Any change in weight should be immediately reported to the Investigation Commander.

802.6.4 UNCLAIMED MONEY

The evidence technician shall submit an annual report, or more frequently as directed, regarding money that is presumed to have been abandoned to the Sheriff and the County department responsible for auditing property. The evidence technician may deposit such money in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of proper authorization from the Sheriff.

802.7 RELEASE OF PROPERTY

The Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriffs designee shall supervise the release of all property coming into the care and custody of the Office.

Release of property shall be made upon receipt of an authorized property release form listing the name and address of the person to whom the property is to be released. The property release form shall be signed by the authorizing supervisor or investigator, and must conform to the items listed on the property control card or must specify the specific items to be released. Release of all property shall be documented on the property control card.

Firearms or ammunition should only be released upon presentation of valid identification and authorized documents showing that the individual may legally possess the item.

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All reasonable attempts shall be made to identify the rightful owner or custodian of property in the agency's custody to include found property and items held for safekeeping.

Found property and property held for safekeeping shall be retained for the period of time required by law. During such period, Property and Evidence Section members shall attempt to contact the rightful owner by telephone and/or mail when sufficient identifying information is available. The final disposition of all such property shall be fully documented on the property control card.

A evidence technician shall release such property when the owner presents proper identification and an authorized property release form has been received. The signature of the person receiving the property shall be recorded on the property control card.

If any item listed on a property control card has not been released, the property control card will remain with the Property and Evidence Section. When all property listed on the card has been released, the card shall be forwarded to the Records Division for filing with the case, and the release of all items shall be documented in the property log.

802.7.1 DISCREPANCIES

The Shift Supervisor shall be notified whenever a person alleges that there is a shortage or discrepancy regarding their property. The Shift Supervisor will interview the person claiming the shortage. The Shift Supervisor shall ensure that a search for the alleged missing items is completed and shall attempt to prove or disprove the claim.

802.7.2 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY

Occasionally, more than one party may claim an interest in property being held by this office, and the legal rights of the parties cannot be clearly established. Such property shall not be released until one party has obtained a valid court order or establishes an undisputed right to the property.

All parties should be advised that their claims are civil.

The Evidence Technician and or Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriffs designee may seek guidance from the Office or the County Attorney.

802.8 RELEASE OF FIREARMS

Neither a firearm nor ammunition may be released until it has been verified that the person receiving the firearm is not prohibited from receiving or possessing the firearm or ammunition under federal or state law (18 USC § 922(d)).

802.8.1 RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN EXTREME RISK FIREARM PROTECTION MATTERS (ERFPO)

Within 10 days following expiration or termination of an ERFPO, any firearm seized or surrendered pursuant to the order shall be returned to the person who was subject to the ERFPO after (NMSA § 40-17-13):

- (a) Confirming that the ERFPO is no longer in effect.

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- (b) Confirming through a national criminal records check that the person is legally eligible to own or possess the firearm under federal and state law.

802.8.2 TRANSFER OF FIREARMS IN ERFPO MATTERS

Upon written request from the person subject to an ERFPO, the evidence technician shall transfer possession of the person's firearm to a federally licensed firearms dealer or a lawful private party purchaser only after (NMSA § 40-17-13):

- (a) Confirming that the transfer is the result of a sale.
- (b) Confirming that the person purchasing the firearm will be the actual owner of the firearm thereafter.
- (c) Providing notice to the purchaser that it is unlawful to transfer or return the firearm to the person subject to the ERFPO while the order is in effect.
- (d) In cases where the purchaser is a private party, conducting a national criminal records check to confirm that the purchaser is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

The Evidence Technician and or Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriffs designee may seek guidance from the Office or the County Attorney.

802.8.3 RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN DOMESTIC ABUSE MATTERS

Within three business days of receipt of a request from a person formerly subject to a restraining order pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act, any firearm seized or surrendered pursuant to the order shall be returned to the person after (NMSA § 40-13-13):

- (a) Confirming that the restraining order is no longer in effect.
- (b) Confirming through a national criminal records check that the person is legally eligible to own or possess a firearm under federal and state law.

If the person who owns the firearm does not wish to have the firearm returned or is not eligible to own or possess a firearm, the person is entitled to sell or transfer the firearm to a federal firearms licensee. The firearm shall not be released to the licensee until the evidence technician has proof from the federal firearms licensee that the person formerly subject to the restraining order has transferred the firearm to the licensee and verified the transfer with that person (NMSA § 40-13-13).

802.9 DESTRUCTION OR DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

A Destruction Court Order should be obtained for the destruction or disposal of all property. The Evidence and Property Specialist shall submit a completed Court Destruction Order form to the Professional Standards Commander for review and approval. Once approved, by the Professional Standards Commander, the approved Court Destruction Order form shall be reviewed by the office of the District Attorney and signed by a District Judge, before the final destruction or disposal of property.

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All property not held for evidence in a pending criminal investigation or proceeding may be destroyed or disposed of in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of proper authorization from a supervisor (NMSA § 29-1-14). The disposition of all property shall be entered on the property control card and property log.

The final disposition of found, recovered, and evidentiary property is accomplished within ninety days after legal requirements have been satisfied and in accordance with §29-1-14 NMSA.

The following types of property shall be destroyed or disposed of in the manner and at the time prescribed by law and this policy, unless a different disposition is ordered by a court (NMSA § 29-1-14):

- Weapons or devices declared by law to be illegal to possess
- Controlled substances or dangerous drugs declared by law to be illegal to possess without a legal prescription
- Poisons
- Other contraband

802.9.1 BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The evidence technician shall ensure that no biological evidence held by this office is destroyed without adequate notification to the following persons, when applicable:

- (a) The defendant
- (b) The defendant's attorney
- (c) The appropriate prosecutor and Attorney General
- (d) Any sexual assault victim
- (e) The Investigation Commander

Biological evidence shall be retained for a minimum period established by law or the expiration of any sentence imposed related to the evidence, whichever time period is greater (NMSA § 30-1-8). Following the retention period, notifications should be made by certified mail and should inform the recipient that the evidence will be destroyed after a date specified in the notice, unless a motion seeking an order to retain the sample is filed and served on this office within 90 days of the date of the notification. A record of all certified mail receipts shall be retained in the appropriate file. Any objection to, or motion regarding, the destruction of the biological evidence should be retained in the appropriate file and a copy forwarded to the Investigation Commander.

Biological evidence related to a homicide shall be retained indefinitely and may only be destroyed with the written approval of the Sheriff and the head of the applicable prosecutor's office.

Biological evidence from an unsolved sexual assault should not be disposed of prior to expiration of the statute of limitations. Even after expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, the Investigation Commander should be consulted. The sexual assault survivor or their designee shall

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be notified in writing at least 180 days before disposal of the evidence. The notice shall include information about how to appeal the office's decision to dispose of the evidence (NMSA § 30-9-21).

802.9.2 MARIJUANA

At the first sign of mold growth, stored marijuana shall be photographed showing the mold growth. As soon as practicable, the evidence technician shall make efforts to lawfully destroy the contaminated marijuana, in compliance with this policy. The evidence technician should consult with the member assigned to the case investigation for authorization to destroy the remaining marijuana, after taking representative samples, and should request assistance from the appropriate prosecutor in obtaining a court order for immediate destruction.

802.9.3 MEDICAL MARIJUANA

The investigating member should advise the evidence technician and the prosecutor if the party from whom the marijuana was seized holds a valid medical permit to possess marijuana or claims that the possession of the marijuana is for medical purposes.

The evidence technician shall store marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other related property that is seized from a person engaged in or assisting with the use of medical marijuana.

Marijuana that is infected with mold shall not be returned. This includes marijuana seized from a person who holds a valid medical permit to possess marijuana or who claims that possession of the marijuana is for medical purposes.

802.9.4 FIREARMS

Firearms obtained as part of the Family Violence Protection Act should be disposed of consistent with the requirements of NMSA § 40-13-13.

802.10 INSPECTION OF THE PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SECTION

The Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriff's designee shall ensure that periodic, unannounced inspections of the Property and Evidence Section operations and storage facilities are conducted to ensure adherence to appropriate policies and procedures. The Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriff's designee also shall ensure that an audit is conducted annually, or as directed by the Sheriff. Inspections and audits shall be conducted by a member of this office who is not routinely or directly connected with the Property and Evidence Section operations.

The following inspections and reports shall be completed:--

- at least quarterly, the person responsible for the property and evidence control function, or his or her designee, inspects for adherence to procedures used for the control of property;--
- whenever the primary property manager is assigned or transferred from the property and evidence control function, an inventory of property, to ensure that records are correct and properly annotated, is conducted jointly by the newly designated property custodian and a designee of the Sheriff.

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- an annual audit of at least ten percent of all items in property and evidence held by the agency is conducted by an employee not routinely or directly connected with property control; and--
- unannounced inspections of property and evidence storage areas are conducted as directed by the Sheriff.

Whenever there is a change of assignment for any member with authorized access to the Property and Evidence Section, an inventory of all property shall be conducted by a person who is not associated with the Property and Evidence Section or its function. This is to ensure that all property is accounted for and the records are correct.

Records Division

803.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Records Division. The policy addresses office file access and internal requests for case reports.

803.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to maintain office records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

803.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

803.3.1 RECORDS MANAGER

The Sheriff shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Records Manager. The Records Manager shall be directly responsible to the Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriff's designee who shall maintain and update a Records Division procedure manual and ensure compliance with established policies and procedures.

The responsibilities of the Records Manager include but are not limited to:

- (a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Records Division.
- (b) Scheduling and maintaining Records Division time records.
- (c) Supervising, training, and evaluating backup staff.
- (d) Supervising the access, use and release of protected information (see the Protected Information Policy).
- (e) Establishing security and access protocols for case reports designated as sensitive, where additional restrictions to access have been implemented. Sensitive reports may include but are not limited to:
 - 1. Homicides.
 - 2. Cases involving office members or public officials.
 - 3. Any case where restricted access is prudent.

803.3.2 RECORDS DIVISION

The responsibilities of the Records Division include but are not limited to:

- (a) Maintaining a records management system for case reports.
 - 1. The records management system should include a process for numbering, identifying, tracking, and retrieving case reports.
- (b) Entering case report information into the records management system.
 - 1. Modification of case reports shall only be made when authorized by a supervisor.

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- (c) Providing members of the Office with access to case reports when needed for investigation or court proceedings.
- (d) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding reporting requirements of crime statistics.
 - 1. This includes compliance with hate crimes reporting to the FBI (NMSA § 31-18B-4).
- (e) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding criminal history reports and auditing.
- (f) Identifying missing case reports and notifying the responsible member's supervisor.
- (g) Establishing a process for collecting and submitting data to appropriate federal data collection authorities (e.g., FBI National Use-of-Force Data Collection), as applicable, for the following types of occurrences:
 - 1. Deputy suicides
 - 2. Deputy misconduct
 - 3. Uses of force
 - 4. Deputy deaths or assaults
 - 5. Crime incidents
 - 6. Deaths in custody
- (h) Establishing a process with regard to orders of protection issued under the Family Violence Protection Act (NMSA § 40-13-6). The process shall include:
 - 1. Entering orders into the National Crime Information Center's order of protection file within 72 hours of receipt.
 - 2. Filing of the original receipt of surrendered firearms with the court within 72 hours of taking possession of any firearms. A copy of the receipt shall also be properly maintained by the Office.
- (i) Establishing a process for maintaining compliance with annual reporting required by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, as applicable (NMSA § 10-16F-6).
- (j) Establishing a process for the following with regard to extreme risk firearm protection orders (ERFPOs):
 - 1. Filing of the original receipt of surrendered firearms with the court within 72 hours of service of an ERFPO as required by NMSA § 40-17-10.
 - (a) A copy of the receipt shall also be properly maintained by the Office.
 - 2. Properly entering ERFPOs into state and national systems and databases as required by NMSA § 40-17-12.
 - 3. Upon the expiration or termination of an ERFPO, promptly removing orders from state computer-based systems and providing notice to federal computer-based systems and databases as required by NMSA § 40-17-12.

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- (a) Upon a written request, an affidavit affirming the removal and notice shall be provided to the person subject to the ERFPO within five days.

803.4 FILE ACCESS AND SECURITY

The security of files in the Records Division must be a high priority and shall be maintained as mandated by state or federal law. All case reports including but not limited to initial supplemental, follow-up, evidence, and any other reports related to a sheriff's office case, including field interview (FI) cards, criminal history records, and publicly accessible logs, shall be maintained in a secure area within the Records Division, accessible only by authorized members of the Records Division. Access to case reports or files when Records Division staff is not available may be obtained through the Shift Supervisor.

The Records Division will also maintain a secure file for case reports deemed by the Sheriff as sensitive or otherwise requiring extraordinary access restrictions.

803.4.1 ORIGINAL CASE REPORTS

Generally, original case reports shall not be removed from the Records Division. Should an original case report be needed for any reason, the requesting office member shall first obtain authorization from the Records Manager. All original case reports removed from the Records Division shall be recorded on a designated report check-out log, which shall be the only authorized manner by which an original case report may be removed from the Records Division.

All original case reports to be removed from the Records Division shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the file location of the original case report until the original is returned to the Records Division. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.

803.5 CONFIDENTIALITY

Records Division staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Records Division staff shall not access, view, or distribute, or allow anyone else to access, view, or distribute any record, file, or report, whether in hard copy or electronic file format, or any other confidential, protected, or sensitive information except in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release and Protected Information policies and the Records Division procedure manual.

Records Maintenance and Release

804.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance on the maintenance and release of office records. Protected information is separately covered in the Protected Information Policy.

804.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to providing public access to records in a manner that is consistent with the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) (NMSA § 14-2-1 et seq.).

804.3 RECORDS MANAGER

The Professional Standards Commander or the Sheriffs designee will supervise the Records Manager (NMSA § 14-2-7). The responsibilities of the Records Manager include but are not limited to:

- (a) Managing the physical security and controlling access to agency records files that are stored outside the computer records system to include paper documents, video storage disks, flash drive memory sticks, etc.
- (b) Managing the records management system for the Office, including the retention, archiving, release, and destruction of office public records (1.21.3.9 NMAC).
- (c) Maintaining and updating the office records retention schedule, including:
 1. Identifying the minimum length of time the Office must keep records.
 2. Identifying the office division responsible for the original record.
- (d) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of office public records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records.
- (e) Establishing rules regarding the receiving and responding to written requests for inspection of records (NMSA §14-2-7; NMSA § 14-2-8).
- (f) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.
- (g) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.
- (h) Ensuring the availability of a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law (NMSA § 14-2-9).
- (i) Preparing and making available to the public by posting in a conspicuous location and on the publicly accessible office website a description of the basic rights of a person who requests public information; the procedures for requesting inspection or copies of public records, including the contact information for the Records Manager; reasonable fees for copying records; and the responsibility of a public body to make available public records for inspection (NMSA § 14-2-7).

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804.4 PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

Any office member who receives a request for any record shall route the request to the Records Manager or the authorized designee.

804.4.1 REQUESTS FOR RECORDS

The processing of requests for any record is subject to the following:

- (a) Requests for inspection of records may be submitted verbally or written including by facsimile or electronic mail (NMSA § 14-2-7; NMSA § 14-2-8).
 - 1. Written requests shall include the name, address, and phone number of the person seeking access to the records and shall identify the records sought with reasonable particularity. No individual requesting records shall be required to state the reason for inspecting the records.
- (b) The Office is not required to create records that do not exist (NMSA § 14-2-8).
- (c) When a record contains material with release restrictions and material that is not subject to release restrictions, the restricted material shall be redacted and the unrestricted material released as provided in NMSA § 14-2-9.
 - 1. A copy of the redacted release should be maintained in the case file for proof of what was actually released and as a place to document the reasons for the redactions. If the record is audio or video, a copy of the redacted audio/video release should be maintained in the office-approved media storage system, and a notation should be made in the case file to document the release and the reasons for the redacted portions.
- (d) Copies of records shall be provided in the same medium, electronic or paper, in which the request was made in addition to any other medium that is appropriate (NMSA § 14-2-7; NMSA § 14-2-9).
- (e) Inspection of records shall be permitted immediately or as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days after receiving a written request (NMSA § 14-2-8).
 - 1. If the inspection is not permitted within three business days, the Records Manager shall provide a written explanation of when the records will be available for inspection or when the Records Manager will respond to the request. The three-day period shall not begin until the written request is delivered to the office of the Records Manager.
- (f) If it is determined that the record request is excessively burdensome or broad, an additional reasonable period of time shall be allowed. The Records Manager shall provide written notification to the requester within 15 days of receipt of the written request for the need of additional time (NMSA § 14-2-10).
- (g) If the Office is not in possession or has the responsibility of the records requested, the Records Manager shall promptly forward the request to the custodian of the requested public records, if known, and notify the requester (NMSA § 14-2-8).
 - 1. The notification shall state the reason for the absence of the records from the Office, the records location, and the name and address of the custodian.

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804.4.2 DENIALS

If a written request is denied, the Records Manager shall provide the requester with a written explanation of the denial. The denial shall describe the records sought, the name and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial, and be delivered or mailed to the requester within 15 days after the written request for inspection was received (NMSA § 14-2-11).

804.4.3 REQUESTS FOR VIDEO OR AUDIO

A request for release of video or audio shall specify at least one of the following (NMSA § 14-2-1.2):

- (a) The computer-aided dispatch record number
- (b) The police report number
- (c) The date or date range with reasonable specificity and at least one of the following:
 - 1. The name of the deputy
 - 2. The approximate time
 - 3. The approximate location
 - 4. Other criteria established and published by the Office to facilitate access to videos

804.5 RELEASE RESTRICTIONS

Examples of release restrictions include:

- (a) Any personal identifying information, including an individual's photograph; Social Security and driver identification numbers; name, address and telephone number; and medical or disability information that is contained in any driver's license record, motor vehicle record, or any office record, including traffic accident reports, is restricted except as authorized by the Office, and only when such use or disclosure is permitted or required by law to carry out a legitimate law enforcement purpose (18 USC § 2721; 18 USC § 2722).
- (b) Personal identifier information (NMSA § 14-2-1.1; NMSA § 14-2-6).
- (c) Prior to charges filed, name, addresses, contact information or protected personal identifier information of victims of or non-law enforcement witnesses of alleged crimes as provided in NMSA § 14-2-1.2.
- (d) Prior to charges filed, name, addresses, contact information or protected personal identifier information of individuals who are accused but not charged with a crime (NMSA § 14-2-1.2).
- (e) Visual depiction of a deceased person, depictions of great bodily harm, or acts of severe violence resulting in great bodily harm unless caused by a law enforcement officer as described in NMSA § 14-2-1.2.
- (f) Visual depiction of an individual's intimate body parts as described in NMSA § 14-2-1.2.
- (g) Visual or audio depiction of the notification to a member of the public of a family member's death (NMSA § 14-2-1.2).

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- (h) Confidential sources, methods, or information (NMSA § 14-2-1.2).
- (i) Records pertaining to a physical or mental examination and medical treatment of individuals unless the information could be relevant to a criminal investigation or an investigation of misfeasance, malfeasance, or other suspected violation of law as provided in NMSA § 14-2-1.2.
- (j) Attorney-client privilege information (NMSA § 14-2-1).
- (k) Information closed to the public pursuant to the Abuse and Neglect Act (NMSA § 32A-4-1 et seq.).
- (l) Adult abuse records except where allowed by law (NMSA § 27-7-29).
- (m) Tactical response plans or procedures prepared for or by the state of New Mexico or a political subdivision of the state (NMSA § 14-2-1).
- (n) Information relating to an applicant or to a licensee of a concealed handgun license except as allowed by law (NMSA § 29-19-6).
- (o) Any other information that may be appropriately denied by state or federal law.

804.6 SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Any member who receives a subpoena duces tecum or discovery request for records should promptly contact a supervisor and the Records Manager for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance, it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.

Generally, discovery requests and subpoenas from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) should be referred to the District Attorney, County Attorney or the courts.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena duces tecum or discovery request should be promptly referred to the Office of the County Attorney so that a timely response can be prepared.

804.7 RELEASED RECORDS TO BE MARKED

Each page of any written record released pursuant to this policy should be stamped in a colored ink or otherwise marked to indicate the office name and to whom the record was released.

Each audio/video recording released should include the office name and to whom the record was released.

804.8 EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement orders received by the Office shall be reviewed for appropriate action by the Records Manager. The Records Manager shall expunge such records as ordered by the court. Records may include but are not limited to a record of arrest, investigation, detention, or conviction. Once a record is expunged, members shall respond to any inquiry as though the record did not exist (NMSA § 29-3A-5; NMSA § 29-3A-7).

Protected Information

805.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the access, transmission, release, and security of protected information by members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. This policy addresses the protected information that is used in the day-to-day operation of the Office and not the public records information covered in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

805.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored, or accessed by members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and is subject to any access or release restrictions imposed by law, regulation, order, or use agreement. This includes all information contained in federal, state, or local law enforcement databases that is not accessible to the public.

805.2 POLICY

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will adhere to all applicable laws, orders, regulations, use agreements, and training related to the access, use, dissemination, and release of protected information.

805.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff shall select a member of the Office to coordinate the use of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring member compliance with this policy and with requirements applicable to protected information, including requirements for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) records, and Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS)/New Mexico Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NMLETS).
- (b) Developing, disseminating, and maintaining procedures that adopt or comply with the U.S. Department of Justice's current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy. See the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.
- (c) Developing, disseminating, and maintaining any other procedures necessary to comply with any other requirements for the access, use, dissemination, release, and security of protected information.
- (d) Developing procedures to ensure training and certification requirements are met.
- (e) Resolving specific questions that arise regarding authorized recipients of protected information.
- (f) Ensuring security practices and procedures are in place to comply with requirements applicable to protected information.

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805.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Sandoval County Sheriff's Office policy, or training. Only those members who have completed applicable training and met any applicable requirements, such as a background check, may access protected information, and only when the member has a legitimate work-related reason for such access.

Unauthorized access, including access for other than a legitimate work-related purpose, is prohibited and may subject a member to administrative action pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy and/or criminal prosecution. See the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.

805.5 RELEASE OR DISSEMINATION OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information may be released only to authorized recipients who have both a right to know and a need to know.

A member who is asked to release protected information that should not be released should refer the requesting person to a supervisor or to the Records Manager for information regarding a formal request.

Unless otherwise ordered or when an investigation would be jeopardized, protected information maintained by the Office may generally be shared with authorized persons from other law enforcement agencies who are assisting in the investigation or conducting a related investigation. Any such information should be released through the Records Division to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

Protected information, such as Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should generally not be transmitted by radio, cellular telephone, or any other type of wireless transmission to members in the field or in vehicles through any computer or electronic device, except in cases where there is an immediate need for the information to further an investigation or where circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of deputies, other office members, or the public is at risk.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

805.6 SECURITY OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

The Sheriff will select a member of the Office to oversee the security of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include but are not limited to (see the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance):

- (a) Developing and maintaining security practices, procedures, and training.
- (b) Ensuring federal and state compliance with the CJIS Security Policy and the requirements of any state or local criminal history records systems.
- (c) Establishing procedures to provide for the preparation, prevention, detection, analysis, and containment of security incidents, including computer attacks.

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- (d) Tracking, documenting, and reporting all breach of security incidents to the Sheriff and appropriate authorities.

805.6.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members accessing or receiving protected information shall ensure the information is not accessed or received by persons who are not authorized to access or receive it. This includes leaving protected information, such as documents or computer databases, accessible to others when it is reasonably foreseeable that unauthorized access may occur (e.g., on an unattended table or desk, in or on an unattended vehicle, in an unlocked desk drawer or file cabinet, on an unattended computer terminal).

805.7 TRAINING

All members authorized to access or release protected information shall complete a training program through the New Mexico DPS training portal that complies with any protected information system requirements and identifies authorized access and use of protected information, as well as its proper handling and dissemination.

Animal Control & Enforcement

806.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for Deputies and SCSO Animal Control Officers interacting with animals and responding to calls for service that involve animals.

SCSO Animal Control Officers & Sandoval County Community Services Animal Care Associates will follow the current Animal Protection Unit Policy & Procedures Directive, that govern animal law enforcement, sheltering, pet placement and public education.

806.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to be responsive to the needs of the community regarding animal-related issues. This includes enforcing local, state, and federal laws relating to animals and appropriately resolving or referring animal-related problems, as outlined in this policy.

806.3 ANIMAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Animal Control and include the following (NMSA § 77-1-15.1; 7.4.2.17 NMAC):

- (a) Animal-related matters during periods when Animal Control is available.
- (b) Ongoing or persistent animal nuisance complaints. Such complaints may be scheduled, if reasonable, for handling during periods that Animal Control is available for investigation and resolution.
- (c) Follow-up on animal-related calls, such as locating owners of injured animals.
- (d) Animal Control members will attempt to identify the owner of any roaming, stray or unattended, "domestic animal". Members will attempt to locate ownership utilizing the various identification methods to include tags, scan chip, brand tattoos, earmarking, ear tagging etc. in an effort to return the animal to the legitimate owner.

806.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who respond to or assist with animal-related calls for service should evaluate the situation to determine appropriate actions to control the situation.

Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper training and equipment, responding members generally should not attempt to capture or pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of appropriate assistance.

Members may consider acting before the arrival of such assistance when:

- (a) There is a threat to public safety.
- (b) An animal has bitten someone. Members should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.
- (c) An animal is creating a traffic hazard.

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- (d) An animal is seriously injured.
- (e) The owner/handler of an animal has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.
 - 1. This is only necessary when the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow them to properly care for the animal.
 - 2. With the owner's consent, locating appropriate placement may require contacting relatives or neighbors to care for the animal.
 - 3. If no person can be found or the owner does not or cannot give consent, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

806.5 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS

Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to NMSA § 30-18-1 et seq. (e.g., cruelty to animals, dog fighting, cockfighting).

- (a) An investigation should be conducted on all reports of animal cruelty.
- (b) Legal steps should be taken to protect an animal that is in need of immediate care or protection from acts of cruelty.

806.6 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS

Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or animal authorities. Efforts should be made to capture or otherwise have the animal placed under control. Members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

806.7 STRAY DOGS

If the dog has a license, tags, scan chip or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted prior to impoundment if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued, if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the appropriate shelter/holding pen.

Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

806.8 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

In the event responding members cannot fulfill a request for service because an animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the Shift Supervisor will be contacted to determine available resources, including requesting the assistance of animal control services from an allied agency.

806.9 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS

Members should diligently address calls related to nuisance animals (e.g., barking dogs), because such calls may involve significant quality-of-life issues.

806.10 FREE-ROAMING HORSES OF SANDOVAL COUNTY

Free-Roaming Horse bands are prevalent in Placitas and La Madera areas, to include possible bands in other areas of the county. Placitas and La Madera are the main areas where citizens have

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question, concerns and report incidents to include feeding and motor vehicle incidents. Residents may become upset, passionate, or aggressive regarding issues involving the horses. Members are expected to maintain professionalism and self-control at all times and shall not engage in arguments, confrontations, or any conduct that could escalate tension.

Although concurrent jurisdiction may overlap with BIA, Fish & Game and the NM Livestock Board, etc. generally due to the unique situation surrounding the horses, the county and the Sheriff's Office typically handles Free Roaming Horse issues without outside assistance. A member requesting outside assistance shall consult with Command Staff, prior to the request.

Members shall refer to the Counties Website (<https://www.sandovalcountynm.gov/free-roaming-horses/>) for background, resources & reports, updates and current information regarding Free-Roaming Horses in Sandoval County. This site is also a good resource to provide to a concerned citizen regarding the horses. The county contracts services regarding a Herd Management program concerning contraception darting PZP and the contracted employees that manage and dart the horses. Mt Taylor Mustang employees are provided a letter of from the Sheriffs Office that explains their mission and affiliation with the County & Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office may assist Mt Taylor and other county employees in areas where residents are aggressive and hostile regarding the darting of horses. Members should consult a supervisor if assistance is requested.

A Free-Roaming Horse that is badly injured should only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor and a member of command staff should be notified. Section 806.13 and the firearms policy should be followed in the event an animal is euthanized by firearm.

806.10.1 PATROL DUTIES SURROUNDING HORSES

a. Deputies and Animal Control Officers shall monitor roadways to include specifically NM-Hwy 165, Camino del Tecolote, Camino De Las Huertas, Camino de la Rosa Castilla, and other areas the horses are frequenting due to seasonal food sources on the roadway to include unsafe areas (densely populated areas where a horse could injure the public).

b. Deputies shall respond to dispatched calls regarding the horses in traffic or in areas of concern that create a danger to the public.

c. Deputies or Animal Control Officers may be dispatched to a deceased Free Roaming Horse, if the Horse is on a public roadway, within the public easement, on State or Federal property the Sheriff's Office with the assistance of public works should remove the Horse. Command staff should be notified and consulted regarding the removal from private property if requested.

2. Public Safety Procedure for the Horse-feeding Ordinance.

a. Any actions taken by members need to be approved by a Lt and above.

3. MONITORING AND REPORTING ORDINANCE OFFENDERS

a. The Sheriff's Office will continue to monitor the area of Placitas for unlawful feeding of Free-Roaming Horses. Deputies will follow up on observed or reported unlawful feeding of Free-Roaming Horses. The Deputy will notify a command staff member when unlawful feeding is

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suspected or reported the Sheriff's Office. Since it is possible the Unlawful Feeding has already been reported to Command Staff via e-mails or other means, the Deputy will seek guidance on how or if to proceed.

b. Command Staff may request further investigation or information to proceed if unlawful feeding is occurring and the below steps are a guide.

- (a) Non-authorized residents identified as feeding horses will be sent a certified letter detailing the ordinance and the effective date of enforcement and/or a Deputy. The certified letter will be sent by the Chief Deputy and a record is kept in the administrative office.
- (b) A Supervisor may be instructed to make contact with the resident who will be provided with a copy of the ordinance and related material.
- (c) A Sheriff's Deputy may be instructed to make contact with the individual suspected of unlawfully feeding and or owner of the property, or individual or individuals in control of the area or property.

4. If a violation is observed, the Sheriff's Office has the discretion to:

1. Request the Offender to **Stop Feeding** and remove all feed from the area and verbally warn the offender.
2. Request the Offender to **Stop Feeding** and remove all feed from the area and issue a citation.
3. In an extreme case, the offender refuses to stop feeding, (Example; a situation where a resident is feeding on a public roadway) the arrest of the offender could be authorized at the discretion of the Sheriff or his designee. It should be noted, it is the policy of the Sheriff's Office that all efforts will be made to avoid an arrest regarding this ordinance.

806.11 DECEASED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of a deceased animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to preliminarily determine if the death of the animal is related to criminal activity.

Deceased animals on public property should be removed, sealed in a plastic bag, and properly disposed of by the responding member.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

806.12 INJURED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of an injured domesticated animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to contact an owner or responsible handler. If an owner or responsible handler cannot be located, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

806.13 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal should only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor. Members shall

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familurize themselves with <https://horsesidevetguide.com/drv/Skill/205/euthanize-a-horse-in-an-emergency-with-gun/>

Chapter 9 - Custody

Temporary Custody of Adults

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to address the health and safety of adults taken into temporary custody by members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office for processing prior to being released or transferred to a housing or other type of facility.

Temporary custody of juveniles is addressed in the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy. Juveniles will not be permitted where adults in custody are being held.

Custodial searches are addressed in the Custodial Searches Policy.

900.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Holding cell/cell - Any locked enclosure for the custody of an adult or any other enclosure that prevents the occupants from being directly visually monitored at all times by a member of the Office.

Safety checks - Direct, visual observation by a member of this office performed at random intervals, within time frames prescribed in this policy, to provide for the health and welfare of adults in temporary custody.

Temporary custody - The period an adult is in custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office prior to being released or transported to a housing or other type of facility.

900.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to releasing adults from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable, and to keeping adults safe while in temporary custody at the Office. Adults should be in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for investigation, processing, transfer, or release.

900.3 GENERAL CRITERIA AND SUPERVISION

No adult should be in temporary custody for longer than six hours. An adult should not be held in a holding cell for longer than two hours. The shift commander(Lieutenant) must be notified if an individual is held longer than two hours in a holding cell or six hours in temporary custody.

900.3.1 INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOULD NOT BE IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY

Individuals who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be in temporary custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, but should be transported to a jail facility, a medical facility, or other type of facility as appropriate. These include:

- (a) Any individual who is unconscious or has been unconscious while being taken into custody or while being transported.
- (b) Any individual who has a medical condition, including pregnancy, that may require medical attention, supervision, or medication while in temporary custody.

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- (c) Any individual who is seriously injured.
- (d) Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk (see the Civil Commitments Policy).
 - 1. If the deputy taking custody of an individual believes that the individual may be a suicide risk, the deputy shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release, or a transfer to an appropriate facility is completed.
- (e) Individuals who are obviously in crisis, as defined in the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy.
- (f) Individuals who are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any substance to the degree that may require medical attention, or who have ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.
- (g) Any individual who has exhibited extremely violent or continuously violent behavior.
- (h) Any individual who has claimed, is known to be afflicted with, or displays symptoms of any communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk.
- (i) Any individual with a prosthetic or orthopedic device where removal of the device would be injurious to their health or safety.

Deputies taking custody of a person who exhibits any of the above conditions should notify a supervisor of the situation. These individuals should not be in temporary custody at the Office unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical or mental health professional, as appropriate for the circumstances.

900.3.2 SUPERVISION IN TEMPORARY CUSTODY

An authorized office member capable of supervising shall be present at all times when an individual is held in temporary custody. The member responsible for supervising should not have other duties that could unreasonably conflict with their supervision. Any individual in custody must be able to summon the supervising member if needed. If the person in custody is deaf or hard of hearing or cannot speak, accommodations shall be made to provide this ability.

All interactions with an individual in temporary custody should be captured on a Deputies Body-worn Camera. Special care will be taken to ensure property taken from detainee will be recorded as well as the transferring of personal property to another individual or agency.

At least one female office member should be present when a female adult is in temporary custody. In the event that none is readily available, the female in custody should be transported to another facility or released pursuant to another lawful process.

Absent exigent circumstances, such as a medical emergency or a violent subject, members should not enter the cell of a person of the opposite sex unless a member of the same sex as the person in custody is present.

No individual in custody shall be permitted to supervise, control, or exert any authority over other individuals in custody.

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900.3.3 ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

Entry into any location where a person is held in custody should be restricted to:

- (a) Authorized members entering for official business purposes.
- (b) Emergency medical personnel when necessary.
- (c) Any other person authorized by the Shift Supervisor.

When practicable, more than one authorized member should be present for entry into a location where a person is held in custody for security purposes and to witness interactions.

900.4 INITIATING TEMPORARY CUSTODY

The deputy responsible for an individual in temporary custody should evaluate the person for any apparent chronic illness, disability, vermin infestation, possible communicable disease, or any other potential risk to the health or safety of the individual or others. The deputy should specifically ask if the individual is contemplating suicide and evaluate them for obvious signs or indications of suicidal intent.

The receiving deputy should ask the arresting deputy if there is any statement, indication, or evidence surrounding the individual's arrest and transportation that would indicate the individual is at risk for suicide or critical medical care. If there is any suspicion that the individual may be suicidal, they shall be transported to the County jail or the appropriate mental health facility.

The deputy should promptly notify the Shift Supervisor of any conditions that may warrant immediate medical attention or other appropriate action. The Shift Supervisor shall determine whether the individual will be placed in a cell, immediately released, or transported to jail or another facility.

900.4.1 SCREENING AND PLACEMENT

The deputy responsible for an individual in custody shall:

- (a) Advise the Shift Supervisor of any significant risks presented by the individual (e.g., suicide risk, health risk, violence).
- (b) Evaluate the following issues against the stated risks in (a) to determine the need for placing the individual in a single cell:
 - 1. Consider whether the individual may be at a high risk of being sexually abused based on all available known information (28 CFR 115.141), or whether the person is facing any other identified risk.
 - 2. Provide an individual identified as being at a high risk for sexual or other victimization with heightened protection. This may include (28 CFR 115.113; 28 CFR 115.141):
 - (a) Continuous, direct sight and sound supervision.
 - (b) Single-cell placement in a cell that is actively monitored on video by a member who is available to immediately intervene.

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3. Ensure individuals are separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).
 4. Ensure males and females are separated by sight and sound when in cells.
 5. Ensure restrained individuals are not placed in cells with unrestrained individuals.
- (c) Ensure that those confined under civil process or for civil causes are kept separate from those who are in temporary custody pending criminal charges.
- (d) Ensure separation, as appropriate, based on other factors, such as age, criminal sophistication, assaultive/non-assaultive behavior, mental state, disabilities, and sexual orientation.
- (e) Prior to placing an individual into a holding cell the deputy shall inspect the room for contraband weapons. the deputy shall inspect the door lock to endure it is functioning properly.

900.4.2 CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

Consular notification may be mandatory when certain foreign nationals are arrested. The Patrol Commander will ensure that the U.S. Department of State's list of countries and jurisdictions that require mandatory notification is readily available to office members. There should also be a published list of foreign embassy and consulate telephone and fax numbers, as well as standardized notification forms that can be transmitted and then retained for documentation. Prominently displayed signs informing foreign nationals of their rights related to consular notification should also be posted in areas used for the temporary custody of adults.

Office members assigned to process a foreign national shall:

- (a) Inform the individual, without delay, they may have their consular officers notified of the arrest or detention and may communicate with them.
 1. This notification should be documented.
- (b) Determine whether the foreign national's country is on the U.S. Department of State's mandatory notification list.
 1. If the country is on the mandatory notification list, then:
 - (a) Notify the country's nearest embassy or consulate of the arrest or detention by fax or telephone.
 - (b) Tell the individual that this notification has been made and inform them without delay that they may communicate with consular officers.
 - (c) Forward any communication from the individual to their consular officers without delay.
 - (d) Document all notifications to the embassy or consulate and retain the faxed notification and any fax confirmation for the individual's file.
 2. If the country is not on the mandatory notification list and the individual requests that their consular officers be notified, then:

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- (a) Notify the country's nearest embassy or consulate of the arrest or detention by fax or telephone.
- (b) Forward any communication from the individual to their consular officers without delay.

900.5 SAFETY, HEALTH, AND OTHER PROVISIONS

900.5.1 TEMPORARY CUSTODY LOGS

Any time an individual is in temporary custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in the Adult Arrest Log.

- (a) Identifying information about the individual, including their name.
- (b) Date and time of arrival at the Office.
- (c) Any charges for which the individual is in temporary custody and any case number.
- (d) Time of all safety checks.
- (e) Any medical and other screening requested and completed.
- (f) Any emergency situations or unusual incidents.
- (g) Any other information that may be required by other authorities, such as compliance inspectors.
- (h) Date and time of release from the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

The Shift Supervisor should make periodic checks to ensure all log entries and safety and security checks are made on time.

900.5.2 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members monitoring or processing anyone in temporary custody shall ensure:

- (a) Safety checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log.
- (b) Individuals in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.
 - 1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the individual is not aware.
 - 2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.
- (c) There is reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.
- (d) There is reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.
- (e) There are reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (f) There is privacy during attorney visits.
- (g) Those in temporary custody are generally permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless it is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.

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- (h) Clean blankets are provided as reasonably necessary to ensure the comfort of an individual.
 - 1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.
- (i) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation are provided without compromising security or enabling escape.
- (j) Adequate furnishings are available, including suitable chairs or benches.

900.5.3 MEDICAL CARE

First-aid equipment and basic medical supplies should be available to office members. At least one member who has current certification in basic first aid and CPR should be on-duty at all times.

Should a person in custody be injured or become ill, appropriate medical assistance should be sought. A supervisor should meet with those providing medical aid at the facility to allow access to the person. Members shall comply with the opinion of medical personnel as to whether an individual in temporary custody should be transported to the hospital. If the person is transported while still in custody, they will be accompanied by a deputy.

Those who require medication while in temporary custody should not be at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. They should be released or transferred to another facility as appropriate.

900.5.4 ORTHOPEDIC OR PROSTHETIC APPLIANCE

Subject to safety and security concerns, individuals shall be permitted to retain an orthopedic or prosthetic appliance. However, if the appliance presents a risk of bodily harm to any person or is a risk to the security of the facility, the appliance may be removed from the individual unless its removal would be injurious to their health or safety.

Whenever a prosthetic or orthopedic appliance is removed, the Shift Supervisor shall be promptly apprised of the reason. It shall be promptly returned when it reasonably appears that any risk no longer exists.

900.5.5 TELEPHONE CALLS

Every individual in temporary custody should be allowed to make a reasonable number of completed telephone calls as soon as possible after arrival.

- (a) The individual should be given sufficient time to contact whomever they desire and to make any necessary arrangements, including child or dependent adult care, or transportation upon release.
 - 1. Telephone calls are not intended to be lengthy conversations. The member assigned to monitor or process the individual may use their judgment in determining the duration of the calls.
- (b) Calls between an individual in temporary custody and their attorney shall be deemed confidential and shall not be monitored, eavesdropped upon, or recorded.

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900.5.6 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

Subject to available resources, safety, and security, the religious beliefs and needs of all individuals in custody should be reasonably accommodated. Requests for religious accommodation should generally be granted unless there is a compelling security or safety reason and denying the request is the least restrictive means available to ensure security or safety. The responsible supervisor should be advised any time a request for religious accommodation is denied.

Those who request to wear headscarves or simple head coverings for religious reasons should generally be accommodated absent unusual circumstances. Head coverings shall be searched before being worn.

Individuals wearing headscarves or other approved coverings shall not be required to remove them while in the presence of or while visible to the opposite sex if they so desire. Religious garments that substantially cover the individual's head and face may be temporarily removed during the taking of any photographs.

900.5.7 FIREARMS AND OTHER SECURITY MEASURES

Deputies are not required to remove Firearms and other weapons and control devices prior to entering or remaining in the holding cell area. However, it is recommended the individual in custody remain secured in the unit while the Deputies disarm's at the outside door of the booking area and lock their firearm and keys to the unit in the lockbox located on the outside wall lockbox next to the holding area entry door. In the event an individual in custody exhibits violent tendencies or poses a safety hazard, a second deputy shall be requested.

All perimeter doors to secure areas shall be kept locked at all times, except during routine cleaning, when no individuals in custody are present, or in the event of an emergency, such as an evacuation.

900.6 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Individuals in custody may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Unless an individual presents a heightened risk, handcuffs should generally be removed when the person is in a cell.

The use of restraints, other than handcuffs or leg irons, generally should not be used for individuals in temporary custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office unless the person presents a heightened risk, and only in compliance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

Individuals in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

900.6.1 PREGNANT ADULTS

Women who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

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900.7 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of an individual in temporary custody should be removed, inventoried, and processed as provided in the Custodial Searches Policy, unless the individual requests a different disposition. For example, an individual may request property (e.g., cash, car or house keys, medications) be released to another person. A request for the release of property to another person must be made in writing. Release of the property requires the recipient's signature on the appropriate form. Special care will be taken to ensure property taken from detainee will be recorded as well as the transferring of personal property to another individual or agency.

Upon release of an individual from temporary custody, their items of personal property shall be compared with the inventory, and they shall sign a receipt for the property's return. If the individual is transferred to another facility or court, the member transporting the individual is required to obtain the receiving person's signature as notice of receipt. The Office shall maintain a copy of the property receipt.

The Shift Supervisor shall be notified whenever an individual alleges that there is a shortage or discrepancy regarding their property. The Shift Supervisor shall attempt to prove or disprove the claim.

900.8 HOLDING CELLS

A thorough inspection of a cell shall be conducted before placing an individual into the cell to ensure there are no weapons or contraband and that the cell is clean and sanitary. An inspection also should be conducted when the individual is released. Any damage noted to the cell should be photographed and documented.

The following requirements shall apply:

- (a) The individual shall be searched (see the Custodial Searches Policy) and anything that could create a security or suicide risk, such as contraband, hazardous items, belts, shoes or shoelaces, and jackets, shall be removed.
- (b) The individual shall constantly be monitored by an audio/video system during the entire custody.
- (c) The individual shall have constant auditory access to office members.
- (d) The individual's initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged.
- (e) Safety checks by office members shall occur no less than every 15 minutes.
 - 1. Safety checks should be at varying times.
 - 2. All safety checks shall be logged.
 - 3. The safety check should involve questioning the individual as to their well-being.
 - 4. Individuals who are sleeping or apparently sleeping should be awakened.
 - 5. Requests or concerns of the individual should be logged.

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900.9 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY

The Patrol Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any individual in temporary custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

The procedures should include:

- (a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate.
- (b) Immediate notification of the Shift Supervisor, Sheriff and Investigation Commander.
- (c) Notification of the spouse, next of kin, or other appropriate person.
- (d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor.
- (e) Notification of the County Attorney.
- (f) Notification of the Medical Examiner.
- (g) Evidence preservation.

900.10 RELEASE AND/OR TRANSFER

When an individual is released or transferred from custody, the member releasing the individual should ensure the following:

- (a) All proper reports, forms, and logs have been completed prior to release.
- (b) A check has been made to ensure that the individual is not reported as missing and does not have outstanding warrants.
- (c) It has been confirmed that the correct individual is being released or transported.
- (d) All property, except evidence, contraband, or dangerous weapons, has been returned to, or sent with, the individual.
- (e) All pertinent documentation accompanies the individual being transported to another facility (e.g., copies of booking forms, medical records, an itemized list of their property, warrant copies).
- (f) The individual is not permitted in any nonpublic areas of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office unless escorted by a member of the Office.
- (g) Any known threat or danger the individual may pose (e.g., escape risk, suicide potential, medical condition) is documented, and the documentation transported with the individual if they are being sent to another facility.
 - 1. The office member transporting the individual shall ensure such risks are communicated to intake personnel at the other facility.
- (h) Generally, persons of the opposite sex, or adults and juveniles, should not be transported in the same vehicle unless they are physically separated by a solid barrier. If segregating individuals is not practicable, deputies should be alert to inappropriate physical or verbal contact and take appropriate action as necessary.
- (i) Transfers between facilities or other entities, such as a hospital, should be accomplished with a custodial escort of the same sex as the person being transferred to assist with their personal needs as reasonable.

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900.11 ASSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR

The Patrol Commander will ensure any reasonably necessary supplemental procedures are in place to address the following issues:

- (a) General security
- (b) Key control
- (c) Sanitation and maintenance
- (d) Emergency medical treatment
- (e) Escapes
- (f) Evacuation plans
- (g) Fire and life-safety
- (h) Disaster plans
- (i) Building and safety code compliance

900.12 TRAINING

Office members should be trained and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

Temporary Custody of Juveniles

901.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines consistent with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and New Mexico Juvenile Justice Compliance Monitoring juveniles taken into temporary custody by members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office (34 USC § 11133) to insure the safety of juveniles in temporary custody to include District Court facility related activities and the transport of Juveniles to and from District Court.

901.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent, or undocumented juvenile who may be legally held for their own safety or welfare. This also includes any juvenile who may have initially been contacted for an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense) but was taken into custody for their protection or for purposes of reuniting the juvenile with a parent, guardian, or other responsible person.

Juvenile offender - A juvenile 17 years of age or younger who is alleged to have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (a non-status offense) except for prostitution as defined in NMSA § 30-9-2 (NMSA § 32A-2-3). It also includes unlawful possession of a handgun under NMSA § 30-7-2.2 (28 CFR 31.303).

Non-secure custody - When a juvenile is held in the presence of a deputy or other office member at all times and is not placed in a locked room, cell, or behind any locked doors. Juveniles in non-secure custody may be handcuffed but not to a stationary or secure object. Personal supervision, through direct visual monitoring and audio two-way communication, is maintained. Monitoring through electronic devices, such as video, does not replace direct visual observation.

Safety checks - Direct visual observation by a member of this office performed at random intervals, within time frames prescribed in this policy, to provide for the health and welfare of juveniles in temporary custody.

Secure custody - When a juvenile offender is held in a locked room, a set of rooms, or a cell. Secure custody also includes being physically secured to a stationary object.

Examples of secure custody include:

- (a) A juvenile left alone in an unlocked room within the secure perimeter of the adult temporary holding area.
- (b) A juvenile handcuffed to a rail.
- (c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.
- (d) A juvenile being processed in a secure booking area when a non-secure booking area is available.

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- (e) A juvenile left alone in a secure booking area after being photographed and fingerprinted.
- (f) A juvenile placed in a cell within the adult temporary holding area, whether or not the cell door is locked.
- (g) A juvenile placed in a room that is capable of being locked or contains a fixed object designed for cuffing or restricting movement.

Sight and sound separation - Located or arranged to prevent physical, visual, or auditory contact.

Status offender - A juvenile suspected of committing a criminal violation of the law that would not be a criminal violation but for the age of the offender. Examples may include running away, underage possession of tobacco, curfew violation, and truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender.

901.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to releasing juveniles from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable and to keeping juveniles safe while in temporary custody at the Office. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer, or release. Deputies will transport juvenile, without unnecessary delay, to the authorized locations necessary for processing, transfer, or release. Notifying parents or legal guardians of a juvenile in custody as soon as reasonably practicable.

901.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD

Juveniles who exhibit certain behaviors or conditions should not be held at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. These include:

- (a) Unconsciousness or having been unconscious while being taken into custody or transported.
- (b) Serious injuries or a medical condition requiring immediate medical attention.
- (c) A suspected suicide risk or showing obvious signs of severe emotional or mental disturbance (see the Civil Commitments Policy).
 - 1. If the deputy taking custody of a juvenile believes that the juvenile may be a suicide risk, the deputy shall ensure continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release, or transfer to an appropriate facility is completed.
- (d) Significant intoxication or showing signs of having ingested any substance that poses a significant risk to their health, whether or not they appear intoxicated.
- (e) Extremely violent or continuously violent behavior.
- (f) Afflicted with, or displaying symptoms of, a communicable disease that poses an unreasonable exposure risk.

Deputies taking custody of a juvenile exhibiting any of the above conditions should take reasonable steps to provide medical attention or mental health assistance and should notify a supervisor of

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the situation. These juveniles should not be held at the Office unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical or mental health professional, as appropriate for the circumstances.

901.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

Deputies should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office when there is no other lawful and practicable alternative to temporary custody. Refer to the Child Abuse Policy for additional information regarding detaining a juvenile who is suspected of being a victim.

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the Office without authorization of the arresting deputy's supervisor or the Shift Supervisor. Juveniles taken into custody shall be held in non-secure custody unless otherwise authorized by this policy.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parent, legal guardian, or other responsible adult, or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority without delay as soon as practicable, (unless the juvenile is in need of emergency medical treatment. In no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of their entry into the Office (34 USC § 11133; NMSA § 32A-1-21; NMSA § 32A-2-4.1).

901.4.1 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE NON-OFFENDERS

A juvenile non-offender may be taken into protective custody pursuant to a court order or without a court order when a deputy has reasonable grounds to believe that the non-offender (NMSA § 32A-3B-3):

- (a) Has run away from a responsible adult.
- (b) Lacks parental supervision and is ill or injured.
- (c) Has been abandoned.
- (d) Is endangered by their surroundings.
- (e) Is engaged in an act that would amount to prostitution if committed by an adult.
- (f) Is a victim of human trafficking as defined by NMSA § 30-52-1.

A non-offender taken into protective custody shall not be placed or transported in any vehicle that contains an adult placed under arrest, unless circumstances exist in which any delay in transporting the non-offender to an appropriate facility would likely result in substantial danger to the non-offender's physical safety. When such circumstances exist, the transporting deputy shall document the circumstances in writing and submit the report to an appropriate supervisor within two days (NMSA § 32A-3B-4).

Non-offenders taken into protective custody in compliance with the Child Abuse Policy should generally not be held at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. Custodial arrangements should be made for non-offenders as soon as reasonably possible. Non-offenders may not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

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901.4.2 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS

Status offenders should generally be released by citation or with a warning rather than taken into temporary custody. However, deputies may take custody of a status offender if requested to do so by a parent or legal guardian in order to facilitate reunification (e.g., transported home or to the station to await a parent). Juvenile status offenders may not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

901.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

1. Juvenile offenders may be taken into custody pursuant to a court order and upon a deputy witnessing a delinquent act or having probable cause to believe that the juvenile offender has committed a delinquent act (NMSA § 32A-2-9; NMRA, Rule 10-215).

2. If a deputy has probable cause to believe that a juvenile possessed a firearm on school premises, the deputy may take the juvenile offender into custody. Any decision not to arrest under these circumstances requires a supervisor's approval. If an arrest is made, the deputy shall take the juvenile to a detention facility licensed by the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) (NMSA § 32A-2-33).

3. Deputies shall follow Policy 600 3.1. regarding Detective/Investigator call out policy.

4. Delinquent Child

a. If a child is taken into custody, the deputy will advise the dispatcher of the name and other pertinent information. The deputy will notify the on-duty or on-call JPPO as soon as possible. The JPPO will authorize either release or detention.

b. If the JPPO authorizes release, the appropriate paperwork will be completed and the juvenile released to a parent or guardian. The detaining deputy will document the time, date and person the juvenile is released to.

c. If the JPPO authorizes the detention of the juvenile, the arresting deputy will complete a juvenile statement of probable cause which will be attached to the arrest report.

5. Detoxification

a. Juveniles will not be detained for detoxification purpose by the Sheriff's Office. If a deputy comes in contact with a juvenile who is intoxicated and poses a danger to him/herself or others, the juvenile shall be transported by EMS to a hospital and every effort will be made to notify the parents or guardians. If the parent or guardian is not available CYFD will be contacted.

6. Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office unless another form of custody is authorized by this policy or is necessary due to exigent circumstances.

901.5 ADVISEMENTS, STATEMENTS, INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS

1. A deputy who takes a juvenile non-offender into protective custody shall, as soon as practicable (NMSA § 32A-3B-4):

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- (a) Inform the juvenile of the reasons for the protective custody.
 - (b) Inform CYFD.
- 2. A deputy should advise a juvenile suspected of being a juvenile offender that they are being detained due to allegations of [specific charge], which means [brief explanation of the alleged crime. and the right to contact their parents or guardian immediately. As best as possible, provided a clear and easy-to-understand explanation of the the agency and juvenile justice system procedure and that the case will proceed through the juvenile justice system.
- 3. A deputy shall advise a juvenile who is alleged or suspected of being a juvenile offender of the juvenile's constitutional rights and obtain a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of such rights prior to interrogating or questioning the juvenile (NMSA § 32A-2-14).
- 4. Advise of rights
 - a. When a juvenile is taken into custody, the arresting deputy shall immediately inform the juvenile of their legal rights in a way they can understand. This is usually done using the **Juvenile Advise of Rights Form**. The officer must read the form directly to the juvenile, enure they understand each section, and have them sign the form, this process shall be recorded on the deputies Body Camera system.
- 5. Notify parents
 - a. The arresting officer shall also immediately notify the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian of their custody and the nature of the alleged offense.
- 6. Determine waiver, after the juvenile has been advised of their rights, they may choose to waive those rights. A Deputy shall consider the following factors to determine whether the juvenile has provided a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver:
 - a. The age and education of the juvenile.
 - b. Whether the juvenile in custody.
 - c. The manner in which the juvenile advised of their rights.
 - d. The length of questioning and circumstances under which the juvenile questioned.
 - e. The time of day and the treatment of the juvenile the time of questioning.
 - f. The mental and physical condition of the juvenile the time of questioning.
 - g. Whether an attorney, friends, or relatives were present with the juvenile prior to questioning.
- 7. If the juvenile does not knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waive their rights,deputy shall not interview or interrogate the juvenile.
- 8. If deputy are satisfied, the juvenile knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives their rights, they shall have the juvenile initial the Juvenile Advise of Rights Form prior to any questioning.

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9. Deputy shall conduct questioning over a reasonable period of time with periodic breaks (i.e., meals, drinks, contacting parent, legal guardian, or custodian if prior contact has not been made, etc.).
10. To avoid the appearance of intimidation, the minimum number of deputies required for officer safety (typically 2-two) shall conduct interrogations of juvenile.
11. Deputy shall ask the juvenile if they desire to have a parent, legal guardian, custodian, or legal counsel present prior to taking a formal written statement. Deputy shall make a reasonable attempt to accommodate the juvenile's request.
12. Statements made by juvenile under thirteen (13) years of age shall not be included in a Uniform Incident Report.
13. Deputy investigating delinquent acts involving juveniles under thirteen (13) years old shall attempt to gather other evidence related to the delinquent act.
14. Statements of Juvenile Thirteen (13) to Fourteen (14) Years of Age. In some circumstances, statements made by juveniles thirteen (13) to fourteen (14) years of age may be admitted in the court's discretion.

901.6 JUVENILE CUSTODY LOGS

Any time a juvenile is in temporary custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in the juvenile custody log, provided and approved by New Mexico CYFD Compliance.

901.7 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office (34 USC § 11133). There should also be sight and sound separation between non-offenders and juvenile and status offenders.

- a. Sheriff's Office Room 105, 135 and 218 are approved isolated office areas from the Adult Booking area by sight and sound. The custody deputy shall maintain constant observation/supervision of Juvenile's until their release to a legal guardian, or other proper legal authority.
- b. Deputies shall utilize the front public parking area when a juvenile in custody is brought to the Sheriff's Office, to insure separation of sight and sounds at all times
- c. Male and female detainees shall be separated by sight and sound
- d. Transgender detainees held in a temporary holding area shall be separated from non-transgender prisoners by sight and sound when possible. If this is not possible, a supervisor shall respond to determine the best solution.
- e. After taking a juvenile into custody, the arresting Deputy shall notify the juvenile's legal guardian. If a legal guardian cannot be located, the Deputy shall make notification to the Child Youth Family Division (CYFD). All notifications shall be documented on the appropriate report. Accused juvenile offenders shall not be held in secure custody longer than six hours. This time period begins when

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the juvenile enters a secure facility and ends with the juvenile's release or transfer to another authority. If the six-hour limit is exceeded for any reason, the Deputy shall notify a Supervisor, who shall forward a memorandum, documenting the juvenile's identity and the reason(s) why the time limit was exceeded, to the Patrol Commander.

In situations where brief or accidental contact may occur (e.g., during the brief time a juvenile is being fingerprinted and/or photographed in booking), a member of the Office shall maintain a constant, immediate, side-by-side presence with the juvenile or the adult to minimize any contact. If inadvertent or accidental contact does occur, reasonable efforts shall be taken to end the contact.

901.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall ensure:

- (a) The Shift Supervisor is notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the Office more than four hours. This will enable the Shift Supervisor to ensure no juvenile is held at the Office more than six hours.
- (b) Safety checks and significant incidents/activities are noted on the log.
- (c) Juveniles in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.
 - 1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware.
 - 2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.
- (d) A member of the same gender will supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.
- (e) There is reasonable access to toilets and wash basins.
- (f) There is reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water.
- (g) Food is provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile.
- (h) There are reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (i) There is privacy during family, guardian, and/or attorney visits.
- (j) Juveniles are generally permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless it is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.
- (k) Clean blankets are provided as reasonably necessary to ensure the comfort of an individual.
 - 1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.
- (l) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation are provided without compromising security or enabling escape.

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- (m) Adequate furnishings are available, including suitable chairs or benches.
- (n) Juveniles have the right to the same number of telephone calls as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).
- (o) Discipline is not administered to any juvenile, nor will juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation, or mental abuse.

901.9 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

901.10 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Juvenile offenders may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. A juvenile offender may be handcuffed at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office when the juvenile offender presents a heightened risk. However, non-offenders and status offenders should not be handcuffed unless they are combative or threatening.

Other restraints shall only be used after less restrictive measures have failed and with the approval of the Shift Supervisor. Restraints shall only be used so long as it reasonably appears necessary for the juvenile's protection or the protection of others.

Juveniles in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained individuals in custody and monitored to protect them from abuse.

901.10.1 PREGNANT JUVENILES

Juveniles who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

901.11 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of a juvenile shall be processed in the same manner as an adult in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

901.12 SECURE CUSTODY

Only juvenile offenders 14 years of age or older may be placed in secure custody. Shift Supervisor approval is required before placing a juvenile offender in secure custody.

Secure custody should only be used for juvenile offenders when there is a reasonable belief that the juvenile offender is a serious risk of harm to themselves or others.

Members of this office should not use secure custody for convenience when non-secure custody is, or later becomes, a reasonable option.

When practicable, handcuffing one hand of a juvenile offender to a fixed object while otherwise maintaining the juvenile offender in non-secure custody should be considered as the method of secure custody. A member must be present at all times to monitor the juvenile offender while secured to a stationary object.

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Generally, juvenile offenders should not be secured to a stationary object for more than 60 minutes. Supervisor approval is required to secure a juvenile offender to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter. Supervisor approval should be documented.

901.12.1 LOCKED ENCLOSURES

Juveniles will not be placed in a locked holding cell.

901.13 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY

The Patrol Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address any suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any juvenile held at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. The procedures should include the following:

- (a) Immediate request for emergency medical assistance if appropriate
- (b) Immediate notification of the Shift Supervisor, Sheriff and Investigation Commander
- (c) Notification of the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of the juvenile
- (d) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor
- (e) Notification of the County Attorney
- (f) Notification of the Medical Examiner
- (g) Notification of the juvenile court
- (h) Evidence preservation

901.14 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING

No interview or interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless the juvenile has the apparent capacity to consent, and does consent, to an interview or interrogation.

901.15 RESTRICTION ON FINGERPRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING

A juvenile under the age of 13 alleged or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender shall not be fingerprinted or photographed for identification purposes absent a court order (NMSA § 32A-2-14).

901.16 TRAINING

Office members should be trained on and familiar with this policy through Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) and any supplemental procedures.

Custodial Searches

902.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance regarding searches of individuals in custody. Such searches are necessary to eliminate the introduction of contraband, intoxicants, or weapons into the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facility. Such items can pose a serious risk to the safety and security of office members, individuals in custody, contractors, and the public.

Guidance for custody searches when transporting a person in custody may be found in the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit the otherwise lawful collection of evidence from an individual in custody.

902.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Custody search - An in-custody search of an individual and of their property, shoes, and clothing, including pockets, cuffs, and folds on the clothing, to remove all weapons, dangerous items, and contraband.

Physical body cavity search - A search that includes a visual inspection and may include a physical intrusion into a body cavity. Body cavity means the stomach or rectal cavity of an individual, and the vagina of a female person.

Strip search - A search that requires an individual to remove or rearrange some or all of their clothing to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, anus, or outer genitalia. This includes monitoring an individual who is changing clothes, where their underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or female breasts are visible.

902.2 POLICY

All searches shall be conducted with concern for safety, dignity, courtesy, respect for privacy and hygiene, and in compliance with policy and law to protect the rights of those who are subject to any search.

Searches shall not be used for intimidation, harassment, punishment, or retaliation.

902.3 FIELD AND TRANSPORTATION SEARCHES

A deputy should conduct a custody search of an individual immediately after their arrest, when receiving an individual from the custody of another, and before transporting a person who is in custody in any office vehicle.

Whenever practicable, a custody search should be conducted by a deputy of the same sex as the person being searched. If a deputy of the same sex is not reasonably available, a witnessing deputy should be present during the search.

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902.4 SEARCHES AT SHERIFF'S FACILITIES

Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be conducted by a member of the same sex as the individual being searched. If a member of the same sex is not available, a witnessing member must be present during the search.

Custody searches should also be conducted any time an individual in custody enters or re-enters a secure area, or any time it is reasonably believed that a search is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the facility.

902.4.1 PROPERTY

Members shall take reasonable care in handling the property of an individual in custody to avoid discrepancies or losses. Property retained for safekeeping shall be kept in a secure location until the individual is released or transferred.

Some property may not be accepted by a facility or agency that is taking custody of an individual from this office, such as weapons or large items. These items should be retained for safekeeping in accordance with the Property and Evidence Section Policy.

All property shall be inventoried by objective description (this does not include an estimated value). The inventory will be captured by the members Body Camera. The individual from whom it was taken shall be required to sign the completed inventory. If the individual's signature cannot be obtained, the inventory shall be witnessed by another office member. The inventory should include the case number, date, time, member's Sandoval County Sheriff's Office identification number, and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

902.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY

All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The office member sealing it should place their initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

902.5 STRIP SEARCHES

No individual in temporary custody at any Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention, or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include but are not limited to:

- (a) The detection of an object during a custody search that may be a weapon or contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a strip search.

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- (b) Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the individual may be concealing a weapon or contraband.
 - 1. A felony arrest charge or being under the influence of a controlled substance should not suffice as reasonable suspicion absent other facts.
- (c) Custody history (e.g., past possession of contraband while in custody, assaults on office members, escape attempts).
- (d) The individual's actions or demeanor.
- (e) Criminal history (i.e., level of experience in a custody setting).

No transgender or intersex individual shall be searched or examined for the sole purpose of determining the individual's genital status. If the individual's genital status is unknown, it may be determined during conversations with the person, by reviewing medical records, or as a result of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner (28 CFR 115.115).

902.5.1 STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES

Strip searches at Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115):

- (a) The Shift Supervisor will notify a member of Command Staff who will consult with SCDC Command Staff regarding assistance utilizing Body Scan equipment or alternative methods within SCDC policy.
- (b) Written authorization from the Shift Supervisor shall be obtained prior to the strip search,
- (c) All members involved with the strip search shall be of the same sex as the individual being searched, unless the search is conducted by a medical practitioner.
- (d) All strip searches shall be conducted in a professional manner under sanitary conditions and in a secure area of privacy so that the search cannot be observed by those not participating in the search. The search shall not be reproduced through a visual or sound recording.
- (e) Whenever possible, a second member of the same sex should also be present during the search, for security and as a witness to the finding of evidence.
- (f) Members conducting a strip search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the individual being searched.
- (g) The primary member conducting the search shall prepare a written report to include:
 - 1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a strip search.
 - 2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
 - 3. The written authorization for the search, obtained from the Shift Supervisor.
 - 4. The name of the individual who was searched.
 - 5. The name and sex of the members who conducted the search.

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6. The name, sex, and role of any person present during the search.
 7. The time and date of the search.
 8. The place at which the search was conducted.
 9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.
 10. The facts upon which the member based their belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.
- (h) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or female breasts while that individual is performing bodily functions or changing clothes, unless the individual otherwise qualifies for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect their privacy and dignity.

902.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES

A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Shift Supervisor authorization and only in exceptional circumstances, such as when:

- (a) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing a weapon or other dangerous item that cannot be recovered by a more limited search.
- (b) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing controlled substances or evidence that cannot be recovered by a more limited search, and there is no reasonable alternative to ensure the individual cannot destroy or ingest the substance during transportation.

These special-circumstance field strip searches shall only be authorized and conducted under the same restrictions as the strip search procedures in this policy, except that the Shift Supervisor authorization does not need to be in writing.

902.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH

Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following:

- (a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of the Shift Supervisor and only upon a search warrant. A copy of any search warrant and the results of the physical body cavity search shall be included with the related reports and made available, upon request, to the individual or authorized representative (except for those portions of the warrant ordered sealed by a court).
- (b) Only a physician may conduct a physical body cavity search.
- (c) Except for the physician conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary office members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.
- (d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.

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- (e) All such searches shall be documented, including:
 - 1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
 - 2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
 - 3. The Shift Supervisor's approval.
 - 4. The time, date, and location of the search.
 - 5. The medical personnel present.
 - 6. The names, sex, and roles of any office members present.
 - 7. Any contraband or weapons discovered by the search.
- (f) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and shall be provided/made available to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request (NMRA, Rule 5-211).

902.7 GENDER IDENTITY OR EXPRESSION CONSIDERATIONS

If an individual who is subject to a strip search or physical body cavity search has a gender identity or expression that differs from their sex assigned at birth, the search should be conducted by members of the same gender identity or expression as the individual, unless the individual requests otherwise.

902.8 JUVENILES

No juvenile shall be subjected to a strip search or a physical body cavity search at the Office (8.14.5.30 NMAC).

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should establish procedures for the following:

- (a) Safely transporting a juvenile who is suspected of concealing a weapon or contraband, or who may be experiencing a medical issue related to such concealment, to a medical facility or juvenile detention facility as appropriate in the given circumstances
 - 1. Procedures should include keeping a juvenile suspected of concealing a weapon under constant and direct supervision until custody is transferred to the receiving facility.
- (b) Providing deputies with information identifying appropriate medical and juvenile detention facilities to which a juvenile should be transported for a strip or body cavity search

Nothing in this section is intended to prevent a deputy from rendering medical aid to a juvenile in emergency circumstances (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidance).

902.9 TRAINING

The Sheriff's Office shall ensure members have training through any Federal database that includes (28 CFR 115.115):

- (a) Conducting searches of cross-gender individuals.

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- (b) Conducting searches of transgender and intersex individuals.
- (c) Conducting searches in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.

Prison Rape Elimination

903.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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 (28 CFR 115.111).

903.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Intersex - A person whose sexual or reproductive anatomy or chromosomal pattern does not seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. Intersex medical conditions are sometimes referred to as disorders of sex development (28 CFR 115.5).

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

- 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
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument
- 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

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a member of the Office or a contractor, with or without consent of the individual in custody, 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 office 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 office 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
- Any attempt, threat, or request by the office member or contractor to engage in the activities described above

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- Any display by the office member or contractor of their uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an individual in custody
- Voyeurism by the office member or contractor (28 CFR 115.6)

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 individual in custody that are directed toward another; or repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an individual in custody by a member of the Office 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).

Transgender - A person whose gender identity (i.e., internal sense of feeling male or female) is different from the person's assigned sex at birth (28 CFR 115.5).

903.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office has zero tolerance with regard to all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.111). The Office will not tolerate retaliation against any person who reports sexual abuse or sexual harassment, or who cooperates with a sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigation.

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will take immediate action to protect those in its custody who are reasonably believed to be subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.162).

903.3 PREA COORDINATOR

The Sheriff shall delegate certain responsibilities to a PREA coordinator. The coordinator shall be an upper-level manager appointed by and directly responsible to the Patrol Commander or the authorized designee. The coordinator must have sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee office efforts to comply with PREA standards (28 CFR 115.111).

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

- (a) Developing and maintaining procedures to comply with the PREA Rule.
- (b) Ensuring that any contract for the confinement of individuals in custody 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 115.187 (28 CFR 115.112).
- (c) Developing a staffing plan to provide adequate levels of staffing and video monitoring, where applicable, in order to protect those in custody from sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.113).
 1. This includes documenting deviations and the reasons for deviations from the staffing plan, as well as reviewing the staffing plan a minimum of once per year.
- (d) Developing methods for office members to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of individuals in custody (28 CFR 115.151).

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- (e) Developing a written plan to coordinate response among office members, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators, command staff, and other first responders to an incident of sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.165).
- (f) Ensuring a protocol is developed for investigating allegations of sexual abuse. The protocol shall include (28 CFR 115.121; 28 CFR 115.122):
 - 1. Evidence collection practices that maximize the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents," or a similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocol.
 - 2. A process to ensure a criminal or administrative investigation is completed on all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.
 - 3. A process to document all referrals to other law enforcement agencies.
 - 4. Access to forensic medical examinations, without financial cost, for all victims of sexual abuse where appropriate. Such examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible. If SAFEs or SANEs cannot be made available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs shall be documented.
 - 5. In accordance with security needs, provisions to give, to the extent available, individuals in custody access to victim advocacy services if the individual is transported for a forensic examination to an outside hospital that offers such services.
- (g) Ensuring that individuals with limited English proficiency and disabilities have an equal opportunity to understand and benefit from efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This includes access to appropriate interpreters and written materials in formats or through methods that provide effective communication to those with disabilities (e.g., limited reading skills; intellectual, hearing, speech, or vision disabilities) (see the Limited English Proficiency Services and Communications with Persons with Disabilities policies) (28 CFR 115.116).
 - 1. The Office shall not rely on other individuals in custody for assistance except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an appropriate interpreter could compromise the individual's safety, the performance of first-response duties under this policy, or the investigation of an individual's allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, or retaliation.
- (h) Publishing on the office website:
 - 1. Information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of an individual in custody (28 CFR 115.154).
 - 2. A protocol describing the responsibilities of the Office and any other investigating agency responsible for conducting sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations (28 CFR 115.122).

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- (i) Establishing a process that includes the use of a standardized form and set of definitions to ensure accurate, uniform data is collected for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under the direct control of this office (28 CFR 115.187).
 - 1. The data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence, conducted by DOJ, or any subsequent form developed by DOJ and designated for lockups.
 - 2. The data shall be aggregated at least annually.
- (j) Ensuring audits are conducted pursuant to 28 CFR 115.401 through 28 CFR 115.405 for all office facilities used to house individuals in custody overnight (28 CFR 115.193).
- (k) Ensuring those who work in office facilities where individuals are held in custody are informed of the office zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment of individuals in custody (28 CFR 115.132).

903.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT

Individuals in custody may make reports verbally or in writing, privately or anonymously, of any of the following (28 CFR 115.151):

- Sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Retaliation by other individuals in custody or office members for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment
- Office member neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to sexual abuse or sexual harassment

Individuals in custody shall be notified of the office zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and of at least one way to report abuse or harassment to a public or private entity that is not part of the Office and that is able to receive and immediately forward a report of sexual abuse or sexual harassment to office supervisors and command staff. This allows the individual to remain anonymous (28 CFR 115.132; 28 CFR 115.151).

903.4.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Office members shall accept reports from individuals in custody and third parties, and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151).

All members shall report immediately to the Shift Supervisor any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding:

- (a) An incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.
- (b) Retaliation against the individual or the member who reports any such incident.
- (c) Any neglect or violation of responsibilities on the part of any office member that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation (28 CFR 115.161).

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No member shall reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than to the extent necessary to make treatment and investigation decisions.

903.4.2 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Shift Supervisor shall report to Sandoval County Sheriff's Office designated investigators all allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, retaliation, neglect, or violations leading to sexual abuse, harassment, or retaliation. This includes third-party and anonymous reports (28 CFR 115.161).

If the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or considered a dependent adult, the Shift Supervisor shall also report the allegation as required under mandatory reporting laws and office policy.

Upon receiving an allegation that an individual in custody was sexually abused while confined at another facility, the Shift Supervisor shall notify the head of that facility or the appropriate office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred. The notification shall be made as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. The Shift Supervisor shall document such notification (28 CFR 115.163).

If an alleged victim is transferred from the Office to a jail, prison, or medical facility, the Shift Supervisor shall, as permitted by law, inform the receiving facility of the incident and the individual's potential need for medical or social services, unless the individual requests otherwise (28 CFR 115.165).

903.5 INVESTIGATIONS

The Office shall promptly, thoroughly, and objectively investigate all allegations, including third-party and anonymous reports, of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Only investigators who have received office-approved special training shall conduct sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.171). A shift supervisor shall contact the Investigations Commander regarding assistance from the SCSO investigator assigned at SCDC, who has specialized training.

903.5.1 FIRST RESPONDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the first deputy to respond to a report of sexual abuse or sexual assault shall include but are not limited to (28 CFR 115.164):

- (a) Separating the parties.
- (b) Establishing a crime scene to preserve and protect any evidence.
- (c) Identifying and securing witnesses until steps can be taken to collect any evidence.
- (d) Requesting that the alleged victim and suspect not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating if the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence.

If the first responder is not a deputy, they shall request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence and should then notify a deputy (28 CFR 115.164).

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903.5.2 INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of investigators shall include but are not limited to (28 CFR 115.171):

- (a) Gathering and preserving direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and biological evidence and any available electronic monitoring data.
- (b) Interviewing alleged victims, suspects, and witnesses.
- (c) Reviewing any prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspect.
- (d) Conducting compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.
- (e) Assessing the credibility of the alleged victim, suspect, or witness on an individual basis and not by the person's status as an individual in custody or a member of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.
- (f) Documenting in written reports a description of physical, testimonial, documentary, and other evidence, the reasoning behind any credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings.
- (g) Referring allegations of conduct that may be criminal to the District Attorney for possible prosecution, including any time there is probable cause to believe an individual in custody sexually abused another individual in custody at the office facility (28 CFR 115.178).
- (h) Cooperating with outside investigators and remaining informed about the progress of any outside investigation.

903.5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Administrative investigations shall include an effort to determine whether office member actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse. The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of this office shall not be used as a basis for terminating an investigation (28 CFR 115.171).

903.5.4 SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS

No individual in custody who alleges sexual abuse shall be required to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an allegation (28 CFR 115.171(e)).

Victims of sexual abuse shall receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment. Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.182).

903.5.5 CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

All completed investigations shall be forwarded to the Sheriff, or if the allegations may reasonably involve the Sheriff, to the County Manager. The Sheriff, County Manager and County Attorney shall review the investigation and determine whether any allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment have been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence (28 CFR 115.172).

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All office members shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating this policy. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for members who have engaged in sexual abuse. All discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the member's disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other members with similar histories (28 CFR 115.176).

All terminations for violations of this policy, or resignations by members who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be criminally investigated unless the activity was clearly not criminal and reported to any relevant licensing body (28 CFR 115.176).

Any contractor who engages in sexual abuse shall be prohibited from contact with individuals in custody and reported to any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.177). The Sheriff shall take appropriate remedial measures and consider whether to prohibit further contact with individuals in custody by a contractor.

903.6 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

All individuals in custody and office members who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations shall be protected from retaliation (28 CFR 115.167). If any other person who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, appropriate measures shall be taken to protect that person.

The Shift Supervisor or the authorized designee shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for victims or abusers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for individuals in custody or members who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.

A member of the Office shall be identified by the Shift Supervisor or the authorized designee to monitor the conduct and treatment of individuals in custody or members who have reported sexual abuse, and of those who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse. The member shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. In the case of individuals in custody, such monitoring shall also include periodic safety checks.

903.7 REVIEWS AND AUDITS

903.7.1 INCIDENT REVIEWS

An incident review shall be conducted at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. The review should occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team shall include command staff and seek input from supervisors and investigators (28 CFR 115.186).

The review shall (28 CFR 115.186):

- (a) Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse.

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- (b) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification, status or perceived status; gang affiliation; or other group dynamics at the office facility.
- (c) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse.
- (d) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts.
- (e) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by office members.

The review team shall prepare a report of its findings, including any determinations made pursuant to this section and any recommendations for improvement. The report shall be submitted to the Sheriff and the PREA coordinator. The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall implement the recommendations for improvement or shall document the reasons for not doing so (28 CFR 115.186).

903.7.2 DATA REVIEWS

The PREA coordinator shall conduct an annual review of collected and aggregated incident-based sexual abuse data. The review should include, as needed, data from incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files, and sexual abuse incident reviews (28 CFR 115.187).

The purpose of these reviews is to assess and improve the effectiveness of sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. An annual report shall be prepared that includes (28 CFR 115.188):

- (a) Identification of any potential problem areas.
- (b) Identification of any corrective actions taken.
- (c) Recommendations for any additional corrective actions.
- (d) A comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years.
- (e) An assessment of the progress in addressing sexual abuse.

The report shall be approved by the Sheriff and made readily available to the public through the office website. Material may be redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the facility. However, the nature of the redacted material shall be indicated.

All aggregated sexual abuse data from office facilities and private facilities with which it contracts shall be made readily available to the public at least annually. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, all personal identifiers shall be removed (28 CFR 115.189).

903.8 RECORDS

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall retain all written reports from administrative and criminal investigations pursuant to this policy for as long as the alleged abuser is in custody or is a member of the Office, plus five years (28 CFR 115.171).

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All other data collected pursuant to this policy shall be securely retained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection unless federal, state, or local law requires otherwise (28 CFR 115.189).

903.9 TRAINING

All office members and contractors who may have contact with individuals in custody shall receive office-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within the office facility.

- (a) The Training Coordinator shall be responsible for developing and administering this training as appropriate, covering at a minimum (28 CFR 115.131):
 - 1. The office zero-tolerance policy and the right of individuals in custody to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
 - 2. The dynamics of sexual abuse and harassment in confinement settings, including which individuals in custody are most vulnerable.
 - 3. The right of individuals in custody and office members to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
 - 4. Detecting and responding to signs of threatened and actual abuse.
 - 5. Communicating effectively and professionally with all individuals in custody.
 - 6. Compliance with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside authorities.
- (b) Investigators assigned to sexual abuse investigations shall also receive training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings. Training should include (28 CFR 115.134):
 - 1. Techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims.
 - 2. Proper use of *Miranda* and *Garrity* warnings.
 - 3. Sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings.
 - 4. Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Training Coordinator shall maintain documentation that office members, contractors and investigators have completed required training and that they understand the training. This understanding shall be documented through individual signature or electronic verification.

All current office members who may have contact with individuals in custody shall be trained within one year of the effective date of the PREA standards. The Office shall provide annual refresher information to all such members to ensure that they understand the current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and procedures.

Transporting Persons in Custody

905.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for transporting persons who are in the custody of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

See the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy for additional guidance.

905.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide safe, secure, and humane transportation for all persons in custody.

905.3 PATROL COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Patrol Commander should establish related procedures for:

- Safely transporting persons who have their legs restrained.
- Seating placement of persons being transported in vehicles with and without safety barriers.

905.4 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Persons in custody should be transported in a vehicle properly equipped to transport passengers. They should be appropriately restrained and positioned during transport.

Deputies transporting a person in custody should:

- (a) Search all areas of the vehicle accessible to a person in custody before and after each transport.
- (b) Immediately search persons in custody after arrest, when receiving the person from the custody of another deputy, and before transferring the person. Refer to the Custodial Searches Policy before conducting any search other than a field search.
 1. Whenever practicable, a search should be conducted by a deputy of the same gender as the person being searched. If a deputy of the same gender is not reasonably available, a witnessing deputy should be present during the search.
- (c) Provide Dispatch with any required notifications (e.g., start time, mileage, end time).
- (d) Properly secure all property.
- (e) Use audio/video equipment (when properly equipped) to observe and record any person in custody during transport (see the Mobile Audio/Video and Body-Worn Cameras policies for additional guidance).
- (f) Make a reasonable effort to prevent inappropriate conversations between persons being transported (e.g., demeaning or insulting language) or conversations between a person being transported and someone outside the vehicle.
- (g) Plan travel times and routes to avoid situations that might impede transportation (e.g., heavy traffic, unfavorable road conditions, extreme weather) when reasonably practicable.

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- (h) Make a verbal welfare check with a person in custody at least every 10 minutes. Provide sufficient visual observation and audio communication during the transport of:
 - 1. Individuals in auxiliary restraints.
 - 2. Individuals in leg restraints.
 - 3. Individuals wearing a spit hood.
 - 4. Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk.
- (i) Verify that the vehicle's security devices (e.g., window and rear-door child-safety locks) are activated.
- (j) Assess uncooperative persons who cannot or will not sit upright for a medical condition (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidance):
 - 1. If no medical condition exists, alternative transportation should be arranged (e.g., a special transport van).

905.5 TRANSPORT RESTRICTIONS

When transporting multiple persons, deputies:

- (a) Should not transport persons in custody together. Persons in custody should be transported individually when practicable, or within their own compartment of a multiple-compartment vehicle, unless supervisor approval is received based on unusual circumstances.
 - 1. Juveniles and adults shall not be transported together (NMSA § 32A-3B-4).
 - 2. Persons with known hostilities toward each other, such as mutual combatants or rival gang members, shall not be transported together.
 - 3. Persons of different genders should not be transported together.
- (b) If segregating individuals is not possible, transporting deputies should be alert to inappropriate physical or verbal contact and take appropriate action.

905.6 TRANSPORT VANS

A deputy trained on the safety and restraint systems of a transport van should be present during the transport van's use for transporting a person in custody.

A deputy should assist persons getting into and out of the transport van to avoid falls.

905.7 TRANSPORTING PERSONS IN CUSTODY WHO HAVE A DISABILITY

When transporting a person in custody who has a disability, a transporting deputy should request assistance as necessary to transport the person in a reasonable and safe manner. The transporting deputy should ensure that any special equipment (e.g., canes, wheelchairs, prosthetics) is transported to the person's destination in a way that does not threaten the safety or security of the person in custody or the deputy.

Deputies transporting a person who has a disability should consult with the person in custody and use good judgment in determining what, if any, restraining devices may be appropriate based on the person's disability to ensure the security, safety, and dignity of all persons.

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905.8 TRANSPORTING ILL OR INJURED PERSONS IN CUSTODY

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

Deputies shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable when transporting a person in custody to a hospital.

A deputy 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 Shift Supervisor.

Any person in custody suspected of having a communicable disease should be transported in compliance with the exposure control plan in the Communicable Diseases Policy.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidance on ill or injured persons in custody.

905.9 TRANSPORTING PREGNANT PERSONS IN CUSTODY

Persons in custody who are known to be pregnant should be restrained during transport in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Leg restraints, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the deputy has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure themselves or others, or damage property.

Absent exceptional circumstances, persons in labor or delivery should not be transported by deputies. EMS personnel should be called to handle transportation.

905.10 CIVIL COMMITMENT TRANSPORTS

When transporting any individual for a civil commitment, the transporting deputy should request that Dispatch notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual, and whether any special medical care is needed.

Should the person require transport in a medical transport vehicle, and the safety of any person, including the person in custody, requires the presence of a deputy during the transport, Shift Supervisor approval is required before transport commences.

See the Civil Commitments Policy for additional guidance.

905.11 INTERRUPTION OF TRANSPORT

Absent extraordinary circumstances, deputies should not interrupt a transport to provide emergency assistance without supervisory approval. Deputies encountering an emergency should notify Dispatch and request an appropriate response.

905.12 EXTENDED TRANSPORTS

During transports for extended durations, transporting deputies may be required to make necessary stops. With supervisory approval and due consideration for security risks and the in-

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custody person's health and well-being, these stops should be limited to fuel, meals, bathroom breaks, and other purposes reasonably necessary for the continuation of the transport.

905.13 PROHIBITIONS

When transporting a person in custody, deputies should not:

- (a) Use transport as a form of punishment or retaliation (e.g., intentionally rough rides, excessive heat or cold, obnoxiously loud music).
- (b) Handcuff a person to any part of a vehicle.
- (c) Leave the vehicle unattended with the person in custody in the vehicle.
- (d) Allow any person who is not in custody (e.g., friend, family member) to have contact with or be in close proximity to the person in custody.
- (e) Allow any food, drink, or other consumables to be given to the person in custody by anyone other than office personnel or receiving agency personnel.
- (f) Stop to conduct any personal activities.
- (g) Engage in a pursuit.

905.14 ESCAPES

In the event that a person in custody escapes while being transported, the transporting deputy should immediately advise Dispatch and other units of the escape, provide a description of the escapee, notify the Shift Supervisor, and submit a written report as soon as practicable describing the circumstances of the escape and any recapture.

The Shift Supervisor should notify the Sheriff or the authorized designee upon learning of an escape.

If the escape occurs outside the jurisdiction of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, the Shift Supervisor should notify the appropriate agency or agencies within the jurisdiction where the escape occurred.

905.15 DOCUMENTATION

If a person is injured during transportation, deputies should document the injury in the appropriate report. Documentation should include the condition of the person prior to transportation and the known or suspected causes of the injury during transportation (e.g., hitting head, struggling with restraints, fighting with other persons in custody). Any visible or reported injuries should be photographed and included with the report.

905.16 NOTIFICATIONS

Deputies should notify a supervisor and any receiving facility of information regarding any circumstances the deputy reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., uncooperative or violent, prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, medical conditions) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation.

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905.17 TRAINING

The Patrol & Civil Division Commander should ensure that members receive training on detainee transportation policies through Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) and procedures, restraint systems, and restraint devices.

Chapter 10 - Personnel

Recruitment and Selection

1000.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides a framework for employee recruiting efforts and identifying job-related standards for the selection process. This policy supplements the rules that govern employment practices for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and that are promulgated and maintained by the Human Resources Department.

1000.2 POLICY

In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office provides equal opportunities for applicants and employees regardless of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law. The Office does not show partiality or grant any special status to any applicant, employee, or group of employees unless otherwise required by law.

The Office will recruit and hire only those individuals who demonstrate a commitment to service and who possess the traits and characteristics that reflect personal integrity and high ethical standards.

1000.3 RECRUITMENT

The Sheriffs Designee shall employ a comprehensive Cadet recruitment and Lateral Law Enforcement applicant selection strategy to recruit and select employees from a qualified and diverse pool of candidates.

The strategy shall include:

- (a) Establishment of a written recruitment plan.
 - 1. The plan shall include an outline of steps for recruiting candidates who are representative of the community. This should include candidates who live in or are from the community, if appropriate and consistent with applicable laws and collective bargaining agreements.
- (b) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.
- (c) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.
- (d) Expanded use of technology and maintenance of a strong internet presence. This may include an interactive office website and the use of office-managed social networking sites, if resources permit.
- (e) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen academies, local colleges, universities, and the military.
- (f) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.
- (g) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

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The Administration Commander shall avoid advertising, recruiting, and screening practices that tend to stereotype, focus on homogeneous applicant pools, or screen applicants in a discriminatory manner.

The Office should strive to facilitate and expedite the screening and testing process, and should periodically inform each candidate of their status in the recruiting process.

1000.4 SELECTION PROCESS

The Office shall actively strive to identify a diverse group of candidates who have in some manner distinguished themselves as being outstanding prospects. Minimally, the Office shall employ a comprehensive screening, background investigation, and selection process that assesses cognitive and physical abilities and includes review and verification of the following:

- (a) A comprehensive application for employment (including previous employment, references, current and prior addresses, education, military record)
- (b) Driving record
- (c) Personal and professional reference checks
- (d) Employment eligibility, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and acceptable identity and employment authorization documents. This required documentation should not be requested until a candidate is hired. This does not prohibit obtaining documents required for other purposes.
- (e) Information obtained from public internet sites
 - 1. This review should include the identification of any activity that promotes or supports unlawful violence or unlawful bias against persons based on protected characteristics (e.g., race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability).
- (f) Financial history consistent with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) (15 USC § 1681 et seq.)
- (g) Local, state, and federal criminal history record checks
- (h) Polygraph or voice stress analyzer examination (when legally permissible)
- (i) Medical and psychological examination (may only be given after a conditional offer of employment) (10.29.9.12 NMAC; 10.29.9.17 NMAC)
- (j) Review board or selection committee assessment
- (k) Relevant national and state decertification records, if available, including the National Decertification Index

1000.5 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

Every candidate shall undergo a thorough background investigation to verify their 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 Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

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1000.5.1 NOTICES

Background investigators shall ensure that investigations are conducted and notices provided in accordance with the requirements of the FCRA.

1000.5.2 REVIEW OF SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private, or protected information, the Administration Commander should not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts.

The Administration Commander should consider utilizing the services of an appropriately trained and experienced third party to conduct open source, internet-based searches and/or review information from social media sites to ensure that:

- (a) The legal rights of candidates are protected.
- (b) Material and information to be considered are verified, accurate, and validated.
- (c) The Office fully complies with applicable privacy protections and local, state, and federal law.

Regardless of whether a third party is used, the Administration Commander should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

1000.5.3 RECORDS RETENTION

The background report and all supporting documentation shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

1000.5.4 DOCUMENTING AND REPORTING

The background investigator shall summarize the results of the background investigation in a report that includes sufficient information to allow the reviewing authority to decide whether to extend a conditional offer of employment. The report shall not include any information that is prohibited from use, including that from social media sites, in making employment decisions. The report and all supporting documentation shall be included in the candidate's background investigation file.

1000.6 DISQUALIFICATION GUIDELINES

As a general rule, performance indicators and candidate information and records shall be evaluated by considering the candidate as a whole, and taking into consideration the following:

- Age at the time the behavior occurred
- Passage of time
- Patterns of past behavior
- Severity of behavior
- Probable consequences if past behavior is repeated or made public

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- Likelihood of recurrence
- Relevance of past behavior to public safety employment
- Aggravating and mitigating factors
- Other relevant considerations

A candidate's qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

1000.7 EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

All candidates shall meet the minimum standards required by state law. Candidates will be evaluated based on merit, ability, competence, and experience, in accordance with the high standards of integrity and ethics valued by the Office and the community.

Validated, job-related, and nondiscriminatory employment standards shall be established for each job classification and shall minimally identify the training, abilities, knowledge, and skills required to perform the position's essential duties in a satisfactory manner. Each standard should include performance indicators for candidate evaluation. The Human Resources Department should maintain validated standards for all positions.

1000.7.1 STANDARDS FOR DEPUTIES

Candidates shall meet the minimum standards established by New Mexico law no later than 12 months after beginning their employment with the Office, including those provided in NMSA § 29-1-9, NMSA § 29-7-6, NMSA § 29-7-6.1, and 10.29.9.1 NMAC.

1000.8 PROBATIONARY PERIODS

The Sheriff's designee should coordinate with the Sandoval Human Resources Department to identify positions subject to probationary periods and procedures for:

- (a) Appraising performance during probation.
- (b) Assessing the level of performance required to complete probation.
- (c) Extending probation.
- (d) Documenting successful or unsuccessful completion of probation.

Performance Evaluations & Career Development

1001.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office performance evaluation system and establishes general guidelines to help members with career development opportunities that are consistent with Sheriff's Office responsibilities and needs.

1001.2 POLICY

a. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall use a performance evaluation system to measure, document, and recognize work performance. The performance evaluation will serve as an objective guide for the recognition of good work and the development of a process for improvement.

1. The Office evaluates employees in a non-discriminatory manner based upon job-related factors specific to the employee's position, without regard to actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.
2. The performance evaluation system for non-union members will follow the guidelines in the Sandoval County Personnel Rules & Regulations.
3. The performance evaluation system for union represented deputies will follow the guidelines of the current CBA.

b. The Sheriff's Office recognizes the importance of a career development program that provides opportunities for individual growth and development at all levels. It is policy of the Sheriff's Office to support career development opportunities for members that not only assist with career development but increase job satisfaction and career growth.

1001.3 TYPES OF EVALUATIONS

The Office shall use the following types of evaluations:

Probationary - An evaluation completed at 6-six months to evaluate the probationary employees progress and a 1-year evaluation before the end of probation period, to determine their suitability for continued employment.

Regular - An evaluation completed at regular intervals by the employee's immediate supervisor. Employees who have been promoted should be evaluated as established by the Human Resources Department or, minimally, on the anniversary of the date of the last promotion.

When an employee transfers to a different assignment in the middle of an evaluation period and less than six months has transpired since the transfer, the evaluation should be completed by the current supervisor with input from the previous supervisor.

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Special - An evaluation that may be completed at any time the supervisor and Commander or the authorized designee determine an evaluation is necessary to address less than standard performance. The evaluation may include a plan for follow-up action (e.g., performance improvement plan (PIP), remedial training, retraining).

1001.3.1 RATINGS

When completing an evaluation, the supervisor will identify the rating category that best describes the employee's performance. The definition of each rating category is as follows:

Outstanding - Performance is well beyond that required for the position. It is exceptional performance, definitely superior or extraordinary.

Exceeds standards - Performance is better than demonstrated by a competent employee. It is performance superior to what is required, but is not of such nature to warrant a rating of outstanding.

Meets standards - Performance of a competent employee. It is satisfactory performance that meets the standards required of the position.

Needs improvement - Performance is less than the standards required of the position. A needs improvement rating shall be thoroughly discussed with the employee.

Unsatisfactory - Performance is inferior to the standards required of the position. It is inadequate or undesirable performance that cannot be allowed to continue.

Supervisor comments may be included in the evaluation to document the employee's strengths, weaknesses, and requirements for improvement. Any job dimension rating marked as unsatisfactory or outstanding shall be substantiated with supervisor comments.

1001.3.2 PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Employees who receive an unsatisfactory rating may be subject to a PIP. The PIP shall delineate areas that need improvement, any improvement measures, and a timetable in which to demonstrate improvement. The issuing supervisor shall meet with the employee to review their performance and the status of the PIP at least monthly.

1001.4 EVALUATION PROCESS

Supervisors should meet with the employees they supervise at the beginning of the evaluation period to discuss expectations and establish performance standards. Each supervisor should discuss the tasks of the position, standards of expected performance, and the evaluation criteria with each employee.

Performance evaluations cover a specific period and should be based upon documented performance dimensions that are applicable to the duties and authorities granted to the employee during that period. Evaluations should be completed by each employee's immediate supervisor. Other supervisors directly familiar with the employee's performance during the rating period should be consulted by the evaluating supervisor for input.

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Assessment of an employee's job performance is an ongoing process. Continued coaching and feedback provides supervisors and employees with opportunities to correct performance issues as they arise and to acknowledge good work. Periodic discussions with the employee during the course of the evaluation period are encouraged. Supervisors should document all discussions in the prescribed manner.

Non-probationary employees demonstrating substandard performance shall be notified in writing as soon as possible in order to have an opportunity to remediate the issues. Such notification should occur at the earliest opportunity, with the goal being a minimum of 90 days' written notice prior to the end of the evaluation period.

All supervisors shall receive training on performance evaluations within one year of a supervisory appointment.

1001.5 SKILLS INVENTORY RECORD

A skills inventory record shall consist of a comprehensive record of a member's job related individual's skills, qualifications, and experience, that is utilized to identify strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for development or training, that ultimately helps the Sheriff's Office complete its mission.

Members shall complete an authorized "Skills Inventory Record" that identifies a member's skills, qualifications, and experience, used to identify strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for development or training.

1001.6 CAREER DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Career development opportunities are not limited to formal classroom instruction and training. All supervisors are assigned to conduct career development activities and are tasked with the responsibility of assisting subordinates with career development. Supervisors will utilize all available tools, to assist members with their professional development and growth. Supervisors should identify employee needs and career interests, and then match these with available training and related career development opportunities.

Supervisors shall incorporate Career Counseling in conjunction with annual performance reviews to discuss employee strengths and weaknesses and identify areas for development.

Supervisors may include practices such as making schedule accommodations for those members who wish to attend classes on their own and assisting with enrolling the member into the county education reimbursement program.

Where personnel deficiencies are identified, training and related skill-development efforts should be scheduled.

A Skills Inventory Worksheet will be completed as an addendum to the member's Performance Evaluation. The inventory sheet should contain information on the following areas: educational background, training courses completed, work experience (past and present), special skills, foreign languages, etc.

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1001.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

All Supervisors share the responsibility to assist subordinates with career development and assist in identifying and developing potential leaders to ensure smooth transitions and continuity within the organization.

The Professional Standards Commander will update suggested career development training opportunities by providing information on the availability of various local, outside and on-line training opportunities.

Upon promotion or being appointed to positions of rank of Sergeant or Lieutenant a member will attend management training related to the rank.

The Professional Standards Commander shall review a newly promoted supervisors current training records, skills inventory worksheet, etc. with the member and will assist the member in assessing current skills, knowledge, and abilities. The Professional Standards Commander shall assist in providing information on the availability of outside resources and/or training. The Professional Standards Commander shall also assist newly promoted supervisors with orientation training that enables them to carry out their career development responsibilities.

Upon assignment to a specialized assignment, FTO, Traffic Accident Investigation, Criminal Investigation, Crime Prevention, School Resource, etc. the members direct supervisor shall review the members updated skill inventory sheet, certifications, current training records and previous experience, etc. with the member. The supervisor shall assist in providing information on the availability of outside resources and/or training opportunities.

The Professional Standards Commander should monitor the effectiveness of their career development programs and make adjustments as needed.

This policy and individual unit career development plans should be evaluated at least every two years and revised if necessary.

1001.8 EVALUATION FREQUENCY

Supervisors shall ensure that all employees they supervise are evaluated at least once every year on the anniversary of the employee's date of appointment or hire.

Those employees who are required to successfully complete a probationary period should be evaluated monthly.

1001.9 EVALUATION INTERVIEW

When the supervisor has completed their evaluation, a private discussion of the evaluation should be scheduled with the employee. The supervisor should discuss the evaluation ratings and respond to any questions the employee may have. The supervisor should provide relevant counseling regarding advancement, specialty positions, and training opportunities. Any performance areas in need of improvement and goals for reaching the expected level of performance should be identified and discussed. If the employee has reasonable objections to any

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of the ratings, the supervisor may make appropriate adjustments to the evaluation. The reason for such adjustments shall be documented.

Employees may write comments in an identified section of the evaluation. The supervisor and employee will sign and date the evaluation.

1001.9.1 DISCRIMINATORY HARASSMENT FORM

At the time of each employee's annual evaluation, the supervisor shall provide access to and require the employee to read the County harassment and discrimination policies and the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Discriminatory Harassment Policy. The supervisor shall give the employee a form to be completed and returned that acknowledges the following:

- (a) The employee understands the harassment and discrimination policies.
- (b) The employee has had all questions regarding the policies sufficiently addressed.
- (c) The employee knows how to report alleged harassment and discrimination policy violations.
- (d) Whether the employee has been the subject of, or witness to, any unreported conduct that may violate the discrimination or harassment policies.

The completed form should be returned to the supervisor (or other authorized individual if the employee is uncomfortable returning the form to the presenting supervisor) within one week. If the employee has expressed any questions or concerns, the receiving supervisor or other authorized individual shall ensure that appropriate follow-up action is taken.

1001.10 APPEAL

An employee who disagrees with their evaluation may provide a formal written response that will be attached to the evaluation, or may request an appeal.

To request an appeal, the employee shall forward a written memorandum within three days to the evaluating supervisor's Commander or the authorized designee. The memorandum shall identify the specific basis for the appeal and include any relevant information for the reviewer to consider.

1001.11 CHAIN OF REVIEW

The signed performance evaluation and any employee attachment should be forwarded to the evaluating supervisor's Commander or the authorized designee. The Commander or the authorized designee shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity, and consistency, and shall consider any written response or appeal made by the employee.

The Commander or the authorized designee should evaluate the supervisor on the quality of ratings given.

1001.12 RETENTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The original performance evaluation and any original correspondence related to an appeal shall be maintained by the Office in accordance with the Personnel Records Policy.

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A copy of the evaluation and any documentation of a related appeal shall be provided to the employee and also forwarded to the Sandoval Human Resources Department.

A copy of the Skills Inventory Record shall be kept in the members SCSO personnel file.

Special Assignments and Promotions

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for promotions and for making special assignments within the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

This policy will be in compliance with the current CBA and will be reviewed and updated to reflect changes made in the CBA.

1002.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to determine assignments and promotions in a non-discriminatory manner and to identify and promote individuals who possess the knowledge, skills, abilities and other characteristics necessary to achieve job performance requirements through a fair transparent selection process.

A written announcement regarding promotional opportunity's and a pending promotional process will be distributed to all members via email, and the job opening will be posted on the County web site, for a minimum of 14 days.

Promotional exams involve a multi-part process with scoring based on written examinations, oral boards, and assessment centers, with varying weights and cut-off scores, that will be determined with the Human Resources Department and approved by the Sheriff.

Members promoted to a rank shall be on a trial basis for twelve [12] months on the job following the date of such promotion. If during the trial period the member does not perform the job's duties as required, the member shall be returned to the former classification and former rate of pay.

It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office that all promotion eligibility lists will be valid for a period of one year or until the list is exhausted, whichever comes first.

1002.3 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT POSITIONS

a. The following positions are considered special assignments and not promotions and are management prerogative and not an employee right.

Tactical Response Team

1. Investigator
2. Canine handler
3. Crash investigator
4. Traffic Deputy
5. Training Coordinator
6. Fleet Manager/Quartermaster
7. Unmanned Aerial System Operator (DRONE)
8. Sex Offender Investigator

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9. Search and Rescue Team
 10. Field Training Officer
 11. Community Relations/Training Officer
 12. School Resource and/or Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) deputy
- b. The following requirements should be considered when selecting a candidate for a special assignment:
- (a) Three years of relevant experience
 - (b) Off probation/two years of service with Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.
 - (c) Possession of or ability to obtain any certification required by the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy and/or State, local or Federal Law.
 - (d) Exceptional skills, experience, or abilities related to the special assignment.
- c. The selection process for special assignments should include an administrative evaluation as determined by the Sheriff, that may include deputy input that are currently serving in the same area of specialty, supervisors and the Commander of the area of responsibility of the special assignment.
- d. The Sheriff makes the final decision regarding final selection for assignment in a special assignment.
- e. The selection process for all special assignment positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations, training, and at the discretion of the [agencyHead].
- f. It is the responsibility of the Commander of the area of responsibility of a specialized unit to ensure all members to include supervisors assigned to Specialized Positions engage in regularly scheduled training and readiness exercises that is associated to the duties of the position.

1002.3.1 RANK PROMOTIONAL PROCESS

a. Sheriff's Office Role

1. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for coordinating the promotional process with the Human Resources Department.
2. The Human Resources Department monitors the promotional process to ensure all elements are job related and non-discriminatory.
3. The Sheriff's Office will assemble members of oral interview boards, approve written tests, written exercises, and oral interview questions, and schedule all components of the process.
4. The Sheriff or designee is responsible for administering the Sheriff's Office role in the promotional process at the Sheriff's direction.

b. Job Relatedness

1. The promotional process of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office provides an equal opportunity for members to be considered for promotion.

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2. The participation of the Human Resources Department in the promotional process is intended to help ensure that all elements are job related and non-discriminatory.
3. The Human Resources Department is able to review the various elements and identify issues that may need to be corrected.

c. Announcement of Promotional Process

1. The promotional process shall be conducted at the direction of the Sheriff to establish the eligibility list for actual or forecasted vacancies.
2. The Sheriff or designee will post an announcement of the promotional process. All qualified, interested personnel will be required to submit, in writing, their intention to participate in the promotional process.
3. The promotional process announcement shall contain the following information:
4. A copy of the most recent job description.
5. Eligibility requirements.
6. Dates and times of the process.
7. Weighting factors for each element of the process.
8. List of study materials.
9. Closing date for submitting a letter of intent to participate.
10. The study materials used in any promotional process will be obtained by the Sheriff's Office and made available to all candidates

1002.3.2 PROMOTION TO SERGEANT

- (a) The Sheriff's Office is responsible for coordinating the promotional process with the Human Resources Department.
 1. The participation of the Human Resources Department in the promotional process is intended to help ensure that all elements are job related and non-discriminatory. The Human Resources Department is able to review the various elements and identify issues that may need to be corrected.
 2. The Interview questions for Sergeant will be appropriate and related to the position. Interview questions will be developed in cooperation with Human Resources to insure the questions are relevant and non-discriminatory.
 3. The Sheriff's Office will assemble members of oral interview boards, approve written tests, written exercises, and oral interview questions, and schedule all components of the process as necessary.
 4. The Interview will be an objective evaluation of the candidate's suitability and qualification for the rank of Sergeant.
 5. The evaluators will be persons who possess an experience base that provides a perspective to know and understand the operational work requirements of a Sergeant.

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6. An evaluator's qualification to serve will be determined by the Sheriff. Each candidate will be asked exactly the same questions and the same criteria will be used by each board member to grade the candidate in a fair and objective manner.
- b. Prior to the posting of a Sergeant Process, the Sheriff and HR representative will determine if in addition to the Interview, additional components are appropriate in the process.

EXAMPLE - Written examination, In-Basket Exercise, Table Top Exercises, Fact-Finding-Decision Making Exercises, and Report Writing Exercises.

- c. All components related to the Sergeant process will be created in cooperation with Human Resources to ensure it is job related and non-discriminatory.
1. The candidates shall be placed in ranking order according to their scores from the oral board and the written test. The Sheriff shall make his selection for promotion from among those on the eligible for promotion lists. For the initial promotion selection from a promotion list, the Sheriff shall choose from among the top three [3] scoring candidates [Rule of Three]. Once a vacancy on the list is created due to promotion, the remaining candidates on the list shall move up a position on the list in ascending order. The next and subsequent promotions will be made by the Sheriff applying the Rule of Three, until the list is exhausted.

1002.3.3 PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT

a. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for coordinating the promotional process with the Human Resources Department.

1. The participation of the Human Resources Department in the promotional process is intended to help ensure that all elements are job related and non-discriminatory. The Human Resources Department is able to review the various elements and identify issues that may need to be corrected.
2. The Interview questions for Lieutenant will be appropriate and related to the position. Interview questions will be developed in cooperation with Human Resources to insure the questions are relevant and non-discriminatory.
3. The Sheriff's Office will assemble members of oral interview boards, approve written tests, written exercises, and oral interview questions, and schedule all components of the process as necessary.
4. The Interview will be an objective evaluation of the candidate's suitability and qualification for the rank of Lieutenant.
5. The evaluators will be persons from outside the Sheriff's Office who possess an experience base that provides a perspective to know and understand the operational work requirements of a Sheriff's lieutenant.
6. An evaluator's qualification to serve will be determined by the Sheriff. Each candidate will be asked exactly the same questions and the same criteria will be used by each board member to grade the candidate in a fair and objective manner.

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b. The Lieutenants position will be posted for internal applicants, unless at the request of the Sheriff, the County Manager authorizes qualified outside applicants may apply.

c. Prior to the posting of a Lieutenant Process, the Sheriff and HR representative will determine if in addition to the Interview, additional components are appropriate in the process.

EXAMPLE - Written examination, In-Basket Exercise, Table Top Exercises, Fact-Finding-Decision Making Exercises, and Report Writing Exercises.

d. All components related to the Lieutenants process will be created in cooperation with Human Resources to ensure it is job related and non-discriminatory.

e.. The candidates shall be placed in ranking order according to their scores from the oral board and the written test. The Sheriff shall make his selection for promotion from among those on the eligible for promotion lists. For the initial promotion selection from a promotion list, the Sheriff shall choose from among the top three [3] scoring candidates [Rule of Three]. Once a vacancy on the list is created due to promotion, the remaining candidates on the list shall move up a position on the list in ascending order. The next and subsequent promotions will be made by the Sheriff applying the Rule of Three, until the list is exhausted.

1002.4 COURT SECURITY CORPORAL

a. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for coordinating the promotional process with the Human Resources Department.

1. The participation of the Human Resources Department in the promotional process is intended to help ensure that all elements are job related and non-discriminatory. The Human Resources Department is able to review the various elements and identify issues that may need to be corrected.
2. The Interview questions for Court Security Corporal will be appropriate and related to the position. Interview questions will be developed in cooperation with Human Resources to insure the questions are relevant and non-discriminatory.
3. The Sheriff's Office will assemble members of oral interview boards, approve written tests, written exercises, and oral interview questions, and schedule all components of the process as necessary.
4. The Interview will be an objective evaluation of the candidate's suitability and qualification for the rank of Court Security Corporal.
5. The evaluators will be persons who possess an experience base that provides a perspective to know and understand the operational work requirements of a Sheriff's Corporal.
6. An evaluator's qualification to serve will be determined by the Sheriff. Each candidate will be asked exactly the same questions and the same criteria will be used by each board member to grade the candidate in a fair and objective manner.

b. The Court Security Corporal position will be posted for internal applicants, unless at the request of the Sheriff, the County Manager authorizes qualified outside applicants may apply.

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c. Prior to the posting of a Court Security Corporal Process, the Sheriff and HR representative will determine if in addition to the Interview, additional components are appropriate in the process.

EXAMPLE - Written examination, In-Basket Exercise, Table Top Exercises, Fact-Finding-Decision Making Exercises, and Report Writing Exercises.

d. The candidates shall be placed in ranking order according to their scores from the oral board and the written test. The Sheriff shall make his selection for promotion from among those on the eligible for promotion lists. For the initial promotion selection from a promotion list, the Sheriff shall choose from among the top three [3] scoring candidates [Rule of Three]. Once a vacancy on the list is created due to promotion, the remaining candidates on the list shall move up a position on the list in ascending order. The next and subsequent promotions will be made by the Sheriff applying the Rule of Three, until the list is exhausted.

1002.5 APPOINTMENT OR PROMOTION TO CHIEF DEPUTY

a. The position of Chief Deputy Sheriff is the highest Non- Elected/Non-Appointed commissioned rank within the Sheriff's Office and an exempt position.

b. The Chief Deputy position will be posted for internal applicants, unless at the request of the Sheriff, the County Manager authorizes qualified outside applicants may apply.

c. Selection to the rank of Chief Deputy Sheriff will be considered if the candidate:

1. Currently holds the rank of Lieutenant.
2. Meets the minimum qualifications and essential job functions of the Chief Deputy Sheriff Job description.
3. Has displayed effective and efficient managerial decision-making concepts.
4. Shown an ability to provide responsible leadership to those under their command.
5. Displays an attitude of loyalty to the Sheriff's Office and is dedicated to the principles of administrative goals as set forth by policies and procedures.

d. In the event an internal candidate is not identified or selected, the position will be posted a minimum of 14 days and the promotional process should be consistent with 1002.3.3 Promotion to Lieutenant.

Grievances

1003.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office grievance system. The grievance system is intended to facilitate communication and to promptly and equitably address employee grievances in the workplace.

1003.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED

A grievance is a difference of opinion or dispute regarding the meaning, interpretation, or application of any of the following:

- The collective bargaining agreement
- This Policy Manual
- Rules and regulations governing personnel practices or working conditions
- Workplace issues that do not amount to misconduct under the Personnel Complaints Policy, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement, or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety, or well-being of members

Specifically outside the category of grievances are complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy. Also outside the category of grievances are personnel complaints regarding any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any office employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of office policy or federal, state, or local law, as set forth in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

1003.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide a just and equitable system for the prompt handling of employee grievances without discrimination, coercion, restraint, or retaliation against any employee who submits or is otherwise involved in a grievance.

1003.3 PROCESS

Grievances may be brought by an individual employee or by an employee group representative. Employees may have representation during the grievance process.

Except as otherwise required under a collective bargaining agreement, if an employee believes that they have a grievance as defined above, that employee shall:

- (a) Attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion with their immediate supervisor.
- (b) If after a reasonable amount of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request an interview with the appropriate Commander.
- (c) If a successful resolution is not found with the Commander, the employee may request a meeting with the Sheriff.

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- (d) If the employee and the Sheriff are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, the employee shall proceed as follows:
 - 1. Submit a written statement of the grievance to the Sheriff and provide a copy to the employee's immediate supervisor.
 - 2. Include the following information in the written statement:
 - (a) The basis for the grievance (i.e., the facts of the case).
 - (b) The allegation of any specific wrongful act and the harm done.
 - (c) The specific policies, rules, or regulations at issue.
 - (d) The remedy or goal being sought by the grievance.
- (e) The supervisor shall provide the employee with a signed acknowledgment of the grievance that shall include the date and time of receipt.
- (f) The Sheriff and the County Manager should review the grievance and respond to the employee within 14 calendar days.
 - 1. The response will be in writing, and will affirm or deny the allegations.
 - 2. The response shall include any remedies, if appropriate.
 - 3. The decision of the County Manager is considered final.

1003.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to the Administration Division for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. Copies of the documents should also be sent to the Human Resources Department.

1003.5 POLICY OR TRAINING IMPLICATIONS

If an employee who participates in the grievance review process identifies any issue that may warrant an immediate revision to this Policy Manual, a procedural change, or an immediate training need, the employee should promptly notify the Sheriff via their chain of command in the memorandum.

1003.6 GRIEVANCE AUDITS

The Professional Standards Commander should perform an annual audit of all grievances filed the previous calendar year to evaluate whether any change in policy, procedure, or training may be appropriate to avoid future grievances. The Training Coordinator should record these findings in a confidential memorandum to the Sheriff without including any identifying information about any individual grievance.

Anti-Retaliation

1004.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy prohibits retaliation against members who identify workplace issues, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement, or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety, or well-being of members.

This policy does not prohibit actions taken for nondiscriminatory or non-retaliatory reasons, such as discipline for cause.

These guidelines are intended to supplement and not limit members' access to other applicable remedies. Nothing in this policy shall diminish the rights or remedies of a member pursuant to any applicable federal law, provision of the U.S. Constitution, state and local law, ordinance, or collective bargaining agreement.

1004.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office has a zero tolerance for retaliation and is committed to taking reasonable steps to protect from retaliation members who, in good faith, engage in permitted behavior or who report or participate in the reporting or investigation of workplace issues. All complaints of retaliation will be taken seriously and will be promptly and appropriately investigated.

1004.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory, or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because they have engaged in protected activity.

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1004.3.1 PEACE OFFICER'S EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS ACT PROTECTION

Employees are protected from retaliation for exercising rights granted by the Peace Officer's Employer-Employee Relations Act (NMSA § 29-14-11).

1004.4 COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION

Any member who feels they have been retaliated against in violation of this policy should promptly report the matter to any supervisor, any command staff member, the Sheriff, or the County Director of Human Resources.

Members shall act in good faith, not engage in unwarranted reporting of trivial or minor deviations or transgressions, and make reasonable efforts to verify facts before making any complaint in order to avoid baseless allegations. Members shall not report or state an intention to report information or an allegation knowing it to be false or with willful or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the information, or otherwise act in bad faith.

Investigations are generally more effective when the identity of the reporting member is known, thereby allowing investigators to obtain additional information from the reporting member. However, complaints may be made anonymously. All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect the reporting member's identity. However, confidential information may be disclosed to the extent required by law or to the degree necessary to conduct an adequate investigation and make a determination regarding a complaint. In some situations, the investigative process may not be complete unless the source of the information and a statement by the member are part of the investigative process.

1004.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.
- (b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.
- (c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.
- (d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Sheriff via the chain of command, and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.
- (e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.
- (f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.
- (g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.
- (h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.

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- (i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.

1004.6 COMMAND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff should communicate to all supervisors the prohibition against retaliation.

Command staff shall treat all complaints as serious matters and shall ensure that prompt actions take place, including but not limited to:

- (a) Communicating to all members the prohibition against retaliation.
- (b) The timely review of complaint investigations.
- (c) Remediation of any inappropriate conduct or condition and instituting measures to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of recurrence.
- (d) The timely communication of the outcome to the complainant.

1004.7 WHISTLE-BLOWING

State law protects employees from certain discriminatory or adverse employment action in retaliation for the employee communicating or providing information related to an unlawful or improper act as provided in NMSA § 10-16C-3. State law also protects employees who object or refuse to participate in an activity, policy, or practice that constitutes an unlawful or improper act. Members who believe they have been the subject of retaliation for engaging in such protected behaviors should promptly report it to a supervisor. Supervisors should refer the complaint to the Professional Standards Unit for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

1004.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE

The Professional Standards Commander or Sheriff's designee shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1004.9 TRAINING

This policy should be reviewed with each new member.

All members should receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy through Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs).

Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders

1005.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the notification requirements and procedures that members must follow when certain arrests, convictions, and court orders restrict their ability to perform the official duties and responsibilities of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. This policy will also describe the notification requirements and procedures that certain retired deputies must follow when an arrest, conviction or court order disqualifies them from possessing a firearm.

1005.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office requires disclosure of member arrests, convictions, and certain court orders to maintain the high standards, ethics, and integrity in its workforce, and to ensure compatibility with the duties and responsibilities of the Office.

1005.3 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Federal and New Mexico law prohibit individuals convicted of certain offenses and individuals subject to certain court orders from lawfully possessing firearms. Such convictions and court orders often involve allegations of the use or attempted use of force, or threatened use of a weapon, on any individual in a domestic relationship (e.g., spouse, cohabitant, parent, child) (18 USC § 922; NMSA § 30-7-16; NMSA §40-13-5).

All members and retired deputies with identification cards issued by the Office are responsible for ensuring that they have not been disqualified from possessing firearms by any such conviction or court order, and shall promptly report any such conviction or court order to a supervisor, as provided in this policy.

1005.4 OTHER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Any person convicted of a felony and certain other crimes may not be certified as a peace officer or may have their certification as a peace officer in the State of New Mexico suspended or revoked, regardless of whether the guilt was established by way of a verdict, guilty, or nolo contendere plea (NMSA § 29-7-6; NMSA § 29-7-13).

Any peace officer convicted of a crime involving the unlawful use or threatened use of physical force or a crime involving the failure to intervene in the use of unlawful force, whether the guilt was established by way of a verdict, guilty, or nolo contendere plea, shall have their peace officer certification permanently revoked unless the exceptions to permanent revocation are satisfied (NMSA § 29-7-15).

Indictments or convictions for certain violations of law may restrict a person's ability to carry a concealed handgun (NMSA § 29-19-4; NMSA § 29-19-6).

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While legal restrictions may or may not be imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by members of this office may be inherently in conflict with law enforcement duties and the public trust, and shall be reported as provided in this policy.

1005.5 REPORTING

All members and all retired deputies with identification cards issued by the Office shall immediately notify their supervisors (retired deputies should immediately notify the Shift Supervisor or the Sheriff) in writing of any past or current criminal detention, arrest, charge, or conviction in any state or foreign country, regardless of whether the matter was dropped or rejected, is currently pending or is on appeal, and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

All members and all retired deputies with identification cards issued by the Office shall immediately notify their supervisors (retired deputies should immediately notify the Shift Supervisor or the Sheriff) in writing if they become the subject of a domestic violence-related order or any court order that prevents the member or retired deputy from possessing a firearm or requires suspension or revocation of applicable New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy (NMLEA) or New Mexico Law Enforcement Certification Board certification.

Any member whose criminal arrest, conviction, or court order restricts or prohibits that member from fully and properly performing their duties, including carrying a firearm, may be disciplined. This includes but is not limited to being placed on administrative leave, reassignment, and/or termination. Any effort to remove such disqualification or restriction shall remain entirely the responsibility of the member, on their own time and at their own expense.

Any employee failing to provide prompt written notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Retired deputies may have their identification cards rescinded or modified, as may be appropriate (see the Retiree Concealed Firearms Policy).

1005.5.1 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Administration Commander shall notify the director of the NMLEA of any act, arrest, or indictment of a deputy employed by this office within the time and on the appropriate form as required by 10.29.1.11 NMAC.

Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and uniform guidelines regarding drugs and alcohol in the workplace (41 USC § 8103).

1006.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide a drug- and alcohol-free workplace for all members.

1006.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

Alcohol and drug use in the workplace or on office time can endanger the health and safety of office members and the public.

Members who have consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any medication, or combination thereof, that would tend to adversely affect their mental or physical abilities shall not report for duty. Affected members shall notify the Shift Supervisor or appropriate supervisor as soon as the member is aware that the member will not be able to report to work. If the member is unable to make the notification, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor in a timely manner. If the member is adversely affected while on-duty, the member shall be immediately removed and released from work (see the Work Restrictions section in this policy).

1006.3.1 USE OF MEDICATIONS

Members should not use any medications that will impair their ability to safely and completely perform their duties. Any member who is medically required or has a need to take any such medication shall report that need to the member's immediate supervisor prior to commencing any on-duty status.

1006.3.2 MEDICAL CANNABIS

Possession, use, or being under the influence of medical cannabis on-duty or off-duty is prohibited and may lead to disciplinary action.

1006.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall report for work in an appropriate mental and physical condition. Members are prohibited from purchasing, manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, or using controlled substances or alcohol on office premises or on office time (41 USC § 8103). The lawful possession or use of prescribed medications or over-the-counter remedies is excluded from this prohibition.

Members who are authorized to consume alcohol as part of a special assignment shall not do so to the extent of impairing on-duty performance.

Members shall notify a supervisor immediately if they observe behavior or other evidence that they believe demonstrates that a fellow on-duty member is impaired due to drug or alcohol use.

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Members are required to notify their immediate supervisors of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction (41 USC § 8103).

1006.5 EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

There may be available a voluntary employee assistance program to assist those who wish to seek help for alcohol and drug problems (41 USC § 8103). Insurance coverage that provides treatment for drug and alcohol abuse also may be available. Employees should contact the Human Resources Department, their insurance providers, or the employee assistance program for additional information. It is the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance before alcohol or drug problems lead to performance problems.

1006.6 WORK RESTRICTIONS

If a member informs a supervisor that they have consumed any alcohol, drug, or medication that could interfere with a safe and efficient job performance, the member may be required to obtain clearance from their physician before continuing to work.

If the supervisor reasonably believes, based on objective facts, that a member is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, the supervisor shall prevent the member from continuing work and shall ensure that they are safely transported away from the Office.

1006.7 SCREENING TESTS

A supervisor may require an employee to submit to a screening under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The supervisor reasonably believes, based upon objective facts, that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are impairing their ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.
- (b) The employee discharges a firearm in the performance of their duties (excluding training or authorized euthanizing of an animal).
- (c) The employee discharges a firearm issued by the Office while off-duty, resulting in injury, death, or substantial property damage.
- (d) The employee drives a motor vehicle in the performance of their duties and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury, death, or substantial damage to property.

1006.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The supervisor shall prepare a written record documenting the specific facts that led to the decision to require the test, and shall inform the employee in writing of the following:

- (a) The test will be given to detect either alcohol or drugs, or both.
- (b) The result of the test is not admissible in any criminal proceeding against the employee.

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- (c) The employee may refuse the test, but refusal may result in dismissal or other disciplinary action.

1006.7.2 DISCIPLINE

An employee may be subject to disciplinary action if they:

- (a) Fail or refuse to submit to a screening test.
- (b) After taking a screening test that indicates the presence of a controlled substance, fail to provide proof, within 72 hours after being requested, that they took the controlled substance as directed, pursuant to a current and lawful prescription issued in their name.

1006.8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

No later than 30 days following notice of any drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace involving a member, the Office will take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, and/or requiring the member to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program (41 USC § 8104).

1006.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Office recognizes the confidentiality and privacy due to its members. Disclosure of any information relating to substance abuse treatment, except on a need-to-know basis, shall only be with the express written consent of the member involved or pursuant to lawful process.

The written results of any screening tests and all documents generated by the employee assistance program are considered confidential medical records and shall be maintained in the member's confidential medical file in accordance with the Personnel Records Policy.

Sick Leave

1007.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidance regarding the use and processing of sick leave. The accrual and terms of use of sick leave for eligible employees are detailed in the County personnel manual or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

This policy is not intended to cover all types of sick or other leaves. For example, employees may be entitled to additional paid or unpaid leave for certain family and medical reasons as provided for in the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) (29 USC § 2601 et seq.) and the Caregiver Leave Act (NMSA § 50-16-1 et. seq.).

1007.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide eligible employees with a sick-leave benefit.

1007.3 USE OF SICK LEAVE

Sick leave is intended to be used for qualified absences. Sick leave is not considered vacation. Abuse of sick leave may result in discipline, denial of sick-leave benefits, or both.

Employees on sick leave shall not engage in other employment or self-employment or participate in any sport, hobby, recreational activity, or other activity that may impede recovery from the injury or illness (see the Outside Employment and Outside Overtime Policy).

Qualified appointments should be scheduled during a member's non-working hours when it is reasonable to do so.

1007.3.1 NOTIFICATION

All members should notify the Shift Supervisor or appropriate supervisor as soon as they are aware that they will not be able to report to work and no less than one hour before the start of their scheduled shifts. If, due to an emergency, a member is unable to contact the supervisor, every effort should be made to have a representative for the member contact the supervisor.

When the necessity to be absent from work is foreseeable, such as planned medical appointments or treatments, the member shall, whenever possible and practicable, provide the Office with no less than 30 days' notice of the impending absence.

Upon return to work, members are responsible for ensuring their time off was appropriately accounted for, and for completing and submitting the required documentation describing the type of time off used and the specific amount of time taken.

1007.4 EXTENDED ABSENCE

Members absent from duty for more than three consecutive days may be required to furnish a statement from a health care provider supporting the need to be absent and/or the ability to return to work. Members on an extended absence shall, if possible, contact their supervisor at specified intervals to provide an update on their absence and expected date of return.

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Nothing in this section precludes a supervisor from requiring, with cause, a health care provider's statement for an absence of three or fewer days.

1007.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Monitoring and regularly reviewing the attendance of those under their command to ensure that the use of sick leave and absences is consistent with this policy.
- (b) Attempting to determine whether an absence of four or more days may qualify as family medical leave and consulting with legal counsel or the Human Resources Department as appropriate.
- (c) Addressing absences and sick leave use in the member's performance evaluation when excessive or unusual use has:
 - 1. Negatively affected the member's performance or ability to complete assigned duties.
 - 2. Negatively affected office operations.
- (d) When appropriate, counseling members regarding excessive absences and/or inappropriate use of sick leave.
- (e) Referring eligible members to an available employee assistance program when appropriate.

Communicable Diseases

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

1008.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Communicable disease - A human disease caused by microorganisms that are present in and transmissible through human blood, 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 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 Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred).

1008.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office 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.

1008.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER

The Sheriff 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 office 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.
- (e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:
 - 1. The Occupational Health and Safety Act (NMSA § 50-9-7; 11.5.2.9 NMAC).
 - 2. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).

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The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Occupational Health and Safety Bureau (NM OSHA) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO should periodically review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan.

1008.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1008.4.1 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

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 (29 CFR 1910.1030; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (a) Stocking disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks, or other specialized equipment in the work area or office vehicles, as applicable.
 - (b) Wearing office-approved disposable gloves when contact with blood, 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 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.
- k. Disposal of contaminated materials, particularly biohazardous materials like blood or body fluids, emphasize safety and compliance with regulations. This includes proper packaging with biohazard stickers, using universal precautions during handling and cleaning, and disposing of contaminated materials in designated biohazard bags and containers. Additionally, members need to understand and comply with federal and state regulations regarding the disposal of controlled substances and hazardous waste. Members should seek guidance from the Fire Department (SCFD) Command

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Staff regarding question on disposal. Additionally members can seek guidance from the Street Crimes supervisor regarding pharmaceutical waste or DEA regulated items, to include take-back events.

1008.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS

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

1008.5 POST EXPOSURE

1008.5.1 INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS

Members who experience an exposure or suspected exposure shall (29 CFR 1910.1030; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (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.

1008.5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The supervisor 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 (29 CFR 1910.1030; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (a) Name 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 Injury and Occupational Disease Reporting and Illness and Injury Prevention policies).

1008.5.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION, AND TREATMENT

Office members shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary.

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The ECO should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical professional that contains only the following information (29 CFR 1910.1030; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (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 which require further evaluation or treatment.

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

1008.5.4 COUNSELING

The Office shall provide the member, and their family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure.

1008.5.5 SOURCE TESTING

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. 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) For HIV exposure, seeking testing through the procedures outlined in NMSA § 24-2B-5.3.

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 Attorney to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if the individual refuses.

1008.6 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

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.

1008.7 TRAINING

All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (29 CFR 1910.1030; 11.5.2.9 NMAC):

- (a) Should 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.
- (b) Should be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting their potential exposure to communicable disease.

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- (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.

Smoking and Tobacco Use

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes limitations on smoking and the use of tobacco products by members and others while on-duty or while in Sandoval County Sheriff's Office facilities or vehicles (NMSA § 24-16-14).

For the purpose of this policy, smoking and tobacco use includes but is not limited to any tobacco product, such as cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, tobacco pouches, and chewing tobacco, as well as any device that is intended to simulate smoking, such as an electronic cigarette or personal vaporizer.

1009.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office recognizes that tobacco use is a health risk and can be offensive to others. All forms of tobacco use also present an unprofessional image for the Office and its members. Therefore all forms of tobacco use are prohibited by members and visitors in all office facilities, buildings, and vehicles, and as is further outlined in this policy.

1009.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

Smoking and tobacco use by members are prohibited any time members are in public view representing the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

It shall be the responsibility of each member to ensure that no person under their supervision smokes or uses any tobacco product inside County facilities and vehicles.

1009.4 ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS

Members shall not smoke tobacco products within a reasonable distance of any entrance, exit, operable window, or ventilation system of any County facility where persons entering or leaving may be subject to breathing secondhand smoke as provided by NMSA § 24-16-13.

1009.4.1 REQUIRED SIGNAGE

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall ensure proper signage prohibiting smoking is conspicuously posted at each entrance to the office facilities (NMSA § 24-16-15).

Personnel Complaints

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation, and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. This policy shall not apply to any questioning, counseling, instruction, informal verbal admonishment, or other routine or unplanned contact of a member in the normal course of duty by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

1010.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Office and the conduct of its members.

The Office will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state, and local law and municipal and county rules and the requirements of any collective bargaining agreements.

It is also the policy of this office to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

The Professional Standards Commander or Sheriff designee shall be responsible for the internal affairs function with authority to report directly to the Sheriff.

All complaints will be documented on the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Complaint or Commendation Form and forwarded to the The Professional Standards Commander for assignment of a control number (Example: Complaint-24-01) and logging in all complaints in a secure records tracking system. In the event the Sheriffs assigns an IA number (Example: IA-24-01) to the investigation both numbers will be cross referenced in the complaint log.

1010.3 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of office policy or federal, state, or local law, policy, or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate office policy or federal, state, or local law, policy, or rule may be handled informally by a supervisor and shall not be considered a personnel complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedures, or the response to specific incidents by the Office.

1010.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - A matter in which the Shift Supervisor is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member.

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Formal - A matter in which a supervisor determines that further action is warranted. Such complaints may be investigated by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member or referred to the Professional Standards Unit, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the investigation.

Incomplete - A matter in which the complaining party either refuses to cooperate or becomes unavailable after diligent follow-up investigation. At the discretion of the assigned supervisor or the Professional Standards Unit, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.

1010.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS

The following applies to the source of complaints:

- (a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, social media, in person, or by telephone.
- (b) Any office member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.
- (c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.
- (d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.
- (e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1010.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1010.4.1 COMPLAINT FORMS

Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the sheriff's facility and be accessible through the office website. Forms may also be available at other County facilities.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1010.4.2 ACCEPTANCE

All complaints will be courteously accepted by any office member and promptly given to the appropriate supervisor. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs, or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

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Any member who becomes aware of a complaint on social media shall forward a completed personnel complaint-complement form to the Professional Standards Commander, for review and disposition.

It is essential that no complaint received be lost in the system. All complaints will be documented on the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Complaint or Commendation Form and forwarded to the The Professional Standards Commander for assignment of a control number (Example: Complaint-24-01) and logging in all complaints in a secure records tracking system. In the event the Sheriffs assigns an IA number (Example: IA-24-01) to the investigation both numbers will be cross referenced in the complaint log.r. A complaint log will be managed by the Professional Standards Commander. The Professional Standards Commander shall review all complaints for proper investigation and disposition. Complaints involving suspected criminal or professional misconduct may be handled by the Internal Affairs function at the direction of the Sheriff and the Sheriff will assigned a specific IA Control number.

1010.4.3 PROFILING COMPLAINTS AGAINST DEPUTIES

Complaints shall be accepted and investigated in accordance with this policy where it is alleged that a deputy has violated the Prohibition of Profiling Practices Act (NMSA § 29-21-3).

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall establish a time frame to accept profiling complaints as provided in NMSA § 29-21-3. Complaints may be accepted (NMSA § 29-21-3):

- (a) In person or in writing sent by mail, facsimile, or electronic mail and signed by the complainant.
- (b) By telephone, anonymously or by a third party, provided that the Office determines the complaint to be valid before initiating an investigation and in compliance with the Peace Officer's Employer-Employee Relations Act.

1010.5 DOCUMENTATION

Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

All complaints and inquiries should also be documented in a log that records and tracks complaints. The log shall include the nature of the complaint and the actions taken to address the complaint. On an annual basis, the Office should audit the log and send an audit report to the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

The Professional Standards Commander will maintain confidentiality and security of complaints and internal affairs investigations and records.

1010.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state, and local law and municipal and county rules and the requirements of any collective bargaining agreements.

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1010.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

In general, the primary responsibility for the investigation of a personnel complaint shall rest with the member's immediate supervisor, unless the supervisor is the complainant, or the supervisor is the ultimate decision-maker regarding disciplinary action or has any personal involvement regarding the alleged misconduct. The Sheriff or the authorized designee may direct that another supervisor investigate any complaint.

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

- (a) The following categories of offenses/allegations may be investigated by the members appropriate supervisor:
 - (a) Tardiness in reporting for duty.
 - (b) Improper wearing of the uniform.
 - (c) Failure to carry and/or maintain official equipment.
 - (d) Non-fatal traffic accidents.
 - (e) Complaints and allegations relative to differences of opinion between personnel and citizens over the issuance of a traffic citation, unless there is an allegation of violation of law or Sheriff's Office order on the part of an employee.
 - (f) Other offenses as decided by the Sheriff
- (a) (a) The following categories of offenses/allegations may when directed by the Sheriff be investigated by the Internal Affairs function.
 - (a) Allegations or complaints of misconduct of members which, if found to be true, would likely result in disciplinary action.
 - (b) Allegations of actions or conditions involving breaches of integrity, security, or moral turpitude.
 - (c) Situations where any person has been killed or seriously injured through the use of deadly force by an employee who was on or off duty.
 - (d) Situations involving the discharge of a firearm by Sheriff's Office personnel acting in a real or assumed official capacity other than for sport activity or approved firing at the firing range.
 - (e) Complaints by Sheriff's Office personnel of harassment, threats, unjust treatment, or false accusations.
 - (f) Other offenses as decided by the Sheriff.

The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

1. Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.
 - (a) The original complaint form will be directed to the Shift Supervisor of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.

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- (b) In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Commander or the Sheriff, who will initiate appropriate action.
- 2. Responding to all complaints in a courteous and professional manner.
- 3. Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.
 - (a) Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Office receiving the complaint.
 - (b) If the matter is resolved and no further action is required, the supervisor will note the resolution on a complaint form and forward the form to the Shift Supervisor.
- 4. Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Shift Supervisor and Sheriff are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.
- 5. Promptly contacting the Human Resources Department and the Shift Supervisor for direction regarding the supervisor's role in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic, or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.
- 6. Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Shift Supervisor, who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.
- 7. Informing the complainant of the investigator's name and the complaint number within three days after assignment.
- 8. Investigating a complaint as follows:
 - (a) Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses.
 - (b) When appropriate, ensuring immediate medical attention is provided and photographs of alleged injuries and accessible uninjured areas are taken.
- 9. Ensuring that the procedural rights of the accused member are followed.
- 10. Ensuring interviews of the complainant are generally conducted during reasonable hours.

1010.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Professional Standards Unit, the following applies to members covered by the Peace Officer's Employer-Employee Relations Act (NMSA § 29-14-4):

- (a) Interviews of an accused member shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the member is on-duty unless the urgency of the investigations requires otherwise. If the member is off-duty, they shall be compensated.
- (b) Interviews of an accused member shall be at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office unless the urgency of the investigation requires otherwise.
- (c) Prior to any interview:

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1. A member shall be informed of the name and rank of the person in charge of the interview and all other persons who will be present during the interview.
 2. A member shall be informed of the nature of the investigation, and the names of all known complainants shall be disclosed to the member unless the Sheriff determines that the identification of the complainant shall not be disclosed because it is necessary for the protection of an informant or because disclosure would jeopardize or compromise the integrity or security of the investigation.
 3. A reasonable attempt shall be made to notify the member's commanding officer of the pending interview.
- (d) During the interview, the following requirements shall be adhered to:
1. Each interview session shall not exceed two hours unless the parties mutually consent to continuation of the session.
 2. There shall not be more than two interview sessions within a 24-hour period, unless the parties mutually consent to additional sessions, provided that there shall be at least a one-hour rest period between the sessions.
 3. The combined duration of a member's work shift and any interview session shall not exceed 14 hours within a 24-hour period, unless the urgency of the investigation requires otherwise.
 4. There shall not be more than two interviewers at any given time.
 5. The member shall be allowed to attend to physical necessities as requested.
 6. The member shall not be subjected to offensive or threatening language or illegal coercion, nor shall any promises, rewards, or other inducements be used to obtain answers.
- (e) Any member refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions administratively and may be subject to discipline for failing to do so.
1. A member should be given an order to answer questions in an administrative investigation that might incriminate the member in a criminal matter only after the member has been given a *Garrity* advisement. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the member may have on any related criminal investigation and should take reasonable steps to avoid creating any foreseeable conflicts between the two related investigations. This may include conferring with the person in charge of the criminal investigation (e.g., discussion of processes, timing, implications).
 2. No information or evidence administratively coerced from a member may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.
- (f) The interviewer shall record all interviews of members and witnesses, and the complete interview shall be published as a transcript. The member may also record the interview. Upon written request, an accurate copy of the transcript or tape shall

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be provided to the member no later than 15 working days after the investigation has been completed.

- (g) All members subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. However, to maintain the integrity of each individual's statement, involved members shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.
- (h) All members shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.
- (i) No member may be compelled to submit to a polygraph examination, nor shall any refusal to submit to such examination be mentioned in any investigation (NMSA § 29-14-5).

1010.6.3 FINANCIAL RECORDS

Members shall not be required by the Office to disclose information regarding their financial status unless all other reasonable investigative means have been exhausted or except as required by law (NMSA § 29-14-9).

1010.6.4 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete, and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date, and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

1010.6.5 DISPOSITIONS

Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve office members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded.

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Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - When the investigation discloses sufficient evidence to establish that the act occurred and that it constituted misconduct.

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations.

1010.6.6 PROGRESS & COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS

Every investigator, supervisor etc. assigned to investigate an alleged personnel complaint, to include a County Investigator outside the Sheriff's Office or privately contracted investigator shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation within a reasonable amount of time. The assigned investigator shall provide the Sheriff with reasonable updates and an anticipated timeline regarding the completion of the investigation. An Investigation is not complete until it is reviewed by the Sheriff or his designee and no further investigation is requested by the Sheriff. The investigation shall have a final signature page that indicates the investigation is complete by the authorization of the Sheriff signature and date.

Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation within one year from the date of discovery by an individual authorized to initiate an investigation.

1010.6.7 DEPUTY PARTICIPATION

A deputy under investigation shall be permitted to produce any relevant documents, witnesses, or other evidence to support their case and be allowed to cross-examine any adverse witnesses during any grievance process or appeal involving disciplinary action (NMSA § 29-14-6).

1010.6.8 NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT OF INVESTIGATION STATUS

The member conducting the investigation should provide the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation, as appropriate.

1010.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces, and other areas, including desks, offices, and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio, or other document or equipment.

1010.8 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Office, the

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Sheriff or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:

- (a) May be required to relinquish any office badge, identification, assigned weapons, and any other office equipment.
- (b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.
- (c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

1010.9 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

The Sheriff shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Sheriff may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be provided with all rights afforded to a civilian. The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office may release information concerning the arrest or detention of any member, including a deputy, that has not led to a conviction. No disciplinary action should be taken until an independent administrative investigation is conducted.

1010.9.1 NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

When a deputy is under an administrative investigation and determination is made to commence a criminal investigation, the deputy shall be immediately notified of the investigation and shall be afforded all the protections set forth in the Bill of Rights of the United States and New Mexico constitutions (NMSA § 29-14-8).

1010.10 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Sheriff through the chain of command. Each level of command should review the report and include their comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Sheriff may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

1010.10.1 COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Commander of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file, and any other relevant materials.

The Commander may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

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Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Sheriff, the Commander may return the entire investigation to the assigned investigator or supervisor for further investigation or action.

When forwarding any written recommendation to the Sheriff, the Commander shall include all relevant materials supporting the recommendation. Actual copies of a member's existing personnel file need not be provided and may be incorporated by reference.

1010.10.2 SHERIFF RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Sheriff shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Sheriff may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Sheriff is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Sheriff shall follow the Sandoval County Personnel Rules and Regulations Discipline and Grievance Procedures if discipline is issued.

1010.10.3 NOTICE OF FINAL DISPOSITION TO THE COMPLAINANT

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should ensure that the complainant is notified of the disposition (i.e., sustained, not sustained, exonerated, unfounded) of the complaint.

1010.11 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline.

1010.12 RETENTION OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION FILES

All personnel complaints shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as described in the Personnel Records Policy.

1010.13 REQUIRED REPORTING TO NEW MEXICO ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should ensure a redacted copy of a complaint involving profiling and the disposition is submitted to the New Mexico Attorney General (NMSA § 29-21-3).

1010.14 REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

When a deputy or dispatcher has committed or reasonably appears to have committed misconduct (as defined by 10.29.1.11 NMAC), the Sheriff or the authorized designee shall notify the director of the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy on the authorized form within 90 days after the Office initiates an internal affairs review or is otherwise made aware of the alleged misconduct (10.29.1.11 NMAC).

Resignation or termination from employment does not relieve the Office from its duty to report the misconduct (10.29.1.11 NMAC)

Safety Belts

1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of safety belts and child restraints. This policy will apply to all members operating or riding in office vehicles.

1011.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child restraint system - An infant or child passenger restraint system that meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and regulations set forth in 49 CFR 571.213.

1011.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle accident.

1011.3 WEARING OF SAFETY RESTRAINTS

All members shall wear properly adjusted safety restraints when operating or riding in a seat equipped with restraints in any vehicle owned, leased, or rented by this office while on- or off-duty, or in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including those who are not members of the Office, are properly restrained.

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a safety belt would endanger the office member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1011.4 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN

Child passengers shall be transported using an approved child restraint system in compliance with NMSA § 66-7-369.

Rear seat passengers in a cage-equipped vehicle may have reduced clearance, which requires careful seating and positioning of safety belts. Due to this reduced clearance, and if permitted by law, children and any child restraint system may be secured in the front seat of such vehicles provided this positioning meets federal safety standards and the vehicle and child restraint system manufacturer's design and use recommendations. In the event that a child is transported in the front seat of a vehicle, the seat should be pushed back as far as possible and the passenger-side air bag should be deactivated. If this is not possible, members should arrange alternate transportation when feasible.

1011.5 TRANSPORTING SUSPECTS, PRISONERS, OR ARRESTEES

Suspects, prisoners, and arrestees should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any office vehicle with a prisoner restraint system or, when a prisoner restraint system is not available, by safety belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

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Prisoners in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

1011.6 INOPERABLE SAFETY BELTS

Office vehicles shall not be operated when the safety belt in the driver's position is inoperable. Persons shall not be transported in a seat in which the safety belt is inoperable.

Office vehicle safety belts shall not be modified, removed, deactivated, or altered in any way, except by the vehicle maintenance and repair staff, who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Sheriff.

Members who discover an inoperable restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

1011.7 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SAFETY BELTS

Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without safety belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer's operator requirements for safe use.

1011.8 VEHICLE AIRBAGS

In all vehicles equipped with airbag restraint systems, the system will not be tampered with or deactivated, except when transporting children as written elsewhere in this policy. All equipment installed in vehicles equipped with airbags will be installed as per the vehicle manufacturer specifications to avoid the danger of interfering with the effective deployment of the airbag device.

Body Armor

1012.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

1012.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to maximize deputy 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 deputy safety procedures.

1012.3 ISSUANCE

The Quartermaster shall ensure that body armor is issued to all deputies and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

Body armor shall be issued when a deputy begins service at the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and shall be replaced when the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

The Sheriff may authorize issuance of body armor to uniformed, civilian members whose jobs may make wearing of body armor advisable.

1012.3.1 USE

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

- (a) Members shall only wear office-approved body armor.
- (b) Deputies assigned to routine uniformed field duty shall wear a protective vest when on duty to include court attendance, overtime assignments etc, while operating a marked Law Enforcement unit.
- (c) Members shall wear body armor any time they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.
- (d) Members shall wear body armor when working in uniform or taking part in office range training.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Deputies 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.
 1. In those instances when body armor is not worn, deputies should have reasonable access to their body armor.

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1012.3.2 INSPECTION

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.

1012.3.3 CARE AND MAINTENANCE

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.

1012.4 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- (a) Monitoring technological advances in the body armor industry for any appropriate changes to office-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 deputies about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.

Personnel Records

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

1013.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this office to maintain personnel records and preserve the confidentiality of personnel records pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of New Mexico.

1013.3 OFFICE FILE

The office file shall be maintained as a record of a person's employment/appointment with this office. The office file should contain, at a minimum:

- (a) Personal data, including photographs, marital status, names of family members, educational and employment history, or similar information. A photograph of the member should be permanently retained.
- (b) Election of employee benefits.
- (c) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions, and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.
- (d) Original performance evaluations. These should be permanently maintained.
- (e) Discipline records, including copies of sustained personnel complaints.
- (f) Adverse comments such as supervisor notes or memos may be retained in the office file after the member has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment (NMSA § 29-14-7).
 - 1. Once a member has had an opportunity to read and initial any adverse comment, the member shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the adverse comment within 30 days.
 - 2. Any member response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment.
 - 3. If a member refuses to initial or sign an adverse comment, the Sheriff and at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination, nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the member's file.
- (g) Commendations and awards.
- (h) Any other information the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

1013.4 DIVISION FILE

Division files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Division file may contain supervisor comments,

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notes, notices to correct, and other materials that are intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations.

1013.5 TRAINING FILE

An individual training file shall be maintained by the Training Coordinator for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas, and other documentation; and education and firearms qualifications. Training records may also be created and stored remotely, either manually or automatically (e.g., Daily Training Bulletin (DTB) records).

- (a) The involved member is responsible for providing the Training Coordinator or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
- (b) The Training Coordinator or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member's training file.

1013.6 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE

Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the Professional Standards Unit in conjunction with the office of the Sheriff. Access to these files may only be approved by the Sheriff or the Professional Standards Unit supervisor.

These files shall contain the complete investigation of all formal complaints of member misconduct, regardless of disposition. Investigations of complaints that result in the following findings shall not be placed in the member's office file but will be maintained in the internal affairs file:

- (a) Not sustained
- (b) Unfounded
- (c) Exonerated

1013.7 MEDICAL FILE

A medical file is maintained by HR any medical documents stored at SCSO shall be maintained separately from all other personnel records and shall contain all documents relating to the member's medical condition and history, including but not limited to:

- (a) Materials relating to a medical leave of absence, including leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).
- (b) Documents relating to workers' compensation claims or the receipt of short- or long-term disability benefits.
- (c) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries, and related documents.
- (d) Medical release forms, doctor's slips, and attendance records that reveal a member's medical condition.

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- (e) Any other documents or materials that reveal the member's medical history or medical condition, including past, present, or future anticipated mental, psychological, or physical limitations.

1013.8 SECURITY

Personnel records should be maintained in a secured location and locked either in a cabinet or access-controlled room. Personnel records maintained in an electronic format should have adequate password protection.

Personnel records are subject to disclosure only as provided in this policy, the Records Maintenance and Release Policy, or according to applicable discovery procedures.

Nothing in this policy is intended to preclude review of personnel records by the County Manager, County Attorney, or other attorneys or representatives of the County in connection with official business.

1013.8.1 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE

Any member receiving a request for a personnel record shall promptly notify the Sheriff's Executive Secretary or Sheriff's designee charged with the maintenance of such records.

Upon receipt of any such request, the responsible person shall notify the affected member as soon as practicable that such a request has been made.

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, consistent with applicable law. In many cases, this may require assistance of available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to a member's personnel records shall be logged in the corresponding file.

1013.9 MEMBER ACCESS TO THEIR PERSONNEL RECORDS

Any member may request access to their own personnel records during the normal business hours of those responsible for maintaining such files. Any member seeking the removal of any item from their personnel records shall file a written request to the Sheriff through the chain of command. The Office shall remove any such item if appropriate, or within 30 days provide the member with a written explanation of why the contested item will not be removed. If the contested item is not removed from the file, the member's request and the written response from the Office shall be retained with the contested item in the member's corresponding personnel record.

Members may be restricted from accessing files containing any of the following information:

- (a) An ongoing internal affairs investigation to the extent that it could jeopardize or compromise the investigation pending final disposition or notice to the member of the intent to discipline.
- (b) Confidential portions of internal affairs files that have not been sustained against the member.
- (c) Criminal investigations involving the member.

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- (d) Letters of reference concerning employment/appointment, licensing, or issuance of permits regarding the member.
- (e) Any portion of a test document, except the cumulative total test score for either a section of the test document or for the entire test document.
- (f) Materials used by the Office for staff management planning, including judgments or recommendations concerning future salary increases and other wage treatments, management bonus plans, promotions and job assignments, or other comments or ratings used for office planning purposes.
- (g) Information of a personal nature about a person other than the member if disclosure of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the other person's privacy.
- (h) Records relevant to any other pending claim between the Office and the member that may be discovered in a judicial proceeding.

1013.10 RETENTION AND PURGING

Unless provided otherwise in this policy, personnel records shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

- (a) During the preparation of each member's performance evaluation, all personnel complaints and disciplinary actions should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training, and career development. Each supervisor responsible for completing the member's performance evaluation should determine whether any prior sustained disciplinary file should be retained beyond the required period for reasons other than pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings.
- (b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the required period, approval for such retention should be obtained through the chain of command from the Sheriff.
- (c) If, in the opinion of the Sheriff, a personnel complaint or disciplinary action maintained beyond the required retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Request for Change of Assignment

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for office members to request a change of assignment in response to an announced vacancy.

1014.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office that all requests for change of assignment be considered in an equitable and nondiscriminatory manner.

1014.3 REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

Members requesting a change of assignment shall submit a request document through the chain of command to their Commanders. In the case of patrol deputies, the chain of command must include the Shift Supervisor.

The change of assignment request document provides members with the opportunity to list their qualifications for specific assignments. It should include:

- (a) The member's relevant experience, education, and training.
- (b) All assignments in which the member is interested.

The document will remain in effect until the end of the calendar year in which it was submitted. Effective January 1 of each year, members still interested in a change of assignment should complete and submit a new request.

1014.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

1014.4.1 SUPERVISORS

Upon receipt of a change of assignment request document, the supervisor shall make appropriate comments in the space provided on the document and forward it to the member's Commander.

In the case of patrol deputies, the Shift Supervisor shall make appropriate comments on the form regarding their recommendation and forward the request to the Commander.

1014.4.2 COMMANDERS

The Commander will review all change of assignment requests and submit their recommendation to the Chief Deputy, Undersheriff or Sheriff's Designee.

Commendations and Awards

1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and individuals from the community.

1015.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to recognize and acknowledge exceptional individual or group achievements, performance, proficiency, heroism, and service of its members and individuals from the community through commendations and awards.

1015.3 COMMENDATIONS

Commendations for members of the Office or for individuals from the community may be initiated by any office member or by any person from the community.

1015.4 CRITERIA

A meritorious or commendable act may include but is not limited to:

- Superior handling of a difficult situation.
- Conspicuous bravery or outstanding performance.
- Any action or performance that is above and beyond typical duties.

1015.4.1 OFFICE MEMBER DOCUMENTATION

Members of the Office should document meritorious or commendable acts. The documentation should contain:

- (a) Identifying information:
 1. For members of the Office - name, division, and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
 2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number
- (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.
- (c) The signature of the member submitting the documentation.

1015.4.2 COMMUNITY MEMBER DOCUMENTATION

Documentation of a meritorious or commendable act submitted by a person from the community should be accepted in any form. However, written documentation is preferred. Office members accepting the documentation should attempt to obtain detailed information regarding the matter, including:

- (a) Identifying information:
 1. For members of the Office - name, division, and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act

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2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number
- (b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.
- (c) The signature of the person submitting the documentation.

1015.4.3 PROCESSING DOCUMENTATION

Documentation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of a member of the Office should be forwarded to the appropriate Commander for their review. The Commander should sign and forward the documentation to the Sheriff for their review.

The Sheriff or the authorized designee will present the commendation to the office member for their signature. The documentation will then be returned to the Administration secretary for entry into the member's personnel file.

Documentation regarding the meritorious or commendable act of an individual from the community should be forwarded to the Administration Commander. The documentation will be signed by the Commander and forwarded to the Sheriff for their review. An appropriate venue or ceremony to acknowledge the individual's actions should be arranged. Documentation of the commendation should be maintained in a file designated for such records.

1015.5 AWARDS

Awards may be bestowed upon members of the Office and individuals from the community. These awards include:

- Sheriffs Award of Valor.
- Sheriffs Award of Merit.
- Lifesaving Award.
- Sheriffs Meritorious Conduct Award.
- Distinguished Service Award.
- Commanders Commendation Award.
- Outstanding Public Service Award.
- Sheriffs Unit Award.
- Years of Service Award.
- Certificate of Appreciation.

Deputy of the Year Award will follow the established criteria to include any member of the Sheriff's Office may make a nomination and a deputy may nominate his/her self, Sufficient supporting narrative or documentation should be included to support the nomination. Anonymous nominations will not be accepted. A four-member committee, comprised of the Sheriffs designee, two lieutenants and a sergeant will make the final selection.

Fitness for Duty

1016.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Monitoring members' fitness for duty is essential for the safety and welfare of the members of the Office and the community. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all members of this office remain fit for duty and able to perform their job functions.

1016.2 POLICY

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

1016.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of each member of this office to maintain physical stamina and psychological stability sufficient to safely and effectively perform the essential duties of their 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 their duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that a member believes that another office member is unable to perform their duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

1016.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

All supervisors should be alert to any indication that a member may be unable to safely perform their 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.
- (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.

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1016.4.1 REPORTING

A supervisor observing a member, or receiving a report of a member, who is perceived to be unable to safely or effectively perform their 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 their observations and actions in a written report and inform the Command Staff.

1016.4.2 DUTY STATUS

In conjunction with the Shift Supervisor or the member's Commander, 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 their 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 their job, the Shift Supervisor or the member's Commander should immediately relieve the member of their current assignment and notify the Sheriff or designee for further direction and consultation with the County Manager and County Attorney.

1016.5 FITNESS-FOR-DUTY EVALUATIONS

A fitness-for-duty evaluations will follow the guidelines in the current CBA.

1016.5.1 PROCESS

The process regarding Fitness for Duty will follow the guidelines in the current CBA.

1016.6 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED

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.

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1016.7 APPEALS

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

Meal Periods and Breaks

1017.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidance regarding the availability of meal periods and breaks.

1017.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide meal periods and breaks to members of this office in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreement and the County personnel manual.

1017.3 MEAL PERIODS

Deputies shall remain on-duty subject to call during meal periods. All other members are not on-call during meal periods unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

1017.4 BREAKS

Deputies assigned to field duties should take their breaks in their assigned areas, and shall monitor the sheriff's radio.

Lactation Breaks

1018.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding reasonable accommodations for lactating members.

1018.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to provide, in compliance with federal and state law, reasonable accommodations for lactating members. This includes break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any member desiring to express breast milk for the member's nursing child for up to one year after the child's birth (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3).

1018.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME

A rest period should be permitted each time the member requires a lactation break (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; NMSA § 28-20-2). In general, lactation breaks that cumulatively total 30 minutes or less during any four-hour work period or major portion of a four-hour work period would be considered reasonable. However, individual circumstances may require more or less time.

Lactation breaks, if feasible, should be taken at the same time as the member's regularly scheduled rest or meal periods. While a reasonable effort will be made to provide additional time beyond authorized breaks, any such time exceeding regularly scheduled and paid break time will be unpaid.

Members desiring to take a lactation break shall notify the dispatcher or a supervisor prior to taking such a break. Such breaks may be reasonably delayed if they would seriously disrupt office operations.

Once a lactation break has been approved, the break should not be interrupted except for emergency or exigent circumstances.

1018.4 PRIVATE LOCATION

The Office will make reasonable efforts to accommodate members with the use of an appropriate room or other location to express milk in private. Such room or place should be in proximity to the member's work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view, free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, and otherwise satisfy the requirements of federal and state law (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; NMSA § 28-20-2).

Members occupying such private areas shall either secure the door or otherwise make it clear to others that the area is occupied with a need for privacy. All other members should avoid interrupting a member during an authorized break, except to announce an emergency or other urgent circumstance.

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Authorized lactation breaks for members assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

1018.5 STORAGE OF EXPRESSED MILK

Any member storing expressed milk in any authorized refrigerated area within the Office shall clearly label it as such and shall remove it when the member's shift ends.

Payroll Records

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the guidelines for completing and submitting payroll records of office members who are eligible for the payment of wages.

1019.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office maintains timely and accurate payroll records.

1019.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are responsible for the accurate completion and timely submission of their payroll records for the payment of wages.

Supervisors are responsible for approving the payroll records for those under their commands.

1019.4 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Members who are eligible for the payment of wages are paid on a scheduled, periodic basis, generally on the same day or date each period, with certain exceptions, such as holidays. Payroll records shall be completed and submitted to Administration as established by the County payroll procedures.

1019.5 RECORDS

The Sheriff's designee shall ensure that accurate and timely payroll records are maintained as required by 29 CFR 516.2 for a minimum of three years (29 CFR 516.5).

Overtime Compensation

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines and procedures regarding overtime for employees, in conformance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (29 USC § 201 et seq.).

1020.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will compensate nonexempt employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages or by the accrual of compensatory time (29 CFR 553.22). Employees who are salary exempt from FLSA are not compensated for overtime worked.

1020.3 COMPENSATION

Payment of wages to nonexempt employees for overtime, or accrual of compensatory time in lieu of compensation for overtime worked, shall be at the rate of not less than one and one-half hours for each hour of employment for which overtime compensation is required (29 USC § 207(k)(2); 29 USC § 207(o)(1)).

Short periods of overtime worked at the end of the normal duty day (e.g., less than one hour in duration) may be handled informally by an agreement between the supervisor and the employee. In such cases, the supervisor shall document the overtime worked and schedule a subsequent shift adjustment within the same work period that the overtime was worked, rather than submit a request for overtime compensation (29 USC § 207(k)).

Salary exempt employees may be eligible for administrative leave, which may be granted at the discretion of the exempt employee's immediate supervisor.

1020.3.1 SUPPLEMENTARY EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

- a. All supplementary employment must comply with established guidelines and restrictions to ensure that each employee's primary duty and obligation remain with the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. Supplementary employment must not create an actual or perceived conflict of interest.
- b. All compensation for extra-duty or supplementary employment shall be processed and billed through the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. Direct payment to any member is strictly prohibited.
- c. All supplementary employment shall be compensated at a rate of double time (2x the employee's regular rate of pay) and will be in compliance with the collective bargaining agreement (CBA).

2. Types of Supplementary Employment

- a. Supplementary employment includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) **Special Contracted Overtime**

- Movie sets
 - Traffic control
 - Security details

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- Other contracted special assignments
- (b) **Contract Overtime**, including but not limited to:
 - ENDWI
 - BLKUP
 - 100 Days & Nights
 - USDA Forest Service
 - Army Corps of Engineers
 - District Attorney Warrant (DA Warrant)
 - DEA
 - CDWI/UAD
 - Federal Task Force assignment overtime

1020.4 REQUESTS FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

1020.4.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Generally, no employee is authorized to work overtime without the prior approval of a supervisor. If circumstances do not permit prior approval, approval shall be sought as soon as practicable during the overtime shift and in no case later than the end of the shift in which the overtime is worked.

Nonexempt employees shall:

- (a) Obtain supervisory approval, verbal or written.
- (b) Not work in excess of 16 hours, including regularly scheduled work time, overtime, and extra-duty time, in any consecutive 24-hour period without supervisory approval.
- (c) Record the actual time worked in an overtime status using the office-approved form or method. Informal notations on reports, logs, or other forms not approved for overtime recording are not acceptable.
- (d) Submit the request for overtime compensation to their supervisors by the end of shift or no later than the next calendar day.

1020.4.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors shall:

- (a) Prior to authorizing an employee to work overtime, evaluate the need for the overtime.
 - 1. Supervisors should not authorize any request to work overtime if the overtime would not be an appropriate use of office resources.
- (b) Upon receipt of a request for overtime compensation, confirm that the overtime was authorized and then verify the actual time worked.
 - 1. Supervisors identifying any unauthorized overtime or discrepancy shall initiate an investigation consistent with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

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- (c) After verifying and approving the overtime amount, promptly forward the request for compensation to the employee's Commander for final approval.
 - 1. After the Commander has authorized compensation, the request shall be submitted to Administration as soon as practicable.

Supervisors may not authorize or approve their own overtime.

1020.5

See Sandoval County Personal Rules & Regulation's Compensation and Benefits and current CBA.

1020.5.1 CBA VARIATION IN TIME REPORTED

When two or more employees are assigned to the same activity, case, or court trial, and the amount of time for which overtime compensation is requested varies among the deputies, the Shift Supervisor or other approving supervisor may require each employee to include the reason for the variation on the overtime compensation request.

1020.6 REQUESTING USE OF COMPENSATORY TIME

Employees who have accrued compensatory time shall be allowed to use that time for time off within a reasonable period after making a request, if the request does not unduly disrupt office operations. Requests to use compensatory time will be submitted to the employee's supervisor at least 24 hours in advance of its intended use. Supervisors may make exceptions in unusual or extraordinary circumstances.

Compensatory time may not be used for time off for a date and time when the employee is required to appear in court on office-related matters. Supervisors shall not unreasonably deny employee requests to use compensatory time (29 CFR 553.25).

Outside Employment and Outside Overtime

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for office members who seek to engage in authorized outside employment or outside overtime.

1021.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Outside employment - Duties or services performed by members of this office for another employer, organization, or individual who is not affiliated directly with this office when wages, compensation, or other consideration for such duties or services is received. Outside employment also includes duties or services performed by those members who are self-employed and receive compensation or other consideration for services, products, or benefits rendered.

Outside overtime - Duties or services performed by members of this office for a private organization, entity, or individual, that are requested and scheduled directly through the Office. Member compensation, benefits, and costs for such outside services are reimbursed to the Office.

SCSO Contract Overtime- Overtime assignments and contracts approved by the County with a budget line in the Sheriff's Office budget such as USDA Forest, Army Corps, NMDOT etc. that shall be managed by a designee approved by the Sheriff.

1021.2 POLICY

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall obtain written approval from the Sheriff or the authorized designee prior to engaging in any outside employment or outside overtime. Approval of outside employment or overtime shall be at the discretion of the Sheriff in accordance with the provisions of this policy. Failure to obtain prior written approval for outside employment or overtime, or engaging in outside employment or overtime that is prohibited by this policy, may lead to disciplinary action.

Sheriff's Office pay scale regarding outside employment overtime or contract overtime, shall be in compliance with the current CBA and SCSO County Budget, regarding compensation.

1021.3 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

1021.3.1 REQUEST AND APPROVAL

Members must submit the designated outside employment request form to their immediate supervisors. The request form will then be forwarded through the chain of command to the Sheriff's designee for consideration.

If approved, the member will be provided with a copy of the approved request form. Unless otherwise indicated in writing on the request form, approval for outside employment will be valid through the end of the calendar year in which the request is approved. Members seeking to continue outside employment must submit a new request form at the start of each calendar year.

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SCSO Contract for OFF-DUTY LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES (**FORM CLES.9425**) is the approved contract for short term services, typically, traffic control for bike events, small sporting events, small parties etc. and security needs and shall be approved by command staff.

It should be noted, depending on the type of event the applicant might require a County Special Event Permit:

<https://www.sandovalcountynm.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SpecialEventPermitApp.pdf>

1021.3.2 DENIAL

Any member whose request for outside employment has been denied should be provided with a written notification of the reason at the time of the denial.

1021.3.3 REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION

Any member whose approval for outside employment is revoked or suspended should be provided with a written notification of the reason for revocation or suspension.

Approval for outside employment may be revoked or suspended:

- (a) When a supervisor determines the member's performance is failing to meet standards and the outside employment may be related to the deficient performance.
 - 1. Approval for the outside employment may be reestablished when the member's performance has reached a satisfactory level and with their supervisor's authorization.
- (b) When a member's conduct or outside employment conflicts with office policy or any law.
- (c) When the outside employment creates an actual or apparent conflict of interest with the Office or County.

1021.3.4 APPEAL

If a member's request for outside employment is denied or if previous approval is revoked or suspended, the member may file a written notice of appeal with the Sheriff within 10 days of receiving notice of the denial, revocation, or suspension.

A revocation or suspension will only be implemented after the member has completed the appeal process.

If the member's appeal is denied, they may file a grievance as provided in the Grievances Policy.

1021.4 REQUIREMENTS

1021.4.1 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

The Office reserves the right to deny any request for outside employment that involves:

- (a) The use of office time, facilities, equipment, or supplies.
- (b) The use of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office badge, uniform, or influence for private gain or advantage.

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- (c) The member's receipt or acceptance of any money or other consideration for the performance of duties or services that they would be required or expected to render in the course or hours of their employment or appointment or as a part of their regular duties.
- (d) The performance of duties or services that may later be subject directly or indirectly to the control, inspection, review, audit, or enforcement of any other member of this office.
- (e) Demands upon the member's time that would render the performance of their duties for this office deficient or substandard.
- (f) Activities that may conflict with any other policy or rule of the Office.

1021.4.2 SECURITY AND PEACE OFFICER OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

No member of this office may engage in any outside employment as a law enforcement officer, private security guard, private investigator, or other similar private security position.

1021.4.3 OFFICE RESOURCES

Members are prohibited from using any office equipment or resources in the course of, or for the benefit of, any outside employment. This shall include the prohibition against any member using their position with this office to gain access to official records or databases of this office or other agencies.

1021.4.4 CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

If a member terminates their outside employment, the member shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Sheriff through the chain of command. Any subsequent request for renewal or continued outside employment must thereafter be processed and approved through the procedures set forth in this policy.

Members shall also promptly submit in writing to the Sheriff any material changes in outside employment, including any change in the number of hours, type of duties, or the demands of any approved outside employment. Members who are uncertain whether a change in outside employment is material are advised to report the change.

1021.4.5 LEAVE OR RESTRICTED DUTY STATUS

Members who are placed on leave or other restricted duty status shall inform their immediate supervisors in writing within five days as to whether they intend to continue their outside employment while on such leave or restricted status. The immediate supervisor shall review the duties of the outside employment, along with any related orders (e.g., administrative, medical), and make a recommendation to the Sheriff regarding whether such employment should continue.

In the event that the Sheriff determines that the outside employment should be discontinued, or if the member fails to promptly notify their supervisor of their intention regarding outside employment, a notice revoking approval of the outside employment will be forwarded to the member and a copy attached to the original outside employment request form.

Criteria for revoking approval due to leave or restricted duty status include but are not limited to:

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- (a) The outside employment is medically detrimental to the total recovery of the disabled member, as indicated by the County's medical professional advisers.
- (b) The outside employment requires performance of the same or similar physical ability as would be required of an on-duty member.
- (c) The member's failure to make timely notice of their intention to the supervisor.

When the member returns to full duty with the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, a written request may be submitted to the Sheriff to approve the outside employment request.

1021.5 OUTSIDE OVERTIME

1021.5.1 REQUESTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

Any private organization, entity, or individual seeking special services (e.g., security, traffic control) from members of this office must submit a written request to the Sheriff in advance of the desired service. Such services will be assigned, monitored, and compensated through the Office as outside overtime assignments.

- (a) A request for special services during or at the site of a strike, lockout, picket, or other physical demonstration of a labor dispute will not be approved.
- (b) The requester will be required to enter into an agreement that includes indemnification with the Office prior to approval.
- (c) The requester will be required to reimburse the Office for the members' compensation, benefits, and costs (e.g., court time) associated with such outside services.
- (d) Should such a request be approved, any member working outside overtime shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - 1. The member shall wear the office uniform and carry office identification.
 - 2. The member shall be subject to the rules and regulations of this office.
 - 3. Compensation for such approved outside overtime shall be pursuant to normal overtime procedures (see the Overtime Compensation Policy).
 - 4. Outside overtime shall not be subject to the collective bargaining process.
- (e) Outside overtime shall be assigned at the discretion of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

1021.5.2 ARREST AND REPORTING PROCEDURE

Any deputy making an arrest or taking other official law enforcement action while working in an outside overtime assignment shall be required to complete all related reports in a timely manner pursuant to the Report Preparation Policy. Time spent on the completion of such reports shall be considered part of the outside overtime assignment.

All arrests or detentions of an individual requires notification to a supervisor.

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1021.5.3 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization from the Commander, undercover deputies or deputies assigned to covert operations shall not be eligible to work outside overtime in a uniformed or other capacity that could reasonably disclose the deputy's law enforcement status.

Work-Related Injury and Occupational Disease Reporting

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding timely reporting of work-related injuries, including mental health issues and occupational diseases.

1022.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Occupational disease - A disease peculiar to the occupation in which the employee is engaged and due to the causes in excess of the ordinary hazards of employment as provided in NMSA § 52-3-33.

Work-related injury - An injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Mental impairment may be included if the qualifying conditions of NMSA § 52-1-19 and NMSA § 52-1-24 are met.

1022.2

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will address work-related injuries, including mental health issues and occupational diseases, appropriately, and will comply with applicable state workers' compensation requirements (NMSA § 52-1-1 et seq.; NMSA § 52-3-1 et seq.). Members will follow the current Sandoval County Personnel Rules & Regulations, to include specifically the section Job Related Injuries, Occupational Illness and Personal Injuries.

Personal Appearance Standards

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the personal appearance of members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

Requirements for office uniforms and civilian attire are addressed in the Uniforms and Civilian Attire Policy.

1023.2 POLICY

Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image that is appropriate for this office and for their assignments. Office personal appearance standards are primarily based on safety requirements, appearance conformity, and the social norms of the community served, while considering matters important to members of the Office.

1023.3 GROOMING

Unless otherwise stated and because deviations from these standards may present officer safety issues, the following appearance standards shall apply to all members, except those whose current assignments would deem them not applicable, and where the Sheriff has granted an exception.

1023.3.1 PERSONAL HYGIENE

All members must maintain proper personal hygiene. Examples of improper personal hygiene include but are not limited to dirty fingernails, bad breath, body odor, and dirty or unkempt hair. Any member who has a condition due to a protected category (e.g., race, physical disability) that affects any aspect of personal hygiene covered by this policy may qualify for an accommodation and should report any need for an accommodation to the Sheriff.

1023.3.2 HAIR

Hair shall be clean, neatly trimmed or arranged, and of a natural hair color. Hairstyles with shaved designs in the scalp are prohibited. Hair adornments shall be primarily for the purpose of securing the hair and must present a professional image.

Hairstyles for male office members must not extend below the top edge of a uniform or dress shirt collar while assuming a normal stance.

When working a field assignment, hairstyles for female office members must not extend below the bottom edge of a uniform or dress shirt collar while assuming a normal stance. Longer hair shall be worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid or ponytail that is secured to the head above the bottom edge of the shirt collar.

1023.3.3 MUSTACHES

Mustaches shall not extend below the corners of the mouth or beyond the natural hairline of the upper lip and shall be short and neatly trimmed.

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1023.3.4 SIDEBURNS

Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1023.3.5 FACIAL HAIR

Facial hair, other than sideburns, mustaches, and eyebrows, is prohibited, unless authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.

1023.3.6 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails shall be clean and neatly trimmed to a length that will not present a safety concern. The color of fingernail polish shall present a professional image.

1023.4 APPEARANCE

1023.4.1 JEWELRY

For the purpose of this policy, jewelry refers to rings, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, wristwatches, and tie tacks or tie bars. Jewelry shall present a professional image and may not create a safety concern for the office member or others. Jewelry that depicts racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language is not allowed.

- (a) Necklaces shall not be visible above the shirt collar.
- (b) Earrings shall be small and worn only in or on the earlobe.
- (c) One ring or ring set may be worn on each hand of the office member. No rings should be of the type that would cut or pose an unreasonable safety risk to the member or others during a physical altercation, if the member is assigned to a position where that may occur.
- (d) One small bracelet, including a bracelet identifying a medical condition, may be worn on one arm.
- (e) Wristwatches shall be conservative and present a professional image.
- (f) Tie tacks or tie bars worn with civilian attire shall be conservative and present a professional image.

1023.4.2 TATTOOS

At no time while the member is on-duty or representing the Office in any official capacity shall any offensive tattoo or body art be visible. Examples of offensive tattoos include but are not limited to those that exhibit or advocate discrimination; those that exhibit gang, supremacist, or extremist group affiliation; and those that depict or promote drug use, sexually explicit acts, or other obscene material.

1023.4.3 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION

Body piercing (other than earlobes) or alteration to any area of the body that is visible while on-duty or while representing the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in any official capacity, that is a

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deviation from normal anatomical features and that is not medically required, is prohibited. Such body alteration includes but is not limited to:

- (a) Tongue splitting or piercing.
- (b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement (i.e., foreign objects inserted under the skin to create a design or pattern).
- (c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose, or teeth (e.g., enlarged or stretched out holes in the earlobes).
- (d) Branding, scarification, or burning to create a design or pattern.
- (e) Eyebrow jewelry, or eyebrow cut designs.

1023.4.4 DENTAL ORNAMENTATION

Dental ornamentation that is for decorative purposes and that is not medically required is prohibited while on-duty or while representing the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in any official capacity. Such ornamentation includes but is not limited to:

- (a) Objects that are bonded to front teeth.
- (b) Gold, platinum, or other veneers or caps used for decorative purposes.
- (c) Orthodontic appliances that are colored for decorative purposes.

1023.4.5 GLASSES AND CONTACT LENSES

Eyeglasses and sunglasses shall be conservative and present a professional image. Contact lenses with designs that change the normal appearance of the eye and that are not medically required are prohibited while on-duty or while representing the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in any official capacity.

1023.4.6 COSMETICS AND FRAGRANCES

Cosmetics shall be conservative and present a professional image. Use of cologne, perfume, aftershave lotion, and other items used for body fragrance shall be kept to a minimum.

1023.4.7 UNDERGARMENTS

Proper undergarments shall be worn as necessary for reasons of hygiene and general appearance standards.

1023.5 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

The religious beliefs and needs of office members should be reasonably accommodated. Requests for religious accommodation should generally be granted unless there is a compelling security or safety reason and denying the request is the least restrictive means available to ensure security or safety. The Sheriff should be advised any time a request for religious accommodation is denied.

Those who request to wear headscarves, simple head coverings, certain hairstyles, or facial hair for religious reasons should generally be accommodated absent unusual circumstances.

Uniforms and Civilian Attire

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for Sandoval County Sheriff's Office-authorized uniforms and civilian attire regulations. It is established to ensure that uniformed members will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of office uniforms, and that the appearance of members who wear civilian attire reflects favorably on the Office.

This policy addresses the wearing and maintenance of office uniforms, accessories, insignia, patches, and badge; the requirements for members who wear civilian attire; and the authorized use of optional equipment and accessories by members of the Office.

Other related topics are addressed in the Badges, Patches, and Identification, Office-Owned and Personal Property, and Personal Appearance Standards policies.

1024.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will provide uniforms for all employees who are required to wear them in the manner, quantity, and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's collective bargaining agreement. The Office may provide other office members with uniforms at the direction of the Sheriff.

All uniforms and equipment issued to office members shall be returned to the Office upon termination or resignation.

1024.3 UNIFORMS

Sheriff's Office employees wear the uniform to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society. The uniform also serves an equally important purpose, which is to identify the wearer as a source of assistance in an emergency, crisis or other time of need to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society.

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall maintain and update uniform and equipment specifications, which should be consulted by all members as needed. Uniforms shall be worn as described therein and as specified in this policy.

The following shall apply to those assigned to wear office-issued uniforms:

- (a) Uniforms and equipment shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and shall be ready at all times for immediate use. Uniforms shall be neat, clean, and appear professionally pressed.
- (b) Deputies in a non-uniformed assignment shall possess and maintain at all times a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.
- (c) Short Sleeve Shirts: Short sleeve uniform shirts may be worn from April 1st through November 1st.
- (d) Long Sleeve Shirts: Deputies are required to wear long sleeve uniform shirts from November 1st through March 31st.

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- (e) Uniforms shall be worn in compliance with any applicable office specifications.
- (f) Members shall wear only the uniforms specified for their ranks and assignments.
- (g) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of a uniform.
- (h) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, for court, at official office functions or events, while in transit to or from work, or when authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
 - 1. When the uniform is worn while in a personal vehicle or unmarked unit in transit, a non-uniform outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt to avoid bringing attention to the member while they are off-duty.
- (i) Members are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of office-issued uniforms, including the uniform pants.
- (j) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of members under their commands to ensure conformance to this policy.
- (k) Members shall not wear a uniform or any part of a uniform while off-duty for any activity that is outside the scope of their assigned duties without the expressed permission of the Sheriff or designee.

1024.3.1 ACCESSORIES

Members shall adhere to the following when wearing office uniforms:

- (a) Exotic sunglasses will not be worn.
- (b) Jewelry shall be in accordance with the specifications in the Personal Appearance Standards Policy.

1024.3.2 INSIGNIA, PATCHES, AND BADGE

Only the following elements may be affixed to office uniforms unless an exception is authorized by the Sheriff:

- (a) Shoulder patch - The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Office shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets.
- (b) Badge - The office-issued badge, or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica, must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.
- (c) Nameplate - The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform.
 - 1. When a jacket is worn, the nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, should be affixed to the jacket in the same manner as the uniform.
- (d) Rank insignia - The designated insignia indicating the member's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform.
- (e) Service insignia - The designated insignia indicating the member's length of service may be worn on long-sleeve shirts and jackets. The insignia shall be machine stitched to the left sleeve of the uniform.

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- (f) Assignment insignias - Assignment insignias (e.g., Traffic, EST, Field Training Officer (FTO)) may be worn as designated by the Sheriff.
- (g) American flag pin - An American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.
- (h) Award/commendation insignia - Insignia representing an award or commendation received under the Commendations and Awards Policy, or other recognition authorized by the Sheriff, may be worn, centered above the nameplate. If more than one award is worn, or an American flag pin is worn, the insignia shall be equally spaced in one or two horizontal rows centered above the nameplate in a manner that provides a balanced appearance.

1024.3.3 MOURNING BAND

Uniformed members shall wear a black mourning band across the office badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty or as directed by the Sheriff. The following mourning periods will be observed:

- (a) Sandoval County Sheriff's Office deputy - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.
- (b) A deputy from this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.
- (c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out-of-region fallen officer.
- (d) National Peace Officers' Memorial Day (May 15) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.
- (e) As directed by the Sheriff.

1024.4 UNIFORM CLASSES

The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall determine the uniform to be worn by each office member or any deviations that may be authorized.

Uniforms are classified as follows:

- (a) Class A - Full dress uniform to be worn by designated office members on special occasions, such as funerals, graduations, ceremonies, or as directed by the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (b) Class B - Standard issue uniform to be worn daily by designated office members.
- (c) Class C - General utility uniform to be worn by designated Office members.
- (d) Specialized assignment - Specific uniforms to be worn by members in special assignments or divisions.

1024.4.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform consists of the following:

- (a) Issued uniform "Dress" hat
- (b) Long-sleeve shirt
- (c) Tie tack or tie bar

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- (d) Trousers
- (e) Basketweave Black belt
 - 1. Belts shall be equipped as needed for the member's assignment.
- (f) Dark blue or black socks
- (g) Black polished dress shoes
- (h) White gloves

1024.4.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

The Class B uniform consists of the following:

- (a) Sheriff's Office black or OD green cap with the Sheriff's Office badge on the front.
- (b) Long- or short-sleeve shirt with the collar open and no tie
 - 1. A crew neck t-shirt must be worn under the uniform shirt.
 - 2. All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the top button at the neck.
 - 3. Long sleeves must be buttoned at the cuff.
- (c) Trousers.
- (d) Basketweave Black belt
 - 1. Belts shall be equipped as needed for the member's assignment.
- (e) Dark blue or black socks.
- (f) Black leather or leather like boots capable of maintaining a polished heel and toe cap or Coyote Brown boots
 - 1. Approved black unpolished shoes may be worn.
 - 2. Approved Coyote Brown boots may be worn.
 - 3. Decorative stitching or adornment is not permitted.
- (g) Inclement Weather-appropriate items
 - 1. Hat
 - 2. A dark blue or black mock turtleneck may be worn under the long-sleeve uniform shirt.
 - 3. Jacket
 - 4. Rain gear

1024.4.3 CLASS C UNIFORM

The Sheriff or the authorized designee will establish the specifications, regulations, and conditions for wearing the Class C uniform.

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1024.4.4 SPECIALIZED ASSIGNMENT UNIFORM

The Sheriff or the authorized designee may authorize certain uniforms to be worn by members assigned to light duty, in specialized assignments, such as canine handlers, EST, Search & Rescue, and other specific assignments. This authorization shall be in a written form, memo, email, or text.

1024.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE

There are assignments within the Office that do not require a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their functions. There are also assignments for which civilian attire is necessary.

- (a) Civilian attire shall fit properly, be clean and free of stains, and not be damaged or excessively worn.
- (b) Members assigned to administrative, investigative, and support positions shall wear business-appropriate clothing that is conservative in style.
- (c) Variations from this policy are allowed at the discretion of the Sheriff or the authorized designee when the member's assignment or current task is not conducive to wearing such clothing.
- (d) No item of civilian attire that would adversely affect the reputation of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or the morale of the members may be worn while on-duty.
- (e) The following items shall not be worn while on-duty or when representing the Office in any official capacity:
 - 1. Clothing that reveals cleavage, the back, chest, stomach, or buttocks
 - 2. T-shirt alone or exposed undergarments
 - 3. Swimsuits, tank tops, tube tops, or halter tops
 - 4. Sweatshirts, sweatpants, or similar exercise clothing
 - 5. Spandex-type pants or transparent clothing
 - 6. Clothing, buttons, or pins displaying racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related or obscene language

1024.6 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

Any items that are allowed by the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office but that have been identified as optional shall be purchased entirely at the expense of the member. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the office.

Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing member (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).

Replacement of items listed in this policy as optional shall be managed as follows:

- (a) When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the member bears the full cost of replacement.

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- (b) When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the member's duties, it shall be replaced in accordance with the Office-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

1024.7 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND ACCESSORIES

Office members may not wear any uniform item, accessory, or attachment unless specifically authorized in writing by the Sheriff or the authorized designee. This authorization shall be in a written form, memo, email, or text.

Office members may not use or carry any safety item, tool, or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized by the Sheriff or the authorized designee. This authorization shall be in a written form, memo, email, or text.

1024.8 MISSING OR STOLEN EQUIPMENT OR BADGE.

The loss of any equipment, uniforms, accessories, insignia, patches, and badges shall be immediately reported to the Fleet & Equipment Coordinator by email. In the event a badge, firearm, taser or specialized equipment is believed to have been stolen or lost is to be reported immediately via email to Brass & Deputies declaring the loss of the property and a brief summary of the circumstances. Any item(s) that are believed to compromise the safety of the sheriff's office members or the community shall be reported immediately to the Criminal Investigation Commander via telephone and a determination will be made if further notification to outside agencies are appropriate.

Conflict of Interest

1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to assist members in recognizing and avoiding potential conflicts of interest, thereby ensuring effective and ethical operating practices on the part of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

1025.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Conflict of interest - Any actual, perceived, or potential conflict in which it reasonably appears that a member's action, inaction, or decisions are or may be influenced by a personal or business relationship.

1025.2 POLICY

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office are expected to conduct themselves with the utmost professional integrity and objectivity. Members will guard against actual or perceived conflicts of interest in order to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of office members and the public, and thereby maintain the trust of the public and office members.

1025.3 PROHIBITIONS

Conflicts of interest that the Office prohibits include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Members are prohibited from directly supervising, occupying a position in the line of supervision, or being directly supervised by any other member who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.
 - 1. If circumstances require that such a supervisor/subordinate relationship exist temporarily, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to defer matters pertaining to the involved member to an uninvolved supervisor.
 - 2. When personnel and circumstances permit, the Office will attempt to make every reasonable effort to avoid placing members in such supervisor/subordinate situations. The Office, however, reserves the right to transfer or reassign any member to another position within the same classification in order to avoid conflicts with any provision of this policy.
- (b) Members are prohibited from participating in, contributing to, or recommending promotions, assignments, performance evaluations, transfers, or other personnel decisions affecting a member who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.
- (c) Whenever possible, field training officers (FTOs) and other trainers will not be assigned to train relatives. Office FTOs and other trainers are prohibited from entering into or maintaining personal or business relationships with any member they are assigned to train until such time as the training has been successfully completed and the person is off probation.

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- (d) Members are prohibited from using the powers or resources of their positions or the Office to obtain personal benefits or to pursue private interests (NMSA § 10-16-3).
- (e) Members are required to avoid undue influence and are prohibited from abusing their positions with the Office (NMSA § 10-16-3).
- (f) Members are prohibited from requesting or receiving any money or other item of value or a promise thereof that is conditioned upon or provided in exchange for a performance of an act that is required or authorized by their position (NMSA § 10-16-3).
- (g) Members are prohibited from directly or indirectly coercing another member or another public officer or employee to contribute anything of value for a political purpose, to take part in any political activity, or to vote in a certain manner (NMSA § 10-16-3.1).
- (h) Members shall not engage in any other conduct prohibited by the Governmental Conduct Act (NMSA § 10-16-1 et seq.).

1025.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall avoid situations that create a conflict of interest. Members should take reasonable steps to address a perception of a conflict of interest when such a perception is reasonably foreseeable and avoidable (e.g., deferring a decision to an uninvolved member).

Whenever any member is placed in circumstances that would require them to take enforcement action or to provide official information or services to any relative or individual with whom the member is involved in a personal or business relationship, that member shall promptly notify their uninvolved, immediate supervisor.

In the event that no uninvolved supervisor is immediately available, the member shall promptly notify the dispatcher to have another uninvolved member either relieve the involved member or, minimally, remain present to witness the action.

1025.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified of or otherwise becoming aware of any circumstance that could result in or constitute an actual or potential violation of this policy, a supervisor shall take all reasonable steps to promptly mitigate or avoid such violations whenever possible. Supervisors shall also promptly notify the Sheriff or the authorized designee of such actual or potential violations through the chain of command.

Badges, Patches, and Identification

1026.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) badge, patch, and identification card, as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Office, are property of the Office. Their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1026.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office issues each member appropriate identification, which may include a badge, patch, and/or identification card, depending on the member's position within the Office.

1026.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office will use the SCSO badge, patch, and identification card, as well as the likeness of these items, appropriately and professionally. The SCSO badge, patch, and identification card shall only be displayed or used by a member when acting in an official or authorized capacity.

Office members shall not:

- (a) Display or use the SCSO badge, patch, or identification card for personal gain or benefit.
- (b) Loan the SCSO badge, patch, or identification card to others or permit these items to be reproduced or duplicated.
- (c) Use images of the SCSO badge, patch, or identification card, or the likeness thereof, or the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office name, for personal or private reasons including but not limited to letters, memoranda, and electronic communications, such as email, blogs, social networking, or websites.

1026.4 LOST BADGE, PATCH, OR IDENTIFICATION CARD

Office members shall promptly notify their supervisors whenever their SCSO badges, patches, or identification cards are lost, damaged, or are otherwise removed from their control.

1026.5 BADGES

The Sheriff shall determine the number and form of badges authorized for use by office members.

Only badges issued by this office are authorized to be used, displayed, carried, or worn by members while on-duty or otherwise acting in an official or authorized capacity.

1026.5.1 RETIREE BADGES

The Sheriff may establish rules for allowing honorably retired members to keep their badges in some form or possess a retirement badge upon retirement.

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1026.5.2 PERMITTED USE BY EMPLOYEE GROUPS

The likeness of the SCSO badge shall not be used for any purpose without the express authorization of the Sheriff and shall be subject to the following:

- (a) An authorized employee group may use the likeness of the SCSO badge for merchandise and official employee group business provided it is used in a clear representation of the employee group and not the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. The following modification shall be included:
 - 1. Any text identifying the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is replaced with the name of the employee group.
 - 2. A badge number is not included. That portion of the badge may display the acronym of the employee group.

1026.6 PATCHES

The Sheriff shall determine the form of patches authorized for use by the Office. Any request to modify the authorized patches for specialty divisions (e.g., K-9, SWAT) should be submitted to the Sheriff in writing.

Only patches issued by this office are authorized to be displayed or worn by members while on-duty or otherwise acting in an official or authorized capacity.

Members, with the written approval of the Sheriff, may request additional patches at their own expense.

1026.7 IDENTIFICATION CARDS

All members will be issued an official SCSO identification card bearing the member's name, full-face photograph, member identification number, member's signature, and signature of the Sheriff or the official seal of the Office. All members shall be in possession of their office-issued identification cards at all times while on-duty or in office facilities.

- (a) Whenever on-duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Office, members shall display their office-issued identification cards in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practicable.
- (b) Deputies or other members working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Commanders.

1026.8 BUSINESS CARDS

The Office will supply business cards to those members whose assignments involve frequent interaction with the public or who may require the use of a business card. The only authorized business cards are those issued or approved by the Office and should contain identifying information including but not limited to the member's name, division, badge, or other identification number and contact information (e.g., telephone number, email address).

Members should provide a business card to any member of the public who requests one.

Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1027.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for providing temporary modified-duty assignments. This policy is not intended to affect the rights or benefits of employees under federal or state law, County rules, or current collective bargaining agreements. For example, nothing in this policy affects the obligation of the Office to engage in a good faith, interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability or limitation that is protected under federal or state law.

1027.2 POLICY

Subject to operational considerations, the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office may identify temporary modified-duty assignments for employees who have an injury or medical condition resulting in temporary work limitations or restrictions. A temporary assignment allows the employee to work, while providing the Office with a productive employee during the temporary period.

1027.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Priority consideration for temporary modified-duty assignments will be given to employees with work-related injuries or illnesses that are temporary in nature. Employees having disabilities covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or New Mexico Human Rights Act (NMSA § 28-1-7) shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury.

No position in the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall be created or maintained as a temporary modified-duty assignment.

Temporary modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. The availability of temporary modified-duty assignments will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the operational needs of the Office. Temporary modified-duty assignments are subject to continuous reassessment, with consideration given to operational needs and the employee's ability to perform in a modified-duty assignment.

The Sheriff or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an emergency vehicle, or engaging in outside employment, or may otherwise limit them in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period.

1027.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.

Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to their Commanders or the authorized designees. The request should, as applicable, include a certification from the treating medical professional containing:

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- (a) An assessment of the nature and probable duration of the illness or injury.
- (b) The prognosis for recovery.
- (c) The nature and scope of limitations and/or work restrictions.
- (d) A statement regarding any required workplace accommodations, mobility aids, or medical devices.
- (e) A statement that the employee can safely perform the duties of the temporary modified-duty assignment.

The Commander will make a recommendation through the chain of command to the Sheriff regarding temporary modified-duty assignments that may be available based on the needs of the Office and the limitations of the employee. The Sheriff or the authorized designee shall confer with the Human Resources Department or the County Attorney as appropriate.

Requests for a temporary modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less per week may be approved and facilitated by the Shift Supervisor or Commander, with notice to the Sheriff.

1027.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

Written notification of assignments, work schedules, and any restrictions should be provided to employees assigned to temporary modified-duty assignments and their supervisors. Those assignments and schedules may be adjusted to accommodate office operations and the employee's medical appointments, as mutually agreed upon with the Commander.

1027.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.
- (b) Promptly notifying their supervisors of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.
- (c) Communicating a status update to their supervisors no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.
- (d) Submitting a written status report to the Commander that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days.

1027.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The employee's immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Periodically apprising the Commander of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.

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- (b) Notifying the Commander and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.
- (c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

1027.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide certification from their treating medical professionals stating that they are medically cleared to perform the essential functions of their jobs without restrictions or limitations.

The Office may require a fitness-for-duty examination prior to returning an employee to full-duty status, in accordance with the Fitness for Duty Policy.

1027.7 PREGNANCY

If an employee is temporarily unable to perform regular duties due to a pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the employee will be treated the same as any other temporarily disabled employee (42 USC § 2000e(k)). A pregnant employee shall not be involuntarily transferred to a temporary modified-duty assignment.

If notified by an employee or the employee's representative regarding limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, the Office should make reasonable efforts to provide an accommodation for the employee in accordance with federal and state law. The accommodation should be provided without unnecessary delay, as appropriate (42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; 29 CFR 1636.4; NMSA § 28-1-7).

1027.7.1 NOTIFICATION

Pregnant employees should notify their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable and provide a statement from their medical providers identifying any pregnancy-related job restrictions or limitations. If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted in accordance with the County's personnel rules and regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

1027.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment may have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

1027.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

Employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall maintain all certification, training, and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided that the certification, training, or qualifications are not in conflict with any medical limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to temporary modified duty shall inform their supervisors of any inability to maintain any certification, training, or qualifications.

Speech, Expression, and Social Networking

1028.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with the use of social networking sites, and provides guidelines for the regulation and balancing of member speech and expression with the needs of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

This policy applies to all forms of communication, including but not limited to film, video, print media, public or private speech, and use of all internet services, including the web, email, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, video, and other file-sharing sites.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech, or expression that is protected under law. This includes speech and expression protected under state or federal constitutions as well as labor or other applicable laws. For example, this policy does not limit a member from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Members are encouraged to consult with their supervisors regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

1028.2 POLICY

Members of public entities occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that members of this office be subject to certain reasonable limitations on their speech and expression. To achieve its mission and efficiently provide service to the public, the Office will carefully balance the individual member's rights against the needs and interests of the Office when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its members' speech and expression.

1028.3 SAFETY

Members should carefully consider the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members, such as posting personal information in a public forum or posting a photograph taken with a GPS-enabled camera, can result in compromising a member's home address or family ties. Members should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any member, a member's family, or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of a deputy who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow office member.
- Otherwise disclosing where another deputy can be located off-duty.

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Speech, Expression, and Social Networking

1028.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION, AND CONDUCT

To meet the safety, performance, and public-trust needs of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (for example, a member speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, on a matter of public concern):

- (a) Speech or expression made pursuant to an official duty that tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Office or its members.
- (b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to, or related to, the Office and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Office or its members. Examples may include:
 - 1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitutions.
 - 2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
 - 3. Participation in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.
- (c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the member as a witness. For example, posting to a website statements or expressions that glorify or endorse dishonesty, unlawful discrimination, or illegal behavior.
- (d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the members of the Office (e.g., a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen as potentially jeopardizing employees by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape).
- (e) Speech or expression that is contrary to the canons of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as adopted by the Office.
- (f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment or appointment with the Office for financial or personal gain, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Sheriff or the authorized designee.
- (g) Posting, transmitting, or disseminating any photographs, video or audio recordings, likenesses, or images of office logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment, or other material that specifically identifies the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Sheriff.

Members must take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content, including content posted by others, that is in violation of this policy from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

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1028.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

While members are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of recognized bargaining units or employee groups, members may not represent the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Office in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Sheriff:

- (a) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any political campaign or initiative (NMSA § 29-14-10).
- (b) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any social issue, cause, or religion.
- (c) Endorse, support, or oppose any product, service, company, or other commercial entity.
- (d) Appear in any commercial, social, or nonprofit publication or any motion picture, film, video, or public broadcast or on any website.

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that an employee, acting in their individual capacity or through an outside group or organization, including as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, is affiliated with this office, the member shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

Members retain their rights to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice, and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of recognized bargaining units or employee groups, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty. However, members may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of elections or nominations for office. Members are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command, or advise another employee to pay, lend, or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency, or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

1028.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site (e.g., Facebook) that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any office technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

1028.6 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to grant authorization of any speech or conduct that is prohibited under this policy, the factors that the Sheriff or the authorized designee should consider include:

- (a) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the efficiency of delivering public services.
- (b) Whether the speech or conduct would be contrary to the good order of the Office or the efficiency or morale of its members.

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- (c) Whether the speech or conduct would reflect unfavorably upon the Office.
- (d) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the member's appearance of impartiality in the performance of their duties.
- (e) Whether similar speech or conduct has been previously authorized.
- (f) Whether the speech or conduct may be protected and outweighs any interest of the Office.

1028.7 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Office should provide training, through Lexipol's Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) regarding the limitations on speech, expression, and use of social networking to all members of the Office.

Illness and Injury Prevention

1029.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish an ongoing and effective plan to reduce the incidence of illness and injury for members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office.

This policy specifically applies to illness and injury that results in lost time or that requires medical treatment beyond first aid. Although this policy provides the essential guidelines for a plan that reduces illness and injury, it may be supplemented by procedures outside the Policy Manual.

This policy does not supersede, but supplements any related Countywide safety efforts.

1029.2 POLICY

The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office is committed to providing a safe environment for its members and visitors and to minimizing the incidence of work-related illness and injuries. The Office in coordination with County Risk Management will establish and maintain an illness and injury prevention plan and will provide tools, training, and safeguards designed to reduce the potential for accidents, injuries, and illness. It is the intent of the Office to comply with all laws and regulations related to occupational safety.

1029.3 ILLNESS AND INJURY PREVENTION PLAN

The Illness and Injury Coordinator shall act as a Liaison with County Risk in developing and implementing an illness and injury prevention plan that shall include:

- (a) Workplace safety and health training programs, to include regularly scheduled RAP Training
- (b) Posted or distributed safety information.
- (c) A system for members to anonymously inform management about workplace hazards.
- (d) Provide distribution of risk analysis information and briefings to the Sheriff on risk patterns or trends.
- (e) Make suggestions to command staff for the prevention of future incidents.
- (f) Submit recommendations to assist in the evaluation of member safety suggestions.
- (g) Assess the effectiveness of efforts made by the Office to meet applicable standards.
- (h) Establishing a process to ensure illnesses and injuries are reported as required under 11.5.1.16 NMAC. Notification is required within eight hours after the death of any employee, and within 24 hours of an inpatient hospitalization of one or more employees, or an amputation or loss of an eye as a result of a work-related incident (29 CFR 1904.39).
- (i) The illness and Injury Coordinator will liaison with County Risk in analysis of risk data, documenting of preventative strategies of selected risks and the distribution of risk analysis information and briefing the Sheriff on risk patterns or trends.

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- (j) Source documents and information from which risk analysis data elements are extracted may include:
 - 1. Review the results of periodic scheduled inspections.
 - 2. Review investigations of accidents and exposure documents.
 - 3. Review investigations of alleged hazardous conditions.
 - 4. Review of anonymous workplace hazard reports.
 - 5. Review of Law Suits or civil actions related to Illness and Injury issues.
 - 6. Review of fleet crashes regardless of injury or damage only.

1029.4 ILLNESS AND INJURY COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Illness and Injury Coordinator include but are not limited to assisting County Risk Management:

- (a) Managing and implementing a plan to reduce the incidence of member illness and injury.
- (b) Ensuring that a system of communication is in place that facilitates a continuous flow of safety and health information between supervisors and members. This system shall include:
 - 1. New member orientation that includes a discussion of safety and health policies and procedures.
 - 2. Regular member review of the illness and injury prevention plan.
- (c) Ensuring that all safety and health policies and procedures are clearly communicated and understood by all members.
- (d) Taking reasonable steps to ensure that all members comply with safety rules in order to maintain a safe work environment. This includes but is not limited to:
 - (a) Informing members of the illness and injury prevention guidelines.
 - (b) Recognizing members who perform safe work practices.
 - (c) Ensuring that the member evaluation process includes member safety performance.
 - (d) Ensuring office compliance to meet standards regarding the following:
 - (a) Communicable diseases
 - (b) Personal protective equipment (PPE) (see the Personal Protective Equipment Policy)
 - (c) Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR 1910.38; 11.5.2.9 NMAC)
- (e) Making available a form to document inspections, unsafe conditions, or unsafe work practices, and actions taken to correct unsafe conditions and work practices.
- (f) Making available a form to document individual incidents or accidents.

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- (g) Making available a form to document the safety and health training of each member. This form will include the member's name or other identifier, training dates, type of training, and training providers.
- (h) Conducting and documenting a regular review of the illness and injury prevention plan.

1029.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- (a) Ensuring member compliance with illness and injury prevention guidelines and answering questions from members about this policy.
- (b) Training, counseling, instructing, or making informal verbal admonishments any time safety performance is deficient. Supervisors may also initiate discipline when it is reasonable and appropriate under the Standards of Conduct Policy.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining communication with members on health and safety issues. This is essential for an injury-free, productive workplace.
- (d) Completing required forms and reports relating to illness and injury prevention; such forms and reports shall be submitted to the Administration Commander.
- (e) Notifying the Administration Commander when:
 - 1. New substances, processes, procedures, or equipment that present potential new hazards are introduced into the work environment.
 - 2. New, previously unidentified hazards are recognized.
 - 3. Occupational illnesses and injuries occur.
 - 4. New and/or permanent or intermittent members are hired or reassigned to processes, operations, or tasks for which a hazard evaluation has not been previously conducted.
 - 5. Workplace conditions warrant an inspection.

1029.6 HAZARDS

All members should report and/or take reasonable steps to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions, practices, or procedures in a timely manner. Members should make their reports to a supervisor (as a general rule, their own supervisors).

Supervisors should make reasonable efforts to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions in a timely manner, based on the severity of the hazard. These hazards should be corrected when observed or discovered, when it is reasonable to do so. When a hazard exists that cannot be immediately abated without endangering members or property, supervisors should protect or remove all exposed members from the area or item, except those necessary to correct the existing condition.

Members who are necessary to correct the hazardous condition shall be provided with the necessary protection.

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All significant actions taken and dates they are completed shall be documented on the appropriate form. This form should be forwarded to the Illness and Injury Coordinator.

The Illness and Injury Coordinator will take appropriate action to ensure the illness and injury prevention plan addresses potential hazards upon such notification.

1029.7 INSPECTIONS

Safety inspections are crucial to a safe work environment. These inspections identify and evaluate workplace hazards and permit mitigation of those hazards. A hazard assessment checklist should be used for documentation and to ensure a thorough assessment of the work environment.

The Illness and Injury Coordinator shall ensure that the appropriate documentation is completed for each inspection.

1029.7.1 EQUIPMENT

Members are charged with daily vehicle inspections of their assigned vehicles and of their PPE prior to working in the field. Members shall complete the appropriate form if an unsafe condition cannot be immediately corrected. Members should forward this form to their supervisors.

1029.8 INVESTIGATIONS

Any member sustaining any work-related illness or injury, as well as any member who is involved in any accident or hazardous substance exposure while on-duty, shall report such event as soon as practicable to a supervisor. Members observing or learning of a potentially hazardous condition are to promptly report the condition to their immediate supervisors.

A supervisor receiving such a report should personally investigate the incident or ensure that an investigation is conducted. Investigative procedures for workplace accidents and hazardous substance exposures should include:

- (a) A visit to the accident scene as soon as possible.
- (b) An interview of the injured member and witnesses.
- (c) An examination of the workplace for factors associated with the accident/exposure.
- (d) Determination of the cause of the accident/exposure.
- (e) Corrective action to prevent the accident/exposure from reoccurring.
- (f) Documentation of the findings and corrective actions taken.

Additionally, the supervisor should proceed with the steps to report an on-duty injury, as required under the Work-Related Injury and Occupational Disease Reporting Policy, in conjunction with this investigation to avoid duplication and ensure timely reporting.

1029.9 TRAINING

The Illness and Injury Coordinator should work with the Training Coordinator to provide all members, including supervisors, with training on general and job-specific workplace safety and health practices, through RAP training. Training shall be provided:

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- (a) To supervisors to familiarize them with the safety and health hazards to which members under their immediate direction and control may be exposed.
- (b) To all members with respect to hazards specific to each member's job assignment.
- (c) To all members given new job assignments for which training has not previously been provided.
- (d) Whenever new substances, processes, procedures, or equipment are introduced to the workplace and represent a new hazard.
- (e) Whenever the Office is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard.

1029.9.1 TRAINING TOPICS

The Training Coordinator shall ensure that training includes:

- (a) Reporting unsafe conditions and work practices, reporting injuries, and informing a supervisor when additional instruction is needed.
- (b) Use of appropriate clothing, including gloves and footwear.
- (c) Use of respiratory equipment.
- (d) Availability of toilet, hand-washing, and drinking-water facilities.
- (e) Provisions for medical services and first aid.
- (f) Handling of bloodborne pathogens and other biological hazards.
- (g) Prevention of heat and cold stress.
- (h) Identification and handling of hazardous materials, including chemical hazards to which members could be exposed, and review of resources for identifying and mitigating hazards (e.g., hazard labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)).
- (i) Mitigation of physical hazards, such as heat and cold stress, noise, and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
- (j) Identification and mitigation of ergonomic hazards, including working on ladders or in a stooped posture for prolonged periods.
- (k) Back exercises/stretchers and proper lifting techniques.
- (l) Avoidance of slips and falls.
- (m) Good housekeeping and fire prevention.
- (n) Other job-specific safety concerns.

1029.10 RECORDS

Records and training documentation relating to illness and injury prevention will be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Line-of-Duty Deaths

1030.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office in the event of the death of a member occurring in the line of duty and to direct the Office in providing proper support for the member's survivors.

The Sheriff may also apply some or all of this policy for a non-line-of-duty member death, or in situations where members are injured in the line of duty and the injuries are life-threatening.

1030.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Line-of-duty death - The death of a deputy during the course of performing law enforcement-related functions while on- or off-duty, or a civilian member during the course of performing assigned duties.

For a deputy, a line-of-duty death includes death that is the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty (34 USC § 10281).

Survivors - Immediate family members of the deceased member, which can include spouse, children, parents, other next of kin, or significant others. The determination of who should be considered a survivor for purposes of this policy should be made on a case-by-case basis given the individual's relationship with the member and whether the individual was previously designated by the deceased member.

1030.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to make appropriate notifications and to provide assistance and support to survivors and coworkers of a member who dies in the line of duty.

It is also the policy of this office to respect the requests of the survivors when they conflict with these guidelines, as appropriate.

1030.3 INITIAL ACTIONS BY COMMAND STAFF

- (a) Upon learning of a line-of-duty death, the deceased member's supervisor should provide all reasonably available information to the Shift Supervisor and Dispatch.
 - 1. Communication of information concerning the member and the incident should be restricted to secure networks to avoid interception by the media or others (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).
- (b) The Shift Supervisor should ensure that notifications are made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths and Major Incident Notification policies as applicable.

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- (c) If the member has been transported to the hospital, the Shift Supervisor or the authorized designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.
- (d) The Sheriff or the authorized designee should assign members to handle survivor notifications and assign members to the roles of Hospital Liaison (to relieve the temporary Hospital Liaison) and the Office Liaison as soon as practicable (see the Notifying Survivors section and the Office Liaison and Hospital Liaison subsections in this policy).

1030.4 NOTIFYING SURVIVORS

Survivors should be notified as soon as possible in order to avoid the survivors hearing about the incident in other ways.

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should review the deceased member's emergency contact information and make accommodations to respect the member's wishes and instructions specific to notifying survivors. However, notification should not be excessively delayed because of attempts to assemble a notification team in accordance with the member's wishes.

The Sheriff, Shift Supervisor, or the authorized designee should select at least two members to conduct notification of survivors, one of which may be the Office chaplain.

Notifying members should:

- (a) Make notifications in a direct and compassionate manner, communicating as many facts of the incident as possible, including the current location of the member. Information that is not verified should not be provided until an investigation has been completed.
- (b) Determine the method of notifying surviving children by consulting with other survivors and taking into account factors such as the child's age, maturity, and current location (e.g., small children at home, children in school).
- (c) Plan for concerns such as known health concerns of survivors or language barriers.
- (d) Offer to transport survivors to the hospital, if appropriate. Survivors should be transported in office vehicles. Notifying members shall inform the Hospital Liaison over a secure network that the survivors are on their way to the hospital. Notifying members should remain at the hospital while the survivors are present.
- (e) When survivors are not at their residences or known places of employment, actively seek information and follow leads from neighbors, other law enforcement, postal authorities, and other sources of information in order to accomplish notification in as timely a fashion as possible. Notifying members shall not disclose the reason for their contact other than a family emergency.
- (f) If making notification at a survivor's workplace, ask a workplace supervisor for the use of a quiet, private room to meet with the survivor. Members shall not inform the workplace supervisor of the purpose of their visit other than to indicate that it is a family emergency.

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- (g) Offer to call other survivors, friends, or clergy to support the survivors and to avoid leaving survivors alone after notification.
- (h) Assist the survivors with meeting child care or other immediate needs.
- (i) Provide other assistance to survivors and take reasonable measures to accommodate their needs, wishes, and desires. Care should be taken not to make promises or commitments to survivors that cannot be met.
- (j) Inform the survivors of the name and phone number of the Survivor Support Liaison (see the Survivor Support Liaison section of this policy), if known, and the Office Liaison.
- (k) Provide their contact information to the survivors before departing.
- (l) Document the survivors' names and contact information, as well as the time and location of notification. This information should be forwarded to the Office Liaison.
- (m) Inform the Sheriff or the authorized designee once survivor notifications have been made so that other Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1030.4.1 OUT-OF-AREA NOTIFICATIONS

The Office Liaison should request assistance from law enforcement agencies in appropriate jurisdictions for in-person notification to survivors who are out of the area.

- (a) The Office Liaison should contact the appropriate jurisdiction using a secure network and provide the assisting agency with the name and telephone number of the office member that the survivors can call for more information following the notification by the assisting agency.
- (b) The Office Liaison may assist in making transportation arrangements for the member's survivors, but will not obligate the Office to pay travel expenses without the authorization of the County Manager.

1030.5 NOTIFYING OFFICE MEMBERS

Supervisors or members designated by the Sheriff are responsible for notifying office members of the line-of-duty death as soon as possible after the survivor notification is made. Notifications and related information should be communicated in person or using secure networks and should not be transmitted over the radio.

Notifications should be made in person and as promptly as possible to all members on-duty at the time of the incident. Members reporting for subsequent shifts within a short amount of time should be notified in person at the beginning of their shifts. Members reporting for duty from their residences should be instructed to contact their supervisors as soon as practicable. Those members who are working later shifts or are on days off should be notified by phone as soon as practicable.

Members having a close bond with the deceased member should be notified of the incident in person. Supervisors should consider assistance (e.g., peer support, modifying work schedules, approving sick leave) for members who are especially affected by the incident.

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Supervisors should direct members not to disclose any information outside the Office regarding the deceased member or the incident.

1030.6 LIAISONS AND COORDINATORS

The Sheriff or the authorized designee should select members to serve as liaisons and coordinators to handle responsibilities related to a line-of-duty death, including but not limited to:

- (a) Office Liaison.
- (b) Hospital Liaison.
- (c) Survivor Support Liaison.
- (d) Wellness Support Liaison.
- (e) Funeral Liaison.
- (f) Mutual aid coordinator.
- (g) Benefits Liaison.
- (h) Finance coordinator.

Liaisons and coordinators will be directed by the Office Liaison and should be given sufficient duty time to complete their assignments.

Members may be assigned responsibilities of more than one liaison or coordinator position depending on available office resources. The Office Liaison may assign separate liaisons and coordinators to accommodate multiple family units, if needed. The Office should consider seeking assistance from surrounding law enforcement agencies to fill liaison and coordinator positions, as appropriate.

1030.6.1 OFFICE LIAISON

The Office Liaison should be a Commander or of sufficient rank to effectively coordinate office resources, and should serve as a facilitator between the deceased member's survivors and the Office. The Office Liaison reports directly to the Sheriff. The Office Liaison's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- (a) Directing the other liaisons and coordinators in fulfilling survivors' needs and requests. Consideration should be given to organizing the effort using the National Incident Management System.
- (b) Establishing contact with survivors within 24 hours of the incident and providing them contact information.
- (c) Advising survivors of the other liaison and coordinator positions and their roles and responsibilities.
- (d) Identifying locations that will accommodate a law enforcement funeral and presenting the options to the appropriate survivors, who will select the location.
- (e) Coordinating all official law enforcement notifications and arrangements.
- (f) Making necessary contacts for authorization to display flags at half-staff.

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- (g) Reminding office members of appropriate information-sharing restrictions regarding the release of information that could undermine future legal proceedings.
- (h) Coordinating security checks of the member's residence as necessary and reasonable.
- (i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1030.6.2 HOSPITAL LIAISON

The Hospital Liaison should work with hospital personnel to:

- (a) Establish a command post or incident command system, as appropriate, to facilitate management of the situation and its impact on hospital operations (e.g., influx of people, parking).
- (b) Arrange for appropriate and separate waiting areas for:
 - 1. The survivors and others whose presence is requested by the survivors.
 - 2. Office members and friends of the deceased member.
 - 3. Media personnel.
- (c) Ensure, as practicable, that any suspects who are in the hospital and their families or friends are not in proximity to the member's survivors or Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members (except for members who may be guarding a suspect).
- (d) Arrange for survivors to receive timely updates regarding the member before information is released to others.
- (e) Arrange for survivors to have private time with the member, if requested.
 - 1. The Hospital Liaison or hospital personnel may need to explain the condition of the member to the survivors to prepare them accordingly.
 - 2. The Hospital Liaison should accompany the survivors into the room, if requested.
- (f) Stay with survivors and provide them with other assistance as needed at the hospital.
- (g) If applicable, explain to the survivors why an autopsy may be needed.
- (h) Make arrangements for hospital bills to be directed to the Office, that the survivors are not asked to sign as guarantor of payment for any hospital treatment, and that the member's residence address, insurance information, and next of kin are not included on hospital paperwork.

Other responsibilities of the Hospital Liaison include but are not limited to:

- Arranging transportation for the survivors back to their residence.
- Working with investigators to gather and preserve the deceased member's equipment and other items that may be of evidentiary value.
- Documenting their actions at the conclusion of duties.

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1030.6.3 SURVIVOR SUPPORT LIAISON

The Survivor Support Liaison should work with the Office Liaison to fulfill the immediate needs and requests of the survivors of any member who has died in the line of duty, and serve as the long-term office contact for survivors.

The Survivor Support Liaison should be selected by the deceased member's Commander. The following should be considered when selecting the Survivor Support Liaison:

- The liaison should be an individual the survivors know and with whom they are comfortable working.
- The selection may be made from names recommended by the deceased member's supervisor and/or coworkers. The deceased member's partner or close friends may not be the best selections for this assignment because the emotional connection to the member or survivors may impair their ability to conduct adequate liaison duties.
- The liaison must be willing to assume the assignment with an understanding of the emotional and time demands involved.

The responsibilities of the Survivor Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

- (a) Arranging for transportation of survivors to hospitals, places of worship, funeral homes, and other locations, as appropriate.
- (b) Communicating with the Office Liaison regarding appropriate security measures for the family residence, as needed.
- (c) If requested by the survivors, providing assistance with instituting methods of screening telephone calls made to their residence after the incident.
- (d) Providing assistance with travel and lodging arrangements for out-of-town survivors.
- (e) Returning the deceased member's personal effects from the Office and the hospital to the survivors. The following should be considered when returning the personal effects:
 - 1. Items should not be delivered to the survivors until they are ready to receive the items.
 - 2. Items not retained as evidence should be delivered in a clean, unmarked box.
 - 3. All clothing not retained as evidence should be cleaned and made presentable (e.g., items should be free of blood or other signs of the incident).
 - 4. The return of some personal effects may be delayed due to ongoing investigations.
- (f) Assisting with the return of office-issued equipment that may be at the deceased member's residence.
 - 1. Unless there are safety concerns, the return of the equipment should take place after the funeral at a time and in a manner considerate of the survivors' wishes.
- (g) Working with the Wellness Support Liaison for survivors to have access to available counseling services.

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- (h) Coordinating with the office's Public Information Officer (PIO) to brief the survivors on pending press releases related to the incident and to assist the survivors with media relations in accordance with their wishes (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).
- (i) Briefing survivors on investigative processes related to the line-of-duty death, such as criminal, internal, and administrative investigations.
- (j) Informing survivors of any related criminal proceedings and accompanying them to such proceedings.
- (k) Introducing survivors to prosecutors, victim's assistance personnel, and other involved personnel as appropriate.
- (l) Maintaining long-term contact with survivors and taking measures to sustain a supportive relationship (e.g., follow-up visits, phone calls, cards on special occasions, special support during holidays).
- (m) Inviting survivors to office activities, memorial services (e.g., as applicable, the Annual Candlelight Vigil at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial), or other functions as appropriate.

Survivor Support Liaisons providing services after an incident resulting in multiple members being killed should coordinate with and support each other through conference calls or meetings as necessary.

The Office recognizes that the duties of a Survivor Support Liaison will often affect regular assignments over many years, and is committed to supporting members in the assignment.

If needed, the Survivor Support Liaison should be issued a personal communication device (PCD) owned by the Office to facilitate communications necessary to the assignment. The office-issued PCD shall be used in accordance with the Personal Communication Devices Policy.

1030.6.4 WELLNESS SUPPORT LIAISON

The Wellness Support Liaison should work with the office wellness coordinator or the authorized designee and other liaisons and coordinators to make wellness support and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the Wellness Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

- (a) Identifying members who are likely to be significantly affected by the incident and may have an increased need for wellness support and counseling services, including:
 - 1. Members involved in the incident.
 - 2. Members who witnessed the incident.
 - 3. Members who worked closely with the deceased member but were not involved in the incident.
- (b) Making arrangements for members who were involved in or witnessed the incident to be relieved of office responsibilities until they can receive wellness support.

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- (c) Making wellness support and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, Critical Incident Stress Debriefing) available to members as soon as reasonably practicable following the line-of-duty death.
- (d) Coordinating with the Survivor Support Liaison to inform survivors of available wellness support and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.
- (e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional wellness support or counseling services are needed.

1030.6.5 FUNERAL LIAISON

The Funeral Liaison should work with the Office Liaison, Survivor Support Liaison, and survivors to coordinate funeral arrangements to the extent the survivors wish. The Funeral Liaison's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- (a) Assisting survivors in working with the funeral director regarding funeral arrangements and briefing them on law enforcement funeral procedures.
- (b) Completing funeral notification to other law enforcement agencies.
- (c) Coordinating the funeral activities of the Office, including but not limited to the following:
 - 1. Honor Guard
 - (a) Casket watch
 - (b) Color guard
 - (c) Pallbearers
 - (d) Bell/rifle salute
 - 2. Bagpipers/bugler
 - 3. Uniform for burial
 - 4. Flag presentation
 - 5. Last radio call
- (d) Briefing the Sheriff and command staff concerning funeral arrangements.
- (e) Assigning a deputy to remain at the family home during the viewing and funeral.
- (f) Arranging for transportation of the survivors to and from the funeral home and interment site using office vehicles and drivers.
- (g) Addressing event-related logistical matters (e.g., parking, visitor overflow, public assembly areas).

1030.6.6 MUTUAL AID COORDINATOR

The mutual aid coordinator should work with the Office Liaison and the Funeral Liaison to request and coordinate any assistance from outside law enforcement agencies needed for, but not limited to:

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- (a) Traffic control during the deceased member's funeral.
- (b) Area coverage so that as many Sandoval County Sheriff's Office members can attend funeral services as possible.

The mutual aid coordinator should perform duties in accordance with the Outside Agency Assistance Policy.

Where practicable, the Sheriff should appoint a mutual aid coordinator to identify external resources in advance of any need (e.g., regional honor guard teams, county- or state-wide resources).

1030.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON

The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and will assist them in applying for benefits. Responsibilities of the Benefits Liaison include but are not limited to:

- (a) Confirming the filing of workers' compensation claims and related paperwork (see the Work-Related Injury and Occupational Disease Reporting Policy).
- (b) Researching and assisting survivors with application for federal government survivor benefits, such as those offered through the following:
 - 1. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, including financial assistance available through the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program, as applicable (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).
 - 2. Social Security Administration.
 - 3. Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits.
 - 1. Law Enforcement Protection Fund (NMSA § 29-13-2 et seq.).
 - 2. Peace Officers', New Mexico Mounted Patrol Members', and Reserve Police Officers' Survivors Supplemental Benefits Act (NMSA § 29-4A-2 et seq.).
- (d) Researching and assisting survivors with application for other survivor benefits such as:
 - 1. Private foundation survivor benefits programs.
 - 2. Survivor scholarship programs.
- (e) Researching and informing survivors of support programs sponsored by sheriff's associations and other organizations.
- (f) Documenting and informing survivors of inquiries and interest regarding public donations to the survivors.
 - 1. If requested, working with the finance coordinator to assist survivors with establishing a process for the receipt of public donations.

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- (g) Providing survivors with a summary of the nature and amount of benefits applied for, including the name of a contact person at each benefit office. Printed copies of the summary and benefit application documentation should be provided to affected survivors.
- (h) Maintaining contact with the survivors and assisting with subsequent benefit questions and processes as needed.

1030.6.8 FINANCE COORDINATOR

The finance coordinator should work with the Sheriff and the Office Liaison to manage financial matters related to the line-of-duty death. The finance coordinator's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- (a) Establishing methods for purchasing and monitoring costs related to the incident.
- (b) Providing information on finance-related issues, such as:
 - 1. Paying survivors' travel costs if authorized.
 - 2. Transportation costs for the deceased.
 - 3. Funeral and memorial costs.
 - 4. Related funding or accounting questions and issues.
- (c) Working with the Benefits Liaison to establish a process for the receipt of public donations to the deceased member's survivors.
- (d) Providing accounting and cost information as needed.

1030.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

In the event of a line-of-duty death, the office's PIO should be the office's contact point for the media. As such, the PIO should coordinate with the Office Liaison to:

- (a) Collect and maintain the most current incident information and determine what information should be released.
- (b) Instruct office members to direct any media inquiries to the PIO.
- (c) Prepare necessary press releases.
 - 1. Coordinate with other entities having media roles (e.g., outside agencies involved in the investigation or incident).
 - 2. Disseminate important public information, such as information on how the public can show support for the Office and deceased member's survivors.
- (d) Arrange for community and media briefings by the Sheriff or the authorized designee as appropriate.
- (e) Respond, or coordinate the response, to media inquiries.
- (f) If requested, assist the member's survivors with media inquiries.
 - 1. Brief the survivors on handling sensitive issues such as the types of questions that reasonably could jeopardize future legal proceedings.

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- (g) Release information regarding memorial services and funeral arrangements to office members, other agencies, and the media as appropriate.
- (h) If desired by the survivors, arrange for the recording of memorial and funeral services via photos and/or video.

The identity of deceased members should be withheld until the member's survivors have been notified. If the media have obtained identifying information for the deceased member prior to survivor notification, the PIO should request that the media withhold the information from release until proper notification can be made to survivors. The PIO should notify media when survivor notifications have been made.

1030.8 OFFICE CHAPLAIN

The Office chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. Chaplain duties may include but are not limited to:

- Assisting with survivor notifications and assisting the survivors with counseling, emotional support, or other matters, as appropriate.
- Assisting liaisons and coordinators with their assignments, as appropriate.
- Assisting office members with counseling or emotional support, as requested and appropriate.

Further information on the potential roles and responsibilities of the chaplain is in the Chaplains Policy.

1030.9 INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT

The Sheriff should make necessary assignments to conduct thorough investigations of any line-of-duty death and may choose to use the investigation process outlined in the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy.

Investigators from other agencies may be assigned to work on any criminal investigation related to line-of-duty deaths. Partners, close friends, or personnel who worked closely with the deceased member should not have any investigative responsibilities because such relationships may impair the objectivity required for an impartial investigation of the incident.

Involved office members should be kept informed of the progress of the investigations and provide investigators with any information that may be pertinent to the investigations.

1030.10 LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ANIMAL

The Sheriff may authorize appropriate memorial and funeral services for law enforcement animals killed in the line of duty.

1030.11 NON-LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH

The Sheriff may authorize certain support services for the death of a member not occurring in the line of duty.

Wellness Program

1031.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a proactive wellness program for office members.

The wellness program is intended to be a holistic approach to a member's well-being and encompasses aspects such as physical fitness, mental health, and overall wellness.

Additional information on member wellness is provided in the:

- Chaplains Policy.
- Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy.
- Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.

1031.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Critical incident – An event or situation that may cause a strong emotional, cognitive, or physical reaction that has the potential to interfere with daily life.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) – A standardized approach using a discussion format to provide education, support, and emotional release opportunities for members involved in work-related critical incidents.

Peer support – Mental and emotional wellness support provided by peers trained to help members cope with critical incidents and certain personal or professional problems.

1031.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to prioritize member wellness to foster fitness for duty and support a healthy quality of life for office members. The Office will maintain a wellness program that supports its members with proactive wellness resources, critical incident response, and follow-up support.

1031.3 WELLNESS COORDINATOR

The Sheriff should appoint a trained wellness coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Sheriff or the authorized designee and should collaborate with advisers (e.g., Human Resources Department, legal counsel, licensed psychotherapist, qualified health professionals), as appropriate, to fulfill the responsibilities of the position, including but not limited to:

- (a) Identifying wellness support providers (e.g., licensed psychotherapists, external peer support providers, physical therapists, dietitians, physical fitness trainers holding accredited certifications).
 1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing mental wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.

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2. When practicable, the Office should not use the same licensed psychotherapist for both member wellness support and fitness for duty evaluations.
- (b) Developing management and operational procedures for office peer support members, such as:
 1. Peer support member selection and retention.
 2. Training and applicable certification requirements.
 3. Deployment.
 4. Managing potential conflicts between peer support members and those seeking service.
 5. Monitoring and mitigating peer support member emotional fatigue (i.e., compassion fatigue) associated with providing peer support.
 6. Using qualified peer support personnel from other public safety agencies or outside organizations for office peer support, as appropriate.
- (c) Verifying members have reasonable access to peer support or licensed psychotherapist support.
- (d) Establishing procedures for CISDs, including:
 1. Defining the types of incidents that may initiate debriefings.
 2. Steps for organizing debriefings.
- (e) Facilitating the delivery of wellness information, training, and support through various methods appropriate for the situation (e.g., phone hotlines, electronic applications).
- (f) Verifying a confidential, appropriate, and timely Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for members. This also includes:
 1. Obtaining a written description of the program services.
 2. Providing for the methods to obtain program services.
 3. Providing referrals to the EAP for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up resources.
 4. Obtaining written procedures and guidelines for referrals to, or mandatory participation in, the program.
 5. Obtaining training for supervisors in their role and responsibilities, and identification of member behaviors that would indicate the existence of member concerns, problems, or issues that could impact member job performance.
- (g) Assisting members who have become disabled with application for federal government benefits such as those offered through the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).
 1. The coordinator should work with appropriate Office liaisons to assist qualified members and survivors with benefits, wellness support, and counseling services, as applicable, when there has been a member death (see the Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy for additional guidance).

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1031.4 OFFICE PEER SUPPORT

1031.4.1 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection of a office peer support member will be at the discretion of the coordinator. Selection should be based on the member's:

- Desire to be a peer support member.
- Experience or tenure.
- Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- Ability to communicate and interact effectively.
- Evaluation by supervisors and any current peer support members.

1031.4.2 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of office peer support members include:

- (a) Providing pre- and post-critical incident support.
- (b) Presenting office members with periodic training on wellness topics, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Stress management.
 - 2. Suicide prevention.
 - 3. How to access support resources.
- (c) Providing referrals to licensed psychotherapists and other resources, where appropriate.
 - 1. Referrals should be made to office-designated resources in situations that are beyond the scope of the peer support member's training.

1031.4.3 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER TRAINING

A office peer support member should complete office-approved training prior to being assigned.

1031.5 CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFINGS

A Critical Incident Stress Debriefing should occur as soon as practicable following a critical incident. The coordinator is responsible for organizing the debriefing. Notes and recorded statements shall not be taken because the sole purpose of the debriefing is to help mitigate the stress-related effects of a critical incident.

The debriefing is not part of any investigative process. Care should be taken not to release or repeat any communication made during a debriefing unless otherwise authorized by policy, law, or a valid court order.

Attendance at the debriefing should only include peer support members and those directly involved in the incident.

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1031.6 PEER SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS

Although the Office will honor the sensitivity of communications with peer support members, there is no legal privilege to such communications.

1031.7 PHYSICAL WELLNESS PROGRAM

The coordinator is responsible for establishing guidelines for any on-duty physical wellness program, including the following:

- (a) Voluntary participation by members
- (b) Allowable physical fitness activities
- (c) Permitted times and locations for physical fitness activities
- (d) Acceptable use of office-provided physical fitness facilities and equipment
- (e) Individual health screening and fitness assessment
- (f) Individual education (e.g., nutrition, sleep habits, proper exercise, injury prevention) and goal-setting
- (g) Standards for fitness incentive programs. The coordinator should collaborate with the appropriate entities (e.g., human resources, legal counsel) to verify that any standards are nondiscriminatory
- (h) Maintenance of physical wellness logs (e.g., attendance, goals, standards, progress)
- (i) Ongoing support and evaluation

1031.8 WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT

At least annually, the coordinator or the authorized designee should audit the effectiveness of the office's wellness program and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report shall not contain the names of members participating in the wellness program, and should include the following information:

- Data on the types of support services provided
- Wait times for support services
- Participant feedback, if available
- Program improvement recommendations
- Policy revision recommendations

The coordinator should present the completed audit to the Sheriff for review and consideration of updates to improve program effectiveness.

1031.9 TRAINING

The coordinator or the authorized designee should collaborate with the Training Coordinator to provide all members with regular education and training on topics related to member wellness, including but not limited to:

- The availability and range of office wellness support systems.

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- Suicide prevention.
- Recognizing and managing mental distress, emotional fatigue, post-traumatic stress, and other possible reactions to trauma.
- Alcohol and substance disorder awareness.
- Countering sleep deprivation and physical fatigue.
- Anger management.
- Marriage and family wellness.
- Benefits of exercise and proper nutrition.
- Effective time and personal financial management skills.

Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to the Training Coordinator as appropriate for inclusion in training records.

Personnel Early Warning System

1032.1 PURPOSE

An Early Warning System (hereinafter "EWS System") is an important management tool designed to detect patterns and trends in police conduct before that conduct escalates. It can assist law enforcement in identifying and remediating problematic member that poses a potential risk to the public, to the agency, and to the member. EWS Systems serve to not only increase public safety and public confidence in law enforcement, but also to assist a member through early intervention.

1032.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office to implement and utilize an Early Warning System for tracking and reviewing incidents of risk and an Early Intervention Program to provide timely intervention.

This policy will be in compliance with County Policy and the current CBA.

1032.3 PROCEDURE

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

a. An Early Warning System (hereinafter "EW System") is an important management tool designed to detect patterns and trends in police conduct before that conduct escalates. It can assist law enforcement in identifying and remediating problematic member that poses a potential risk to the public, to the agency, and to the member. EW Systems serve to not only increase public safety and public confidence in law enforcement, but also to assist a member through early intervention.

b. The primary intent of an early warning system is to address potential problems through the use of appropriate management and supervisory strategies before formal discipline is warranted.

c. Many different measures of employee performance (actions or behaviors) can be regularly examined for patterns or practices that may indicate potential problems.

d. These performance measures shall include, but are not limited to, the following documented indicators:

1. Internal complaints, whether initiated by another employee or by a member of the public and regardless of outcome;
2. Civil actions filed against a member, regardless of outcome;
3. Criminal investigations or complaints made against a member;
4. Any use of force by a member that is formally determined or adjudicated to have been excessive, unjustified or unreasonable;
5. Domestic violence investigations in which the member is an alleged subject;
6. All domestic violence incidents;
7. An arrest of a member, including on a driving under the influence;

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8. Sexual harassment claims against an employee;
 9. Vehicular collisions involving a member that are formally determined to have been the fault of the member;
 10. A positive drug test by a member;
 13. Insubordination by the member;
 14. Neglect of duty by the member;
 15. Vehicular pursuits;
 16. Off-Duty Contact with Law Enforcement Agencies as a result of personal conduct.
 17. Unexcused absences or sick time abuse; and
 18. Any other indicators, as determined by the Sheriff.
- e. Generally, three (3) instances of questionable conduct or performance indicators within a six (6) month period would initiate the early warning system process.
- f. Generally, in the event of a member being involved in (2)-two or more vehicular collisions that cause significant damage, should trigger a mandate for additional training that covers various aspects of driving, including defensive driving techniques, pursuit decision-making, and vehicle dynamics. The goal is to improve member safety and public safety by reducing crashes and enhancing vehicle control. The member at the discretion of the Sheriff should complete one or more of the below listed training classes or other training recommended by the Sheriff. It should be noted the assignment of training regarding EWS is appropriate management and supervisory strategy and not to be considered formal discipline.
1. Defensive Driving Class
 2. Police Driver & Pursuit Training
 3. Below 100 Training
 4. EVOC Training
 5. Emergency Response Training
- g. If one incident triggers multiple performance indicators, that incident shall not be double or triple counted, but instead shall count as only one performance indicator.

1032.3.1 ADMINISTRATION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

- a. The early warning system is primarily the responsibility of the Professional Standards Unit; but, any supervisor may initiate the early warning process based upon their own observations. Emphasis should be placed on anticipating employee problems before it results in improper performance or conduct.
- b. The Professional Standards Unit shall conduct a manual or computerized audit of its records to determine if an employee has the emergence of a pattern, practices or trend of inappropriate behavior or misconduct. In addition to the regular data audits by the Professional Standards

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Unit, the Professional Standards Unit shall audit an individual members history any time a new complaint is received.

c. Using this information and their experience, Professional Standards Unit may be able to identify employees who may need remedial/corrective intervention even before such is indicated by the early warning system data audit.

d. If the audit indicates the emergence of a pattern, practices or trend of inappropriate behavior or misconduct, the Professional Standards Unit shall consult with the members supervisor and/or division commander.

e. The Professional Standards Unit and the members supervisor and/or division commander shall review the information provided by Professional Standards Unit along with any other relevant information from department records for the purpose of initiating a course of intervention designed to correct/interrupt the emerging pattern, practice or trend.

f. If the audit indicates that the early warning system has returned an incorrect identification or "false positive," that conclusion should be documented.

g. If the audit reveals that an employee has violated department rules and regulations or general orders, the supervisor in consultation with the internal affairs unit should proceed with an inquiry or internal investigation and possible disciplinary action.

h. If the audit reveals that the employee has engaged in conduct, which indicates a lack of understanding or inability to comply with accepted procedures, the supervisor shall consult with the Professional Standards Unit to determine the appropriate course of remedial/corrective intervention.

i. At least every six (6) months, Professional Standards Unit shall audit the agency's tracking system and records to assess the accuracy and efficacy of the tracking system.

j. SUPERVISORS

1. A member's first line supervisor is usually the first member of the department to encounter and document specific incidents that affect a member. It is essential for the supervisor to speak with the employee, document these incidents and report findings to their division commander and if warranted, and the Professional Standards Unit. The success of this program relies heavily on the first line supervisor's participation and involvement.
2. If a supervisor has initiated remedial/corrective intervention, the Professional Standards Unit shall be formally notified of such efforts. This information shall be documented and appropriate copies forwarded to the Professional Standards Unit for filing.
3. No entry should be made in the employee's personnel file, unless the action results in disciplinary/corrective action.
4. If the remedial/corrective intervention was training, documentation shall be filed in accordance with the department's general order governing training (remedial training).

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5. Supervisors shall forward all documentation as required by department general orders established to assist in a comprehensive audit. This data shall minimally include: use of force reports, vehicle pursuit reports, and attendance records.

k. DIVISION COMMANDERS

1. In addition to the regular data audits conducted by Professional Standards Unit, the division commanders shall periodically audit an individual members history. Using this information and their experience, the commander may be able to identify members who may need remedial/corrective intervention even before such is indicated by the early warning system data audit.
2. When under early warning system monitoring, the members division commander and supervisor shall meet with the members to discuss the situation in depth to:
3. Identify problems or potential problems;
4. Determine if a voluntary "EAP" Employee Assistance Program or peer counseling program would appropriate.
5. Determine short and long-term goals for improvement;
6. Come to a consensus commitment on a plan for long-term improved performance;
7. Advise of the monitoring process and the repercussions of future sustained transgressions.
8. Generally, personnel should expect to remain under intensive monitoring and supervision for at least three (3) months when an early warning flag is triggered or until the supervisor concludes that the members 's behavior has been remediated (whichever is longer).
9. Supervisor/Members Meeting shall be thoroughly documented, which will be forwarded to the Sheriff or his designee.
10. The affected members and supervisor shall meet on a regular basis, minimally monthly, to discuss progress towards the agreed upon goals and objectives.
11. All regular monthly progress/status reports shall be submitted to the Sheriff.
12. An additional six (6) months of documented monitoring is required following removal from the early warning system.
13. Monthly monitoring reports from the direct supervisor are required.
14. Any statement made by the member in connection with the early warning system review process may not be used against them in any disciplinary or other proceeding.

I. REMEDIAL/CORRECTIVE INTERVENTION

a. Supervisory or command personnel may initiate remedial/corrective intervention to correct behavior. Remedial/corrective intervention may include, but is not limited to:

1. Training;
2. Retraining;
3. Counseling;

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4. Intensive supervision;
5. Fitness for duty examination;
6. Members Assistance Program, when warranted, if available;
7. Peer counseling.
8. Internal disciplinary action, remedial/corrective intervention, and fitness for duty examinations are not mutually exclusive and should be jointly pursued if and when appropriate.
9. When remedial/corrective intervention has been undertaken, the Sheriff shall ensure that such actions are documented in writing. No entry should be made in the members 's personnel file, unless the action results in a sustained investigation. If the remedial/corrective intervention is a training program, attendance and successful completion of that program should be noted in the members 's training record.
10. All reports shall be forwarded to the Sheriff for review. These reports have the same confidential status as Professional Standards Unit documents and are subject to the same disclosure and retention regulations and guidelines.

1032.4 EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP)

EAP and Wellness Support are available though Sandoval County employee benefits (See the updated Sandoval County Employee Benefits Guide) for referral and contact information.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a voluntary, work-based program that offers free and confidential assessments, short-term counseling, referrals, and follow-up services to employees who have personal and/or work-related problems. EAPs address a broad and complex body of issues affecting mental and emotional well-being, such as alcohol and other substance abuse, stress, grief, family problems, and psychological disorders. EAP counselors also work in a consultative role with managers and supervisors to address employee and organizational challenges and needs. Many EAPs are active in helping organizations prevent and cope with workplace violence, trauma, and other emergency response situations.

EAPs are generally voluntary, employers can sometimes require employees to participate in EAP services, but this is often done in specific situations or as part of a last-chance agreement. Mandatory referrals are usually reserved for issues like workplace violence threats, suicidal ideation, severe performance issues, or when there's uncertainty about an employee's health condition.

The Sandoval County Sheriffs Office is committed to assisting employees whose personal problems or work/life challenges may be affecting their job performance. Supervisors have a responsibility to support their employees in maintaining satisfactory performance. Members should be knowledgeable about the EAP and how it can benefit employees and encourage employees to seek assistance from the EAP when facing personal or workplace challenges. All members should be observant of warning signs of distress in the workplace, such as changes in performance, attendance, or behavior and play a role in identifying and addressing performance issues that

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might be linked to personal problems. If employees demonstrate a decline in performance due to personal problems or work/life challenges, members should encourage them to seek help through the EAP to address these problems while maintaining confidentiality. Supervisors have a responsibility to encourage members to seek help through the EAP to address these problems while maintaining confidentiality.

Legal considerations shall be reviewed by the County Attorney to include that a mandatory referral is "job-related and consistent with business necessity" and doesn't violate the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

1032.5 GUARDIAN TRACKING

a. The Sandoval County Sheriff's Office shall utilize the Guardian Tracking System as a means of documenting members activities and actions in the performance of their duties. The Guardian Tracking System shall serve as a database for positive recognition, as well as the foundation for the early warning system. The Guardian Tracking System shall be utilized by all divisions within the agency and will have strict reporting requirements delegated to supervisors of all ranks.

b. Peer-to-peer. Members of equal rank shall be afforded the opportunity to make entries into the Guardian Tracking System. These entries shall be based upon an member's observations of another members in the performance of his / her duties, which invoke positive recognition for actions taken that may otherwise not have been reported. Once an entry is made into the system, it shall not be posted and viewable until it receives supervisory approval.

c. Sergeants shall be responsible for documenting actions of their subordinates in the Guardian Tracking System. These entries shall include, but are not limited to, positive remarks and recognition for officers and M.V.R. / B.W.R. reviews as required by the Mobile Video / Body Worn Recorders Policy.

d. Lieutenants. Squad and division Lieutenants shall be responsible for documenting certain actions of their subordinates in the Guardian Tracking System. These entries shall include, but are not limited to:

1. Any imposed discipline issued to officers under their command. The entry will be made under the appropriate category listing and the narrative only needs to state "See attached" (Which will refer to the uploaded relevant disciplinary document).
2. Recognition for members who submit extraordinary monthly reports shall be entered into the Monthly Activity Recognition category.
3. Performance deficiencies that are identified / addressed at the squad level and not as an internal affairs matter shall be entered under the "Performance Deficiency" option. If these issues are not resolved, these entries shall serve as the progressive scale for further evaluation.
4. All incidents of employee injuries shall be entered into the Guardian Tracking System. The narrative only needs to state "See attached" (Which will refer to the uploaded Injury Investigation Reports and Meaningful Review).

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e. Professional Standards Unit shall be responsible for documenting certain actions of subordinates within the agency in the Guardian Tracking System. These entries shall include, but are not limited to:

1. All instances in which the use of force deployed by a member required the completion of the Use of Force report. The narrative only needs to state "See attached" (Which will refer to the uploaded Use of Force Report and Meaningful Review).
2. All motor vehicle pursuits. The narrative only needs to state "See attached" (Which will refer to the uploaded Police Pursuit Report and Meaningful Review).
3. Employee involved motor vehicle crash investigations. The narrative only needs to state "See attached" (Which will refer to the uploaded crash report, meaningful review and investigative conclusion).
4. Shall be responsible for documenting all notification and outcomes of Tort Claims in the Guardian Tracking System.
5. Any pattern of sick time use. This entry shall include the reason(s) detailing the pattern or misuse of sick time.
6. All minor complaints made by the public which are addressed outside of the Internal Affairs Unit shall be uploaded into the Guardian Tracking System. In these circumstances, the supervisor making the entry must include the resolution that was noted and if the member acted appropriately.

1032.6 ANNUAL REVIEW

a. The Professional Standards Unit shall complete an "EWS" yearly review report on an annual basis during the month of January for the Sheriffs review. The review shall include, but not be limited, to the following:

1. Number of audits conducted;
2. Number of employees flagged;
3. Number of instances where remedial/corrective action was taken;
4. Number of internal affairs cases or inquiries opened as result of early warning system;
5. Changes in number of internal affairs complaints with reference to flagged indicators and whether they have increased/decreased.

1032.7 CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORD

The Professional Standards Unit in conjunction with the office of the Sheriff controls access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. All personnel records security, retention and purging will follow Personnel Records Policy 1013

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Attachments

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