



President
Ms. Rachel Ancheta
City of Dixon

Vice President
Ms. Jen Leal
City of Auburn

Treasurer
Ms. Jen Lee
City of Rio Vista

Secretary
Ms. Tricia Cobey
City of Galt

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

DATE / TIME: Thursday, May 8, 2025, at 10:00 a.m.

A - Action
I - Information

LOCATION: Rocklin Event Center – Garden Room
2650 Sunset Blvd
Rocklin, CA 95677

1 - Attached
2 - Hand Out
3 - Separate Cover
4 - Verbal

MISSION STATEMENT

The Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund, or NCCSIF, is an association of municipalities joined to protect member resources by stabilizing risk costs in a reliable, economical and beneficial manner while providing members with broad coverage and quality services in risk management and claims management.

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. INTRODUCTIONS

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS

This time is reserved for members of the public to address the Police Risk Management Committee on NCCSIF matters that are of interest to them.

pg. 3 **D. CONSENT CALENDAR**

A 1

All matters listed under the consent calendar are considered routine with no separate discussion necessary. Any member of the public or the Police Risk Management Committee may request any item to be considered separately.

pg. 4 1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes- February 6, 2025

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

pg. 7 1. **Police Risk Management Grant Funds**

I 1

Program Administrators will provide an update on FY 24/25 grant fund usage and budget for FY 25/26.



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pg. 11	2. Legislative Update <i>The Committee will receive an update on California legislative bills that may have an impact on member operations.</i>	I 1
pg. 32	3. Technology Discussion <i>New technologies continue to affect police operations in many areas. It is important for law enforcement agencies to be aware of the latest available technologies which may improve their operations.</i>	I 1
pg. 33	4. Wellness Discussion <i>The Committee will review and provide feedback on wellness initiatives and suggestions for future training or services.</i>	I 1
pg. 41	5. Law Enforcement Training Day Discussion <i>The Committee will discuss topics for the 2025 Law Enforcement Training Day.</i>	I 1
pg. 44	6. Round Table Discussion <i>The floor will be open to Police Risk Management Committee members for any topics or ideas that members would like to address.</i>	I 4
	F. INFORMATION ITEMS	I 1
pg. 69	1. NCCSIF 2025/2025 Organizational Chart	
pg. 70	2. NCCSIF 2025/2026 Meeting Calendar	
pg. 71	3. Understanding Your JPA Training – July 15, 2025	

G. ADJOURNMENT

UPCOMING MEETING

Police Risk Management Committee Meeting - August 7, 2025

pg. 72	INFORMATIONAL SESSION WITH LEXIPOL – 11:30a.m. – 12:30p.m.	
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Per Government Code 54954.2, persons requesting disability related modifications or accommodations, including auxiliary aids or services in order to participate in the meeting, are requested to contact Jenna Wirkner at Alliant Insurance Services at (916) 643-2741.

The Agenda packet will be posted on the NCCSIF website at www.nccsif.org. Documents and materials relating to an open session agenda item that are provided to the NCCSIF Police Risk Management Committee less than 72 hours prior to a regular meeting will be available for public inspection and copying at 2180 Harvard Street, Suite 460, Sacramento, CA 95815.

Access to some buildings and offices may require routine provisions of identification to building security. However, NCCSIF does not require any member of the public to register his or her name, or to provide other information, as a condition to attendance at any public meeting and will not inquire of building security concerning information so provided. See Government Code section 54953.3.



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item D.

CONSENT CALENDAR

ACTION ITEM

ISSUE: The Police Risk Management Committee (PRMC) reviews items on the Consent Calendar, and if any item requires clarification or discussion a member should ask that it be removed for separate action. The PRMC should then consider action to approve the Consent Calendar excluding those items removed. Any items removed from the Consent Calendar will be placed on the meeting agenda in an order determined by the Chair.

RECOMMENDATION: Adoption of the Consent Calendar after review by the PRMC.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: The following items are placed on the Consent Calendar for approval. The PRMC may approve the Consent Calendar items as presented, or any individual may request that an item be removed for discussion and separate action may be taken during the meeting.

ATTACHMENT(S): Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes- February 6, 2025



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
FEBRUARY 6, 2025**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chief Bryan Morrison, City of Auburn	Lt. Dan Templeton, City of Elk Grove
Lt. Lou Wright, City of Folsom	Captain Richard Small, City of Galt
Chief Matt Alves, City of Lincoln	Chief Jason Wines, City of Oroville
Chief Eric Reinbold, Town of Paradise (Chair)	Chief Dax West, City of Rio Vista
Chief Rustin Banks, City of Rocklin	Lt. Kim Slade, City of Yuba City

OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT

Michael Ormsby, City of Ione	Lt. Cameron Kovacs, Town of Paradise
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GUESTS & CONSULTANTS

Jenna Wirkner, Alliant Insurance Services	Robert Patton, Sedgwick
Evan Washburn, Alliant Insurance Services	Katie Owen, Alliant Insurance Services
Stacey Bean, LWP	Brian Davis, Sedgwick

A. CALL TO ORDER

Chief Eric Reinbold called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

B. ROLL CALL

The above members listed were present.

C. PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

D. CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – November 14, 2024

A motion was made to approve the Consent Calendar as presented.

MOTION: Dax West

SECOND: Rustin Banks

**MOTION CARRIED
UNANIMOUSLY**

Ayes: Morrison, Templeton, Wright, Small, Alves, Wines, Reinbold, West, Banks, Slade, Ormsby
Nays: None.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

E.1. Workers' Compensation Claims Analysis for Police (LWP)



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
FEBRUARY 6, 2025**

Ms. Bean provided the workers' compensation claims analysis for police.

E.2. Workers' Compensation: Life of a Workers' Compensation Claim

Ms. Bean presented on the Life of a Workers' Compensation Claim, including employee and employer responsibilities as well as presumptions specific to safety workers.

E.3. Police Risk Management Grant Funds

Ms. Washburn discussed the Police Risk Management Grant Funds.

A motion was made to recommend the approval of the Police Risk Management Grant Funds for 25/26.

MOTION: Rustin Banks

SECOND: Dax West

**MOTION CARRIED
UNANIMOUSLY**

Ayes: Morrison, Templeton, Wright, Small, Alves, Wines, Reinbold, West, Banks, Slade, Ormsby
Nays: None.

E.4. Wellness Discussion

Mr. Patton discussed First Responder Wellness to treat PTSI, addiction, alcohol, anxiety, and depression.

E.5. Law Enforcement Training Day

Ms. Wirkner discussed the Law Enforcement training day on November 6th and asked for training topics for the 2025 training day.

E.6. Technology Discussion

Mr. Rob Patton discussed LEFTA systems.

Ms. Washburn discussed Benchmark Analytics and Lexipol Grant Finder. CJPRMA is paying for Benchmark Analytics for members.

E.7. Round Table Discussion

Ms. Wirkner discussed training ideas for the May Meeting and CJPRMA Risk Management activities.

Ms. Washburn discussed K-9 additions to Alliant Property Insurance Program, Lexipol Subscription and Aviation drones.



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
FEBRUARY 6, 2025**

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. NCCSIF 2024-25 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
2. NCCSIF 2024-25 MEETING CALENDAR

G. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 11:08a.m.

Next Meeting Date: May 8, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

Tricia Cobey, Secretary

Date: _____



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item E.1.

POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: The Grant Funds Historic Usage Report is included to ensure members are aware of the available grants for their agencies.

The Board recently approved the preliminary FY 25/26 budget in the amount of \$100,000 for the police grant fund program. The funding is available for risk management needs other than Body Worn Camera (BWC) programs, though maintaining a program remains a recommended best practice.

RECOMMENDATION: Provide feedback and recommendations regarding grant use.

FISCAL IMPACT: \$100,000 annually.

BACKGROUND: First approved in FY 14/15, a budget of \$50,000 was used to purchase 58 body cameras directly from VieVu at a quantity discount. The FY 15/16 and FY 16/17 budgets of \$50,000 were allocated directly to the members to fund their body camera programs. Since that time if the body camera program at an agency was in place the member has the option to use the grant funds for other safety and risk management uses such as data collection, ballistic vests, load-bearing vests, and wellness programs. The annual grant amount stayed at \$50,000 until increased to \$100,000 for FY 24/25.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds Historic Usage Report
2. Police Risk Management Grant Request Form

NCCSIF POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS HISTORIC USAGE REPORT

	Member	FY 14/15 \$50,000 Grant Camera Allocation	FY 15/16 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 16/17 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 17/18 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 18/19 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 19/20 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 20/21 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 21/22 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 22/23 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 23/24 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 24/25 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 21/22 Member Specific Police Fund	FY 22/23 Member Specific Police Fund	FY 23/24 Member Specific Police Fund	FY 24/25 Member Specific Police Fund	TOTAL GRANTS	YTD Reimbursements Made	REMAINING FUNDS 4/28/25	Reimbursement Notes/Plan Usage
1	Anderson	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030					\$16,665		\$16,665	
2	Auburn	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060					\$33,330	\$23,349	\$9,981	4/25/17 \$6,280.56 (12 VieVu LE4 mini body worn cameras) 9/8/17 \$3,029.18 (4 VieVu LE4mini & 1 multi-dock LE4) 2/5/19 \$2,810.26 portion of invoice (16 VieVu LE5 body worn cameras) 3/24/21 \$5,998.49 Body Cameras 9/29/22 VIEVU Bodyworn Camears 9/19/24 Lexopol Training Bulletin
3	Colusa	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030		\$8,360			\$25,025	\$3,030	\$21,995	7/27/17 \$3,030 (concealable vests with load bearing carriers)
4	Corning	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030				\$8,480	\$25,145	\$5,592	\$19,553	2/15/19 \$2,301.12 firewall 1/14/25 Front door upgrades
5	Dixon	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060	\$5,000				\$38,330	\$23,846	\$14,484	4/20/17 \$6,060 (30 Wolfcom Vision 1080p body camera with rotatable camera head and 32GB memory) 6/1/18 \$2,934.38 (3 Wolfcom Vision 1080p body camera + training cost for force options simulator) 3/6/20 \$2,631.63 (5 Wolfcom Body Camera + 1 docking port) 8/26/20 IA PKO Program 2/7/23 Deletable App - Removes officers personal information from the internet
6	Elk Grove*	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060					\$33,330	\$27,210	\$6,120	1/11/18 \$9,090 (WatchGuard Vista HD body cameras) 3/20/19 \$3,030 (portion of Cordico Wellness Program) 11/4/19 \$3,030 (portion of 2019 BWC purchase/Vista HD) 5/6/22 \$6,060 (portion of Cordico Wellness Program) 10/17/23 \$6,000 My Steady Mind
7	Folsom	5	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$3,788	\$7,575	\$400,000				\$441,663	\$22,725	\$418,938	10/5/16 \$7,576 (8 VieVu LE4 body camera and 1 multi-dock network station) 12/16/20 \$15,150 Iapro software
8	Galt	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060		\$65,000	\$60,000	\$80,000	\$238,330	\$230,589	\$7,741	1/25/18 Plan to use fund/BWC program under consideration 2/28/22 AXON Body Worn Cameras 2/13/24 Gym Equipment and Tactical Vests 12/17/24 Starchase and Glock Guns
9	Gridley	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030				\$5,000	\$21,665	\$4,543	\$17,122	9/6/16 \$3,291.26 (4 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 3/28/18 \$1,252 (one VieVu LE5 camera and seven Public Safety Vests) 8/7/20 \$2,700.41 (load bearing vests and flashlights)
10	Ione	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030		\$7,331		\$8,000	\$31,996	\$10,605	\$21,391	11/2/16 \$1,655.23 (2 VieVu LE4 body camera) 9/8/17 \$1,736.24 balance (2 VieVu LE4 body cameras and 2 LE4 Cradle) 5/21/18 \$1,234.14 (2 VieVu LE5 body camera and license for Veripatrol Software) 5/28/21 Lava Dog Fire and Police Supply (Riot helmets, batons, gas masks and filters) 3/7/22 LENSLOCK Cameras
11	Jackson	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030					\$16,665	\$9,090	\$7,575	4/20/20 Jackson PD in process of acquiring new body cams. 1/7/2021 \$9,090 Vista HD Wearable Camera User Guide 10/9/26 \$6,060 (8 VieVu LE4 body cameras)
12	Lincoln	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060					\$33,330	\$27,271	\$6,060	2/25/21 \$11,632 (14 Watchguard body worn cameras) 4/19/24 \$9,090 Body Worn Cameras
13	Marysville	3	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$4,545					\$24,998	\$20,453	\$4,545	8/18/17 \$4,919.87 (6 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 7/25/23 \$15,533 (Body Cameras)
14	Nevada City	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030					\$16,665	\$7,575	\$9,090	2/6/18 \$4,545 (Body Camera Storage and Equipment cost for 2015-2017) 7/15/19 \$1,515 (Axon Body Camera Storage) 4/17/20 \$1,515.00 (Body Camera Storage Fees) 3/31/21 \$1,515.00 (Body Camera Storage Fees)
15	Oroville	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060					\$33,330	\$12,120	\$21,210	9/23/16 \$3,010 (Video Storage Buffalo Terastation) 10/5/16 \$3,050 (5 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 11/20/17 \$1,174.00 (1 Tactical Armor-Ballistic Vest) 9/4/18 \$4,886 (20 Vievu LE5s body cameras)
16	Paradise	3	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$4,545					\$24,998	\$18,180	\$6,818	station) 3/14/17 \$2,305.58 (Ballistic Vests) 5/3/19 \$1,895.50 (five load bearing vests) 8/7/20 \$2,700.41 (load bearing vests and flashlights) 7/27/22 \$9,039 Body Worn Cameras
17	Placerville*	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030					\$16,665	\$10,105	\$6,560	12/28/17 \$3,970.32 (4 Tactical Armor-Ballistic Vests) 10/3/19 \$3,674.75 (Fitness Equipment) 11/18/20 \$1,077.49 (Treadmill) 9/29/21 \$1,382.87 (Kettlebell, Resistance bands, under desk bike pedal, weight bench, battle rope)
18	Red Bluff	3	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$2,273	\$4,545					\$24,998	\$20,452	\$4,545	2/17/17 \$1,473.74 (Apex Body cam storage remediation) 10/18/17 \$3,071.26 (5 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 1/25/18 Plan to use to purchase more BWC & future funds to replace old cameras. 3/27/20 Red Bluff PD BWC is fully funded; plan to use funds for fitness equipment. 5/26/20 \$6,814.17 (Fitness Slam Balls, ball rack, cable machine, dumbbell rack, kettlebell racks, kettlebells and bumper rack) 10/29/21 \$2,692.86 (3 Body Cameras, 12 Clip Lock Metal Clips) 11/14/23 Lenslock Cameras

NCCSIF POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS HISTORIC USAGE REPORT

		FY 14/15 \$50,000 Grant Camera Allocation	FY 15/16 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 16/17 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 17/18 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 18/19 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 19/20 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 20/21 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 21/22 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 22/23 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 23/24 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 24/25 \$50,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 21/22 Member Specific Police Fund	FY 22/23 Member Specific Police Fund	FY 23/24 Member Specific Police Fund	FY 24/25 Member Specific Police Fund	TOTAL GRANTS	YTD Reimbursements Made	REMAINING FUNDS 4/28/25	Reimbursement Notes/Plan Usage
19	Rio Vista	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030					\$16,665	\$12,120	\$4,545	11/16/17 \$4,241.15 (9 VieVu LE5 body cameras)
20	Rocklin	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060				\$40,000	\$73,330	\$55,242	\$18,088	10/5/16 \$6,516.24 (4 VieVu LE4 body cameras, 1 LE4 multi-dock, 1 LE3 multi-dock) 1/3/19 \$5,603.76 (58 Lenslock bwc cameras and 25 in car dash cameras) 11/9/20 \$6,060 (Lenslock software) 4/22/25 40 mm single launcher
21	Willows	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030					\$16,665	\$13,230	\$3,435	6/18/18 \$2,130 for 18/19 Lexipol-Fire Policy Service annual fee 7/2/19 \$2,130 for 19/20 Lexipol-Fire Policy Service annual fee 7/1/20 \$2,157 for 20/21 Lexipol-Fire Policy Service annual fee 6/15/21 \$2,178 21/22 Lexipol-Fire Policy Service annual fee 6/15/21 \$2,010 Lexipol Fire Policy Service 6/21/24 Lexipol Fire Services
22	Yuba City	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060					\$33,330	\$17,297	\$16,033	5/5/17 \$6,060 (Data911 body-worn cameras) 7/12/21 \$3,699.05 (Treadmill) 11/1/23 Gym Flooring
	TOTAL	58	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$99,990	\$405,000	\$80,691	\$60,000	\$141,480	\$1,237,116	\$574,624	\$662,492	

*Opted for Cash Allocation to purchase other than VieVu Camera
Fund Allocation is based on cost of camera at \$757.50 each



POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT REQUEST FORM

Member Entity Name: _____

Submitted by: _____ Submission Date: _____

Available Funds: _____ Requested Funds: _____

Please use the following lines to describe the proposed use for your funds, and be sure to attach any applicable backup data such as purchase order, receipts, etc.

(If additional room is needed, please attach separate sheet.)

Check Payable to: _____

Mail Check to: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please e-mail the completed form to: Jenna Wirkner at Jenna.Wirkner@alliant.com

STAFF USE ONLY

Program Administrator Approval: _____

Total Amount Subject to Reimbursement: \$ _____



BACK TO AGENDA

Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025

Agenda Item E.2.

LEGISLATION UPDATE

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: There were many bills introduced in the California Legislature 2024-2025 Legislative Session that if signed into law will affect police agencies.

The attached is a list of bills POST is monitoring during the 2025 Legislative Session. These bills could have an impact on POST operations or be of significant interest to law enforcement partners. It is not a complete list. *(Updated 4/11/2025). Please review for potential discussion*

RECOMMENDATION: Information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

BACKGROUND: The Program Administrators continue to monitor the impact of these new bills as they make their way through the legislative process.

ATTACHMENT(S): Status of Current Legislation -Legislative Update – 4/11/2025

Status of Current Legislation

Legislative Update

The following is a list of bills POST is monitoring during the 2025 Legislative Session. These bills could have an impact on POST operations or be of significant interest to law enforcement partners. It is not a complete list. *(Updated 4/11/2025)*

AB 15	Open unsolved murder: review and reinvestigation	Introduced: 12/2/2024
Assembly Member Gipson	Current law defines murder as the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought. This bill would require a law enforcement agency to review the casefile regarding an open unsolved murder upon written application by certain persons to determine if a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, as specified. The bill would define an open unsolved murder as a murder committed after January 1, 1990, but no less than one year prior to the date of the application for case review, that was investigated by a law enforcement agency, for which all probative investigative leads have been exhausted and for which no suspect has been identified. If the review determines that a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, this bill would require a reinvestigation, as specified. The bill would prohibit a reinvestigation from being conducted by a person who previously investigated the homicide at issue, as specified, and would allow only one reinvestigation from being undertaken at any one time with respect to the same victim.	Last Amend: 2/24/2025

<u>AB 18</u>	California Secure Borders Act of 2025	Introduced: 12/2/2024
Assembly Member DeMaio	<p>Current law generally prohibits law enforcement from providing information regarding the release date of an individual from custody or from transferring an individual to immigration authorities without a warrant or judicial probable cause determination. This bill, the California Secure Borders Act of 2025, would state the intent of the Legislature to combat illegal immigration and secure the border by repealing those provisions, prohibiting the use of state funds for various welfare, health, housing, and other services for undocumented immigrants, requiring public disclosure of information on the impact of illegal immigration on crime rates and state and local services, providing cross-deputization training for local law enforcement to support federal border security actions, and providing standards for deployment of the State Guard to the border.</p>	
<u>AB 31</u>	Peace officers: tribal police pilot project	Introduced: 12/2/2024
Assembly Member Ramos	<p>Current law defines those persons who are peace officers in the state, grants certain authority to those individuals and their employing entities, and places certain requirements on those individuals and their employing entities. Current law also grants specified limited arrest authority to certain other persons, including federal criminal investigators and park rangers and peace officers from adjoining jurisdictions. Current federal law authorizes tribal governments to employ tribal police for the enforcement of</p>	

	<p>tribal law on tribal lands. Current federal law requires the State of California to exercise criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands. Current state law deems a tribal police officer who has been deputized or appointed by a county sheriff as a reserve or auxiliary deputy to be a peace officer in the State of California. This bill would, from July 1, 2026, until July 1, 2029, establish a pilot program under the Department of Justice and the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training granting peace officer authority to certain tribal police officers on Indian lands and elsewhere in the state under specified circumstances. The bill would authorize the department to select 3 tribal entities to participate, would set certain minimum qualifications and certification and training requirements for a tribal officer to act pursuant to this authority, and would place certain requirements on the employing tribe, including a limited waiver of sovereign immunity, and the adoption of a tribal law or resolution authorizing that exercise of authority and providing for public access to certain records.</p>	
<p><u>AB 68</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Essayli</p>	<p>School safety: armed school resource officers</p> <p>Would require a school district or charter school to hire or contract with at least one armed school resource officer, as defined, authorized to carry a loaded firearm to be present at each school of the school district or charter school during regular school hours and any other time when pupils are present on campus, phased in by certain grade spans, as provided. By imposing an</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/5/2024</p> <p>Last Amend: 3/19/2025</p>

	<p>additional requirement on school districts and charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	
<p><u>AB 85</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Essayli</p>	<p>Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities</p> <p>Under current law, a law enforcement official has limited discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities, and may only provide information regarding a person's release date or transfer an individual to immigration authorities without a judicial warrant or probable cause determination if the individual has been convicted of specified crimes, including, but not limited to, serious and violent felonies, as specified, and only if doing so would not violate any federal, state, or local law, or local policy. Notwithstanding those provisions, this bill would instead require law enforcement officials to cooperate with immigration authorities by detaining and transferring an individual and providing release information if a person has been convicted of a felony.</p>	<p>Introduced: 12/20/2024</p>
<p><u>AB 284</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Alanis</p>	<p>Law enforcement: stop data and reporting</p> <p>Current law requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General specified data on all stops conducted by that agency's peace officers for the preceding calendar year. Current law defines "stop" for purposes of these provisions to mean any detention by a peace officer of a person or any peace officer interaction with a person in which the peace officer conducts a search of the person's body or property in</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/22/2025</p> <p>Last Amend: 3/24/2025</p>

	<p>the person's possession or control. This bill would exclude various situations from that definition, including, among other things, a peace officer interaction with a person that results from a call for service or when a detention is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death.</p>	
<p><u>AB 354</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Rodriguez</p>	<p>Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training</p> <p>Current law requires any agency that employs peace officers to, within 10 days, notify the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) of specified occurrences including any complaint, charge, or allegation of serious misconduct by a peace officer employed by that agency and the final disposition of any investigation into that complaint, charge, or allegation, regardless of the discipline actually imposed. Current law provides that each law enforcement agency shall be responsible for the completion of an investigation into any allegation of serious misconduct by an officer, regardless of the officer's employment status. Current law establishes the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) within the Department of Justice to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information between law enforcement agencies in the state. This bill would require POST employees whose job duties require access to criminal offender record information, state summary criminal history information, or information obtained from CLETS to undergo a fingerprint-based state and</p>	<p>Introduced: 1/30/2025</p> <p>Last Amend: 4/10/2025</p>

	national criminal history background check, as specified.	
<u>AB 358</u> Assembly Member Alvarez	Criminal procedure: privacy The Electronic Communications Privacy Act prohibits a government entity from compelling the production of, or access to, electronic communication information or electronic device information, as defined, without a search warrant, wiretap order, order for electronic reader records, or subpoena issued pursuant to specified conditions. Current law authorizes a government entity to access electronic device information by means of physical interaction or electronic communication with the device in certain circumstances, including, pursuant to the specific consent of the authorized possessor of the device or if the government entity, in good faith, believes that an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to a person requires access to the information. This bill would additionally authorize a government entity to access electronic device information with the specific consent of an individual who locates a tracking or surveillance device, as defined, and the device is reasonably believed to have been used to track or record the individual without their permission.	Introduced: 1/30/2025 Last Amend: 4/10/2025
<u>AB 400</u> Assembly Member Pacheco	Law enforcement: police canines Would require, on or before January 1, 2027, every law enforcement agency, as defined, with a canine unit to maintain a policy for the use of canines by the agency that, at a minimum, complies with the most recent	Introduced: 2/4/2025

	standards established by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). Because the bill would impose additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	
<u>AB 421</u> Assembly Member Solache	<p>Immigration enforcement: prohibitions on access, sharing information, and law enforcement collaboration</p> <p>The California Values Act generally prohibits California law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes. Current law provides certain limited exceptions to this prohibition. This bill would prohibit California law enforcement agencies from collaborating with, or providing any information in writing, verbally, or in any other manner to, immigration authorities regarding proposed or currently underway immigration enforcement actions when the actions could be or are taking place within a radius of one mile of any childcare or daycare facility, religious institution, place of worship, hospital, or medical office. To the extent this bill would impose additional duties on local law enforcement agencies or officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Introduced: 2/5/2025
<u>AB 451</u> Assembly Member Petrie-Norris	<p>Law enforcement policies: restraining orders</p> <p>Current law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain policies on specified subjects, including, among others, the use of force, gun violence restraining orders, and</p>	Introduced: 2/6/2025

	<p>responding to domestic violence calls. This bill would require each municipal police department and county sheriff's department, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the University of California and California State University Police Departments to, on or before January 1, 2027, develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards to promote safe, consistent, and effective service, implementation, and enforcement of court protection and restraining orders that include firearm access restrictions. The bill would require these policies and standards to include specified elements, including, among others, ensuring compliance with specified laws and instructing officers about the array of civil and criminal protection restraining order options available under California law to law enforcement officers, to victim-survivors, and other petitioners.</p>	
<u>AB 572</u>	Criminal procedure: interrogations	Introduced: 2/12/2025
Assembly Member Kalra	<p>Current law prohibits the prosecuting attorney, attorney for the defendant, or investigator for either the prosecution or the defendant from interviewing, questioning, or speaking to a victim or witness whose name has been disclosed pursuant to current law without first clearly identifying themselves and identifying the full name of the agency by whom they are employed, and identifying whether they represent, or have been retained by, the prosecution or the defendant. Under current law, if an interview takes place in person, the party is also required to show the victim or witness a business card, official badge, or other form</p>	Last Amend: 3/27/2025

	<p>of official identification before commencing the interview or questioning. This bill would require a peace officer, as defined, or a prosecuting attorney, prior to interviewing an immediate family member of a person who has been killed or seriously injured by a peace officer, to clearly identify themselves and if the interview takes place in person, to show identification, and to inform the person of specified information, including the status of their family member, that the person can consult with an attorney or trusted support person, and that the investigation that they are conducting may involve the culpability of the family member who was killed or injured.</p>	
<p><u>AB 645</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Carrillo</p>	<p>Emergency medical services: dispatch</p> <p>The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act (act) establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination of various state activities concerning emergency medical services (EMS). The act authorizes a county to develop an EMS program by designating a local EMS agency. Current law also requires the Commission on Emergency Medical Services to review and approve regulations, standards, and guidelines to be developed by the authority. This bill would require the authority to develop, and, after approval by the commission, to adopt, minimum standards for emergency medical dispatcher training, and would require a public safety dispatcher or public safety telecommunicator to complete that training. The bill would define</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/13/2025 (Spot bill)</p> <p>Last Amend: 3/24/2025</p>

	a public safety dispatcher or public safety telecommunicator for these purposes.	
<u>AB 820</u> Assembly Member Pellerin	Homelessness: transport Current law establishes various programs to assist homeless individuals, including the Homeless Emergency Aid Program, the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program, and the Regionally Coordinated Homelessness Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program. This bill would prohibit an employee of a local government or law enforcement agency, when acting in their official capacity, from transporting and dropping off, or arranging for or funding the transport and drop off, of a homeless individual within a jurisdiction unless the employee first coordinates shelter or long-term housing for the homeless individual, as defined and specified. This bill would make a local government or law enforcement agency liable for a civil penalty of \$10,000 for each violation of these provisions.	Introduced: 2/19/2025
<u>AB 992</u> Assembly Member Irwin	Peace officers Current law requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice and requires the commission to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in	Introduced: 2/20/2025

	the report. This bill would repeal the requirement for the commission to approve and adopt the criteria described above.	
<u>AB 1013</u>	Peace officer training: behavioral health	Introduced: 2/20/2025
Assembly Member Garcia	Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to establish and keep updated a classroom-based continuing training course that includes instructor-led active learning, such as scenario-based training, relating to behavioral health and law enforcement interaction with persons with mental illness, intellectual disability, and substance use disorders. Current law requires the commission to make available the course to each law enforcement officer with a rank of supervisor or below and who is assigned to patrol duties or to supervise officers who are assigned to patrol duties. This bill would authorize the commission to partner with local departments of behavioral health, community-based organizations, or nonprofit organizations to establish and keep updated this classroom-based continuing training course. The bill would require a law enforcement officer with a rank of supervisor or below and who is assigned to patrol duties or to supervise officers who are assigned to patrol duties to complete the course.	
<u>AB 1115</u>	Peace officers: mental health liaisons	Introduced: 2/20/2025
Assembly Member Castillo	The California Constitution authorizes local governments to make and enforce all police and sanitary ordinances and regulations within its limits that are not in conflict with general laws. Existing law requires the board	

	<p>of supervisors of a county and the governing body of a city to take measures necessary to preserve and protect the public health in its jurisdiction. This bill would authorize a local government to designate one or more existing employees specializing in counseling or mental health services as a law enforcement mental health liaison to facilitate mental health support for peace officers who serve the local jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1178</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Pacheco</p>	<p>Peace officers: confidentiality of records</p> <p>he California Public Records Act generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public. Existing law provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under current law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Current law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. Current law authorizes an agency to redact the records disclosed for specified purposes including, among others, to remove personal data or information, as specified, and where there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the peace officer, custodial officer, or another person. This bill would additionally require a law enforcement agency to redact records to remove the rank, name, photo, or likeness of specified</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2025</p>

	people, including, among others, all duly sworn officers working an undercover assignment or who worked in an undercover assignment in the past 24 months, all sworn personnel attached to a federal or state task force, and members of a law enforcement agency who received verified death threats to themselves or their families within the last ten years because of their law enforcement employment.	
AB 1388 Assembly Member Bryan	Law enforcement: settlement agreements Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, and requires the commission to, among other things, establish a certification program for peace officers, as defined. Current law requires the commission to establish procedures for accepting complaints from members of the public regarding peace officers or law enforcement agencies that may be investigated. Current law establishes, within the commission, the Peace Officer Standards Accountability Division and requires the division, among other things, to bring proceedings seeking the suspension or revocation of certification of a peace officer. Current law, the California Public Records Act, generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public. Current law provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under current law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Current law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of	Introduced: 2/21/2025 Last Amend: 4/10/2025

	<p>certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. This bill would additionally exempt agreements between an employing agency and a peace officer that, among other things, require the agency to destroy, remove, or conceal a record of a misconduct investigation. The bill would also require any agency employing a peace officer to report certain events to the commission, that occurred after January 1, 2020, and resulted in the peace officer's separation from employment or appointment after January 1, 2023, and include the reason for the separation and whether the separation was part of the resolution or a settlement. The bill would declare that its provisions are severable.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1489</u></p> <p>Assembly Member Bryan</p>	<p>Peace officers</p> <p>Existing law defines persons who are peace officers and the entities authorized to appoint them. Existing law prescribes certain minimum standards for a person to be appointed as a peace officer, including moral character and physical and mental condition, and certain disqualifying factors for a person to be employed as a peace officer, including a felony conviction. This bill would require a law enforcement agency that issues a firearm to a peace officer it employs to have a policy prohibiting that officer from carrying the firearm issued by the agency with a blood alcohol concentration greater than 0.00%, whether the officer is on duty or off duty. By imposing new duties on local law enforcement, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2025</p>

	other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<p><u>SB 274</u></p> <p>Senator Cervantes</p>	<p>Automated license plate recognition systems</p> <p>Current law prohibits the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. Current law defines ALPR information as information or data collected through the use of an ALPR system. This bill would, in compliance with specified laws, prohibit a public agency from using an ALPR system to gather geolocation data at specified locations for immigration enforcement purposes and retaining ALPR information for more than 30 days, except in specified circumstances.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/4/2025 (Spot bill)</p> <p>Last Amend: 4/10/2025</p>
<p><u>SB 277</u></p> <p>Senator Weber Pierson</p>	<p>Criminal procedure: search of persons</p> <p>Current provisions of the United States and California Constitutions ensure the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against warrantless seizures and searches. Case law establishes exceptions to this right, including allowing a peace officer to conduct a limited search of a person for firearms or weapons if the peace officer reasonably concludes that the person detained may be armed and presently dangerous to the peace officer or others, or</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/4/2025</p> <p>Last Amend: 3/26/2025</p>

	<p>if the person consents to a search. This bill would authorize a peace officer to request consent to search an individual, their property, or their effects only if the officer is investigating a crime and has reasonable suspicion that the individual to be searched has an item in their possession that is evidence of criminal activity. The bill would require the officer to follow a specified procedure in a specified order, including advising the individual that their consent is voluntary, explaining to the individual the scope of the search, and recording the individual's consent. The bill would prohibit an officer from exceeding the scope of the search explained to the individual and would require the officer to discontinue the search if the individual withdraws their consent.</p>	
<p><u>SB 385</u></p> <p>Senator Seyarto</p>	<p>Peace Officers</p> <p>Current law required the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, on or before June 1, 2023, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice and requires the commission, within 2 years of the submission of the report, to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report. This bill would repeal the requirement for the commission to approve and adopt the criteria described above.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/14/2025</p> <p>Last Amend: 4/10/2025</p>

<p><u>SB 509</u></p> <p>Senator Caballero</p>	<p>Office of Emergency Services: training: transnational repression</p> <p>Current law establishes the California Specialized Training Institute within the Office of Emergency Services. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, through the California Specialized Training Institute, to develop transnational repression recognition and response training, as specified.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/19/2025</p>
<p><u>SB 524</u></p> <p>Senator Arreguin</p>	<p>Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence</p> <p>Current law generally provides for the regulation of law enforcement agencies, including, among other things, requiring each local law enforcement agency to conspicuously post on their internet websites all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that would otherwise be available to the public under specified circumstances. This bill would require each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy to require an official report prepared by a law enforcement officer or any member of a law enforcement agency to include specified information on each page, including a disclosure statement, if the report was generated in a draft, interim, or final form using artificial intelligence either fully or partially. If an officer or any member of an agency uses artificial intelligence to create an official report, the bill would require all drafts created before the final report to be retained in a manner that</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2025</p> <p>Last Amend: 3/26/2025</p>

	allows ready access and for as long as the final report is retained.	
<p><u>SB 664</u></p> <p>Senator Ochoa Bogh</p>	<p>Vehicles: public safety: Blue Envelope Program</p> <p>Current law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to prescribe and provide suitable forms of applications, certificates of ownership, registration cards, driver's licenses, and all other forms that are deemed necessary. This bill would, by January 1, 2027, require the department, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to develop a Blue Envelope Program. Under the program, the bill would require the blue envelope to contain specified information for requesters with a condition or disability, as specified. The bill would also authorize others, including a parent or legal guardian of a passenger with a disability, to request a blue envelope.</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/20/2025</p>
<p><u>SB 691</u></p> <p>Senator Wahab</p>	<p>Body-worn cameras: policies</p> <p>Current law requires law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider specified best practices regarding the downloading and storage of body-worn camera data, such as specifically stating the length of time that recorded data is to be stored, when establishing policies and procedures for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system, as specified. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, each law enforcement agency that has a body-worn camera policy to update that policy to prohibit personnel who wear body-worn cameras from intentionally recording a person undergoing</p>	<p>Introduced: 2/21/2025</p>

	<p>a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment. The bill would require the policy update to include a procedure for personnel who wear body-worn cameras to follow if requested by emergency medical services personnel to stop recording a person undergoing a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment.</p>	
<u>SB 734</u>	Criminal procedure: discrimination	Introduced: 2/21/2025
Senator Caballero	<p>The Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act grants certain employment rights to public safety officers, as defined. The act prohibits, among other things, any punitive action against a public safety officer, denial of promotion on grounds other than merit, or threat of such treatment, because of the lawful exercise of the rights granted under the act, or the exercise of any rights under any existing administrative grievance procedure. The California Racial Justice Act of 2020 prohibits the state from seeking a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin. Current law authorizes a defendant to file a motion in the trial court or, if judgment has been imposed, to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus to allege a violation of this prohibition. Current law authorizes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to revoke the certification of a peace officer if the officer has, while employed as a peace officer, engaged in serious misconduct including, among other things, demonstrating bias on the basis of race, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, housing status, sexual</p>	Last Amend: 4/2/2025

	<p>orientation, mental or physical disability, or other protected status in violation of law or department policy or inconsistent with a peace officer's obligation to carry out their duties in a fair and unbiased manner. This bill would prohibit a punitive action, denial of promotion on grounds other than merit, or a revocation of certification proceeding from being undertaken against any public safety officer solely on the basis of a court finding made in a challenge brought under the California Racial Justice Act of 2020, and would prohibit those court findings from being introduced for any purpose in any administrative appeal of a punitive action.</p>	
<p><u>SB 857</u></p> <p>Committee on Public Safety</p>	<p>Public safety omnibus</p> <p>Current law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections to provide statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system. Under current law, the board is composed of 15 members, as specified, and 7 members constitutes a quorum. This bill would instead require 8 members to constitute a quorum.</p>	<p>Introduced: 3/12/2025</p>



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item E.3.

TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: The Police Risk Management Committee members will be asked to discuss their experiences with their departments' body cameras, license plate cameras, robots, drones, or other emerging technologies. A new training application called The Briefing Room is one such technology.

The Briefing Room Training Technology

Jason Louis will provide an overview and demo on The Briefing Room.

The Briefing Room empowers law enforcement supervisors to easily provide leading-edge training to their shift of officers during briefing or roll call. Every training session is designed with their R.I.S.E. Training Block system, containing three powerful components that teach or reinforce one simple concept every day. The Briefing Room has active-duty law enforcement officers and California POST Certified Instructors with decades of experience teaching thousands of officers.

RECOMMENDATION: Review and comment on The Briefing Room or other technology items.

FISCAL IMPACT: None expected at this time.

BACKGROUND: None.

ATTACHMENTS: None



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item E.4.

WELLNESS DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: Seeking mental and behavioral health treatment for first responders can feel overwhelming and first responders may question if their experiences and stressors are severe enough to seek help. Chief Neil Gang offers innovative approaches to help law enforcement agencies create an optimal culture of organizational health and wellness. See the attached regarding the Asher Model seven-point approach to a culture of wellness.

RECOMMENDATION: Review and provide feedback regarding wellness at your department.

FISCAL IMPACT: None expected from this item.

BACKGROUND: Wellness programs have taken on additional importance as the stress of public safety jobs and the toll they can take has become more well known and acceptance of help has become more normal.

Chief Neil H. Gang (ret.) has served in law enforcement for over 34 years and has been the Chief of Police for the Pinole Police Department since 2014. He is the Chairperson of the California Police Chiefs Association Organizational Wellness and Resiliency Committee, the Co-chair of the IACP Officer Safety & Wellness Committee, the author of the Asher Model-7 Point Approach to a Culture of Wellness, the host of the 6th Pillar Podcast, is a POST-Wellness Instructor and was named Public Safety Hero of the Year by the House of Representatives in 2020. His innovative work as a law enforcement leader has been featured in several national Police magazines. He is a graduate of the prestigious Northwestern School of Police Staff Command, where he was the president of the class and the recipient of the Franklin M. Kremel Award for excellence in the field of leadership.

ATTACHMENT(S): Asher Model 7-Point Approach to a Culture of Wellness.

ASHER MODEL

1 AWARENESS

Create an environment where, "It's OK to not be OK." Have open, honest discussions with employees by bringing these conversations out of the shadows and into the open.

2 SOLUTION-FOCUSED APPROACH

Focus on solutions and not the problem.
Cordico Shield Employee Wellness App.
www.cordico.com/shield/ 24/7/365
access to powerful resources, all confidential and anonymous.

3 PEER SUPPORT

Create a proactive, trained Peer Support Team, along with CISM and a police therapy dog program.

4 RESILIENCY

Educate employees on Resiliency, Mindfulness, PTSD, Emotional Intelligence and solutions such as yoga, breathing exercises.

5 HEALTHY HABITS

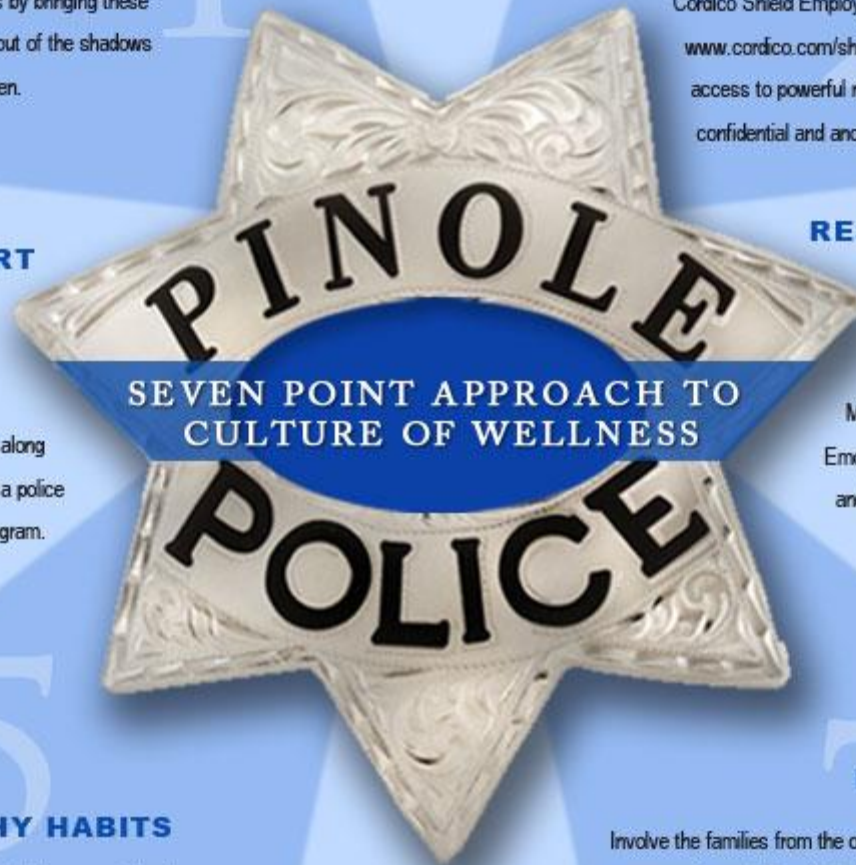
Encourage physical fitness and healthy eating habits. Allocate budget funds to build or update a fitness facility and discourage candy and unhealthy snacks around the department. Also remove unhealthy choices from vending machines and substitute healthier options.

6 SPIRITUALITY

Develop a Police/Clergy Coalition, Chaplain Program and programs such as "Pray with the Police."

7 FAMILY

Involve the families from the orientation process forward. Provide books on key topics for employees and families (i.e. Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement by Dr. Gilmartin). Provide relationship, financial wellness and retirement preparation resources; from rookie to retirement all available via Cordico Shield.



Submitted by: Neil H. Gang, Chief of Police, Pinole Police Department, California

Asher Model 7-Point Approach to a Culture of Wellness

The City of Pinole is a community of approximately 19,573 residents situated in Western Contra Costa County on the east side of San Francisco Bay. Pinole is approximately 30 miles northeast of San Francisco, 20 miles north of Oakland and just 7 miles south of Vallejo along Interstate Highway 80. In addition to the natural setting, Pinole is noted for its architectural heritage and historic past. The Pinole Police Department is comprised of 28 sworn employees and approximately 25 civilian/non-sworn employees. We are a full service, municipal organization that provides exemplary police services to the Community of Pinole, 24/7/365.

At the Pinole Police Department we believe that Officer Wellness is at the core of everything we do and everything else is secondary. Every employee is immersed in a culture of wellness and all employees and spouses are provided with the Cordico Officer Wellness App. Our model includes educating our employees in all aspects of wellness both on and off duty, to include: financial wellness, relationship/marriage wellness and preparing for retirement. Everything from rookie to retirement, hire to retire.

Although the collection of data for an Officer Wellness program can be challenging, we have many antidotal stories of our program's success. Our program has been recognized nationally in national publications such as Police One, Calibre Press and Law Enforcement Today, as well as the local news media:

Asher Model in the news:

- <https://www.kron4.com/news/bay-area/one-bay-area-police-chief-taking-proactive-approach-to-stopping-officer-suicides/>
- <https://www.policeone.com/health-fitness/articles/a-7-point-approach-to-developing-a-culture-of-wellness-in-law-enforcement-fFUTFHhAvKDcHsom/>
- <https://www.calibrepress.com/2019/06/the-asher-model/>
- <https://www.lawenforcementtoday.com/chief-stopping-officers-from-taking-own-lives/>
- <https://www.cordico.com/2019/06/04/asher-model-7-point-approach-to-a-culture-of-wellness/>

The inspiration behind the Asher Model:

It's the early morning hours of May 2nd, 1993 and I was awoken by the jarring sound of the phone ringing; on the other end was a friend of mine and fellow squad member. Sounding distraught he declared "Asher is dead!" referring to another squad member of ours and an academy classmate and friend of mine. Immediately my thoughts turned to Asher being shot and killed in the line of duty. Police Suicide never crossed my mind, why would it? This man was a six year veteran of our agency and a decorated U.S. Marine; so many thoughts, so many unanswered questions. The next morning, the headlines in the Sun Sentinel newspaper read:

PINES OFFICER KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS CRUISER

Just before sunrise, Police Officer Asher Rosinsky parked his cruiser along the edge of the Florida Everglades and alone in the darkness, he held his .40-caliber semiautomatic duty weapon to his chest, and then pulled the trigger. A fellow officer and friend of mine observed the parked cruiser and found Asher dead with one bullet hole center mass. How could this have happened? Why didn't we see the red flags that, in reflection, were right in front of our eyes? What could I have done to prevent this from occurring? Why didn't he just reach out before taking this drastic and devastating action? This man was married and had two young sons; one was three and the other just 18 months.

What ensued in the days after will prove to have the most profound impact on my professional career. So what occurred immediately afterward that was so impactful? NOTHING. Asher was buried the next day and as in any traditional Jewish burial ceremony; we all took turns grabbing a shovel and literally proceeded to bury our brother in blue, by shoveling the dirt onto his casket. No big fanfare, no well-publicized traditional police memorial service, NOTHING. When we returned to work it was business as usual, "25 Alpha 4, I'm 10-08." I mean, we are mentally tough warriors, sworn to protect and serve, what would we need? NOTHING!

Back in those days, Peer Support, CISM, Critical Incident Stress Debriefings or EAP programs weren't really a part of the law enforcement landscape. If you needed assistance or wanted to speak to someone, you were considered weak or

maybe even unfit to be an officer. EAP, you mean “Expose and Punish,” no thank you, I’m not getting labeled or sent to the “Rubber-Gun Squad.”

Fast forward to 2019, so much technology, so much awareness, yet more officers still die by suicide than all other “in the line-of-duty” deaths combined. The numbers are staggering and the experts estimate the numbers are being underreported by up to a factor of 2.5. These numbers fail to even address our retired brothers and sisters, or support staff such as dispatchers, crime scene techs, etc. Something drastic needs to be implemented to stop this epidemic from continuing. Every 44... A recent study discovered that every 44 hours an officer dies by suicide.

Then it happened, an epiphany. I was blessed with an introduction to Dr. David Black, President and Founder of Cordico. Dr. Black was presenting his CordicoShield Officer Wellness App; a tool that would provide 24/7/365 access to powerful resources right at our employees fingertips with total anonymity and confidentiality. Finally, something of merit that targets solutions, not just addresses the problem and as Chief John Carli of the Vacaville Police Department stated, “This is a game-changer, and there’s nothing else like it.”

In April, I traveled to New York City to attend the Police Executive Research Forum Symposium on Law Enforcement Suicide, hosted by the NYPD. The symposium was very well attended with over 350 attendees from all over the world; from subject matter experts to practitioners to law enforcement executives.

Finally these conversations are being brought out from the shadows and into the open. So much great work and effort is being done in the area of officer wellness. As a result of the symposium, there were many great takeaways; the most impactful for me, the need to have a multifaceted approach for any chance of being impactful and successful. We must have a call to action, a paradigm switch; where innovative, action-focused, problem solvers take a stand to focus on solutions and not just address, or raise awareness, to the problem. We need partners who are willing to make a concerted effort in creating a culture of wellness within our organizations. Create an environment of, “It’s OK, to not be OK”; along with a multifaceted approach that provides resources from all angles and targets solutions.

At the Pinole Police Department we developed the “Asher Model – A Seven Point Approach to Creating a Culture of Wellness.” This was developed as a multifaceted approach to the police suicide epidemic; it correlates to the seven point star badge that is worn in the Bay Area and each of the seven points on the star correlate to a point in our proactive approach to employee wellness. We feel the most crucial point in our model is providing our employees with the CordicoShield Employee Wellness App.

Here are the seven points of our approach as it relates to creating that culture of wellness:

AWARENESS – Creating an environment where, “It’s OK to not be OK.” Open and honest discussions with our employees; bringing these conversations out of the shadows and into the open. Creating a culture where having these conversations does not create any stigma. Ensuring that this is a top down philosophy where even the Chief shares experiences and stories with all employees.

SOLUTION FOCUSED APPROACH – Focus on solutions and not the problem. Raising awareness is great, but we wanted to take this one step further and not just raise awareness but provide a solution as well. CordicoShield; Employee Wellness App by Cordico, 24/7/365 access to powerful resources, all confidential and anonymous. Ensuring that all our employees are equipped with this powerful tool and also equipping the employees’ spouse or significant other. Normalizing the need for such resources and sharing experiences about the app and its usage.

PEER SUPPORT – Create a proactive, trained Peer Support Team along with CISM and police therapy dog program. Not just wait for the “big one” per se, but having a Peer Support Team made up of members from all aspects of the organization that pro-actively look for opportunities to reach out to our employees on any call that they may feel our employees may face trauma. So interaction from the team members not when advised to do so, but when they feel that an employee may be facing some signs of trauma, and not just before or after a formalized debriefing. We have also created the areas, first, police therapy dog program which complements our Peer Support Team and is utilized as a regional resource.

RESILIENCY – Educate employees on Resiliency, Mindfulness, PTSD, Emotional Intelligence and solutions such as yoga and breathing exercises. Proactively sending out articles about these topics to our employees and looking for training opportunities to educate all our employees on a variety of topics regarding resiliency.

HEALTHY HABITS – Encouraging physical fitness and healthy eating habits. We allocated budget funds to build or update our fitness facility capabilities. We discourage candy and unhealthy snacks around the department and have removed unhealthy choices from vending machines and substitute healthier options. We have been unable to develop an on duty fitness program, but we encourage workouts prior to and after the employee's shifts and currently researching ways to incentivize this healthy habit.

SPIRITUALITY – We develop a Police/Clergy Coalition, Chaplain Program and community outreach programs, such as "Pray with the Police." Just building those important relationships with our community and meeting once a quarter to have open and honest discussions and a variety of topics.

FAMILY – Involve the families from the orientation process forward. Provide access to books to key topics for employees and families (i.e. Emotional Survival for Law Enforcement by Dr. Kevin Gilmartin). Provide relationship, financial wellness and retirement preparation resources; from rookie to retirement, hire to retire. We now instituted a new family orientation. When a new employee is hired on, on the day of their swearing in ceremony, we bring the employees family and friends to the Public Safety Building where they meet with a family host. The host will then provide the family with a tour of the department. The family will then be brought in to experience our Virtual Reality training simulator and then lastly, all families meet with the Chief. In that meeting, we discuss about the effects of a career in law enforcement and answer any questions they may have. We encourage the families to be our champions and report any red flags or signs that their family member may be suffering, or showing effects of trauma. We share with them the alarming data that officers are dying by suicide at twice the rate of all other on-duty related deaths combined. At the conclusion, the spouses are brought to a personalized Cordcio poster with a UC code and they are able to download the Cordcio App right on their phone before they leave the office. They are also all

provided a copy of “Emotional Survivor for Law Enforcement by Dr. Kevin Gilmartin.

We certainly understand that our model represents a way, not necessarily, “The Way,” in creating that important Culture of Wellness for our employees; hopefully our efforts will ultimately save one of our brothers or sisters in blue and we truly believe this program will change outcomes. The Asher Model is turning tragedy into HOPE.

Thank you for your consideration and God Bless.



**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item E.5.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING DAY DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: Law Enforcement Training Day November 5, 2025

Topics:

Savage Training Group

- Training and Compliance
- CA Use of Force Law
- Response to non-criminal barricade

San Diego Police Department – Officer Michael Martinez

- Prioritizing Officer Wellness- Shots Fired

My presentation is called “Shots Fired” and the topic is on Officer Wellness and Resiliency. This is typically a 4-hour presentation where I provide first-hand knowledge and my point of view, of the cumulative trauma and the aftermath of multiple Officer Involved Shootings and off-duty critical incidents I was directly involved in. I discuss how four Officer Involved Shootings and two off duty critical incidents began impacting my life, marriage, and career. I discuss my struggle with PTSD, substance abuse, and how I used negative coping mechanisms to handle my struggles. I will also discuss how the San Diego Police Department’s Wellness Unit intervened at the right moment and saved my life by allowing me to get the help I needed. I will provide law enforcement resources for sworn, civilian, and for family members of law enforcement officers. My presentation includes videos and body worn camera footage of my critical incidents. The goal of my presentation is simple: Break the stigma of getting and seeking help within the law enforcement profession. I believe my story and the information I provide will help save lives, marriages, family relationships, careers, and save someone's faith

Bruce Praet – Presented by Lexipol and Ferguson, Praet & Sherman

This training is offered at no charge, includes lunch, is co-hosted by NCCSIF, and features retired law-enforcement officer and practicing public safety attorney Bruce Praet.

What you’ll learn:

- Recent 9th Circuit rulings and how they impact your agency’s policies and training
- The importance of transparent communications about your agency’s operations, especially following critical incidents
- Best practices for responding to officer-involved shootings, K9 apprehensions and other use of force incidents



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item. E.5. continued

- Tactics for addressing body-worn camera videos, AI and other developing technologies
Strategies for engaging
- Involving community expectations and recent case law underscore the need for all law enforcement agencies to have sound policies, training and transparency practices in place.

RECOMMENDATION: Review and provide feedback regarding topics for the 2025 Law Enforcement Training Day.

FISCAL IMPACT: None expected from this item.

BACKGROUND: NCCSIF Program Administrators and CJPRMA organize the yearly Law Enforcement Training Day.

ATTACHMENT: Michael Martinez Bio



Michael Martinez is a San Diego native and has been an Officer with the San Diego Police Department for 8 years. He attended college in Honolulu, Hawaii, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology and a Bachelor of Science in Criminology and Criminal Justice. He was hired with the San Diego Police Department in 2016. Immediately after phase training, Officer Martinez was assigned to Southern Division where he had the opportunity to work with a proactive squad. While working at Southern Division, he worked a variety of assignments including Patrol, Acting Detective, Field Training Officer, and PERT Officer. Officer Martinez has been involved in four Officer Involved Shootings and two off duty critical incidents. In November 2019, he took advantage of a career and life-changing opportunity that was offered to him by the San Diego Police Department's Wellness Unit. Officer Martinez entered a first responder only treatment center where he was diagnosed with PTSD. By accepting the help that was offered to him, he was able to save his life, marriage, career, and spirituality. Officer Martinez now shares his story of struggle and resilience with fellow law enforcement officers. Officer Martinez is currently assigned to the San Diego Police Department Wellness Unit and truly believes his new assignment is his calling to help others who are struggling in silence. He is a member of the San Diego Police Department's General Peer Support Team, OIS Peer Support Team, and extradition team. Officer Martinez currently presents to various organizations, agencies, and conferences. Officer Martinez has received numerous awards including a Medal for Valor, Commanding Officer's Citations, Supervisor's Commendations, and Employee of the Month Citation. Officer Michael Martinez's goal is to break the stigma of seeking and accepting help within the first responder profession and to be a resource to other officers and their families.



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item E.6.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: The floor will be open for discussion including potential future training topics.

- Training Topics for Future Meetings
- Lexipol Grant Finder/First Responder Award Program

RECOMMENDATION: Review and provide feedback regarding risk management issues or training topics.

FISCAL IMPACT: None expected from this item.

BACKGROUND: Alliant and Sedgwick organize the NCCSIF Police Risk Management Committee meetings. These meetings are held on a quarterly basis, where a Round Table Discussion Item is included in the agenda.

ATTACHMENT: CalMatters article

[Donate](#)[Politics](#) [Education](#) [Housing](#) [Economy](#) [Environment](#) [Inequality](#) [California Voices](#) [Events](#)**MENTAL HEALTH**

They called for urgent help with a mentally ill loved one. Why California police refused



BY LEE ROMNEY

APRIL 28, 2025

[Republish](#)

Susanna, who asked that her last name be withheld, recently called the Sacramento Sheriff's Office for help because her daughter was in the throes of a mental health crisis. That's when she experienced firsthand the effects of a new department response policy. Here she stands for a portrait in Roseville on March 24, 2025. Photo by Miguel Gutierrez Jr., CalMatters

IN SUMMARY

Police agencies — under scrutiny and worried about their own liability — increasingly won't respond to someone in a mental health crisis unless that person is committing a crime. So who will transport people in psychosis to get help? And who will keep those around them safe?

Susanna's Sacramento County home bears the scars of her daughter's mental illness. There is the lump on the wall near the entryway, patched after the girl, now 17, busted through the drywall. On a recent day, a double door in a bulky box awaited installation — to replace the splintered entry to the bedroom Susanna shares with her husband.

The rages began when the girl was in fourth grade, said Susanna, whose last name CalMatters is withholding to protect her daughter's identity. In recent years, the family has resorted to calling 911. Susanna said she has sustained a black eye and other minor injuries while fine-tuning her daughter's medications, which include an antipsychotic. Mostly, she said, they've called in desperation for help when they had nowhere else to turn.

"They have been able to assist, whether it be taking her to the hospital for a 5150 hold, or just de-escalating the situation," said Susanna, using the Welfare and Institutions Code shorthand "5150" for an involuntary psychiatric evaluation, due to danger to self or others, or grave disability.

Starting early last year, though, Susanna noticed that law enforcement "seemed more disinterested in those calls." Then, as another crisis unfolded Feb. 7, the Sheriff's Department made it clear they would not be coming out at all.

The 911 audio and a summary log lay out the scene: Susanna's husband was trying to sleep when the daughter, who was on probation, barged into the bedroom just before midnight, spit in his face, and "threatened to stab me and kill me." A dispatcher asked if the daughter had "mental health issues;" the husband said she did.

What the couple didn't realize: Due to a recent policy change, that detail kicked the call up to a supervisor — and ultimately left Susanna and her family to fend for themselves.

Susanna said she saw her daughter heading back to the bedroom with a kitchen knife. She locked the door and was leaning against it to keep it from giving way under her daughter's blows as her husband spoke to the dispatcher. The four-minute conversation ended when the dispatcher promised to "have someone out there."

Instead, a supervisor called the husband back. A call log states that they discussed the girl's "extensive" mental health issues and history of assault as the screaming and pounding continued. The supervisor then suggested the couple stay in the locked bedroom.

"No crime," the call log concludes. Sacramento Sheriff's Office "not responding."

Why a sheriff pulls deputies back on mental health calls

In early January, Sacramento County Sheriff Jim Cooper met with county behavioral health and emergency medical response partners and dropped a bomb. His department would no longer respond to mental health crisis calls unless a crime had occurred, was in progress, or someone other than the person in crisis was deemed to be in imminent danger.

While he'd been pondering the pullback for a year, he told them, what pushed him to act was a [9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling](#) that he believes heightens his officers' liability on non-criminal mental health calls.

"Law enforcement officers are not trained mental health professionals," Cooper announced in a news conference a month later. "We wear the badge; we carry the gun. We deal with crime – not mental health crises." When his department responds to calls that *do* involve crimes, he added, they will be treated as a "major event" — suggesting they might result in arrest rather than transport for care under the 5150 code. Cooper has called the change a "hard reset" — one he knew would be controversial.



Then-Assemblymember Jim Cooper announces his campaign for Sacramento sheriff during a press conference in Sacramento on Feb. 10, 2022. Cooper went on to win the election. Photo by Rahul Lal, Sipa via AP Images

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Yet these issues have challenged policymakers for more than half a century: Because mental illness isn't a crime, when should law enforcement be involved, if at all? Who is best suited to safely de-escalate a mental health crisis and coax a person to accept care? And what if that person won't — or due to the nature of their psychosis or substance use cannot — agree to go voluntarily? Who will transport them for involuntary psychiatric holds?

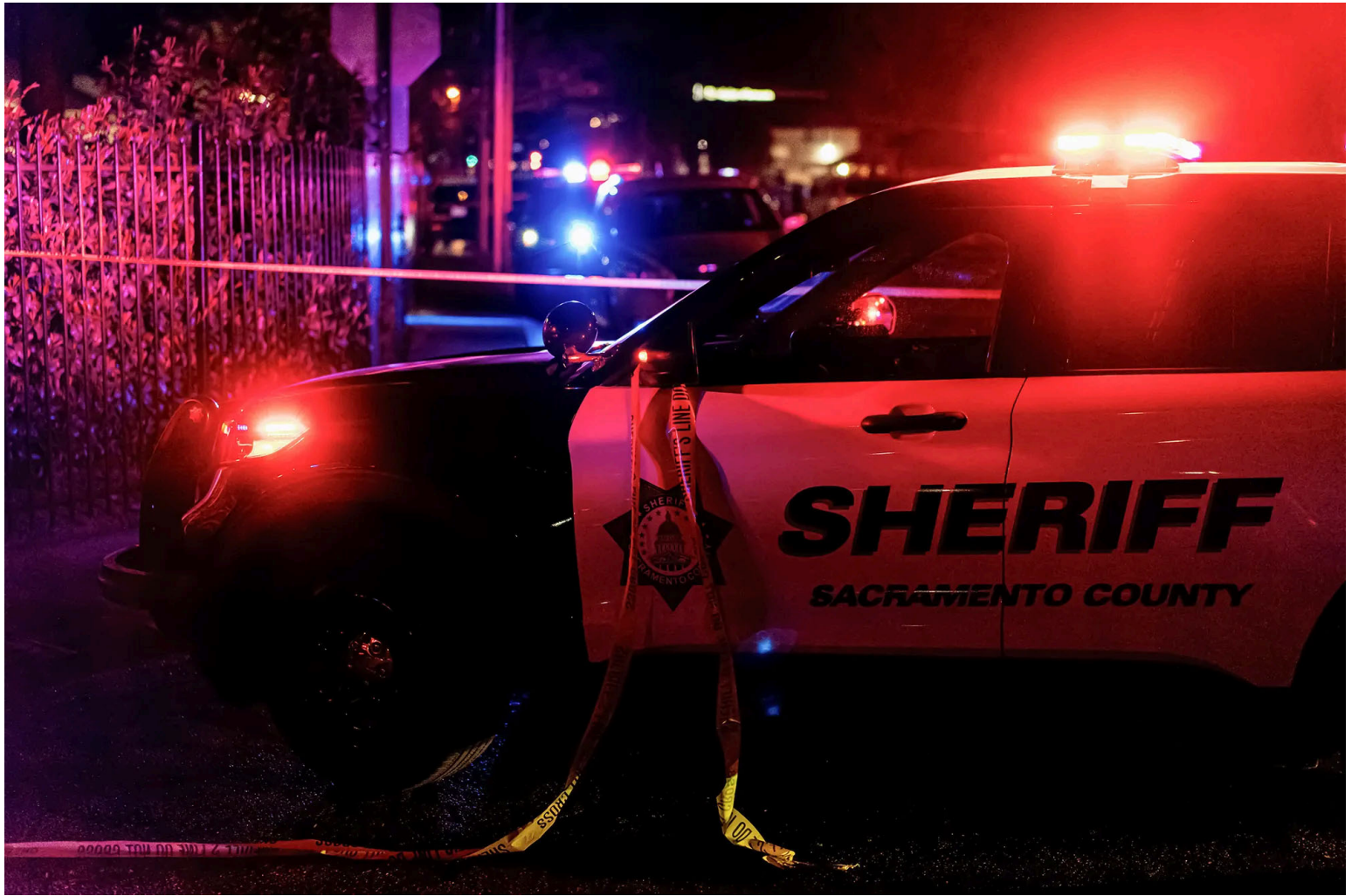
Families of seriously ill loved ones say they've clamored for answers to that latter question for some time now. One desperate mother whose son recently needed to be taken to the hospital for urgent evaluation resorted to hiring a bounty hunter.

California under Gov. Gavin Newsom has taken bold steps to broaden access to care for people with untreated [psychotic illnesses](#) and substance use disorders—including expanding the legal definition of “grave disability” under the 5150 code. That law is expected to [compel more people to receive treatment](#). Its success depends in part on transporting those in crisis for evaluations — even if they won’t go voluntarily.

Just a week after Sacramento County implemented the new law, Sheriff Cooper informed his partners of his policy shift. Now, as he publicizes his position at a law enforcement [conference](#) and [webinar](#) and through his [own podcast](#), some other agencies are following his lead.

Cooper cites his eight years in the state Assembly as instructive. There, he said in an interview, “We always heard, hey, we don’t want law enforcement responding to mental health calls. I come back as sheriff, and I’ve seen a lot of bad outcomes, in California and across the nation... Sometimes, introducing a badge and gun can really make it go sideways.”

Cooper was sworn in two months after a fatal deputy-involved shooting of a [man in psychosis](#) whose wife called for help as he threatened to hurt himself with a machete. He died 23 seconds after the lone deputy arrived. Last March, another such shooting took the life of [a mentally ill man](#) whose sister called 911 as he cut himself in the bathtub with a knife. Litigation is pending in both cases.



A Sacramento County Sheriff's Department vehicle outside of a church where a man shot dead four people, including three of his children, before turning the gun on himself on Feb. 28, 2022. Photo by Andri Tambunan, AFP via Getty Images

Susanna had seen Cooper's announcement on TV. Three nights later, as she braced herself against the bedroom door, it didn't cross her mind. Instead, she was shaken by the lack of response by law enforcement to what felt like a volatile and potentially dangerous situation.

"At that moment, you're just thinking, 'We need to get help here now, before this escalates further,'" she said. "Who is going to assist my family in these situations, and not only my family, but other families like mine, whose child might be more aggressive or might actually kill them or hurt them very badly? Who is going to step in and stop that before it's too late?"

When other responders want a police backup

Like many jurisdictions, Sacramento County has been pushing to reduce the role of law enforcement in behavioral health crises and avoid traumatic hospitalizations — or arrests — when possible, instead helping people develop safety plans and plugging them into outpatient care.

Still, county Behavioral Health Services Director Ryan Quist said law enforcement will always be critical to the “system level response.” His civilian crisis teams, made up of a clinician and a peer, cannot engage without backup in situations where people in crisis have weapons or are particularly volatile — even if they are only threatening to harm themselves. And, he said, when clinicians determine an evaluation for a psychiatric hold under the 5150 code is necessary, they cannot detain or transport those too agitated or ill to consent to go.

“Behavioral health doesn’t have that training skill set, or desire, to actually put hands on somebody and make them go somewhere,” said Quist. Beyond that, because they are not peace officers, “legally speaking, that’s assault.”

County leaders are scrambling to assess the damage. In emotional public testimony in February before the county’s [Sheriff Community Review Commission](#) — an advisory body that has no control over the elected official’s policies — Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District officials said Cooper’s department had denied 14 of their 21 requests from the field for backup over the previous 11 days.

“Put yourself in the shoes of the folks living next door. They were sound asleep at three in the morning....Their kids, their families could potentially have been in harm’s way.”

— SACRAMENTO FIRE BATTALION CHIEF PARKER WILBOURN

Each “presents a safety factor for the community that’s going to at some point either get somebody really hurt or killed,” Battalion Chief Parker Wilbourn told the commission, noting that close collaboration on such calls is [the gold standard](#). “That’s why we heavily rely on our law enforcement brothers and sisters to have our backs like we have theirs.”

Dispatch records and incident reports shared in response to a CalMatters public records request show that, of those 14 cases, Metro Fire responders were able to get three people experiencing psychosis to agree to be taken to the hospital. In seven other cases, they were either unable to evaluate people in crisis due to safety concerns or unable to transport those who were uncooperative.

Two calls involved a man wearing an ankle monitor and threatening his landlord’s son over an attempted eviction. [Firefighters first came to the scene](#) to evaluate the landlord for high blood pressure — and called

for backup because the tenant's threats, "confused speech, unsteady gait and erratic behavior" concerned them. "Situation becoming unstable," the log notes. Yet a sheriff's sergeant who waited nearby made it clear: "Won't resp unless a crime occurs."

With no help on the way, the log continues, the landlord and two other residents "fled [the] scene" in fear. **Five hours later**, the tenant called 911 to say that he was bleeding from an injury, and planned to shoot himself and set the house on fire. Rancho Cordova Police, **staffed by the Sheriff's Department** under a longstanding contract, declined to respond. Fire responders waited outside, checking for signs of smoke, but did not feel safe to enter.

"I want you to put yourself in the shoes of the folks living next door," Wilbourn told the commission. "They were sound asleep at three in the morning when this was taking place. Their kids, their families could potentially have been in harm's way."

"Probably juvenile hall isn't where she needs to be. She would be better off at a hospital, but (deputies) don't take them anymore."

— SUSANNA, WHOSE DAUGHTER IS FACING CHARGES OF MAKING TERRORIST THREATS

In Susanna's case, neither her husband nor the Sheriff's Department requested emergency medical personnel. Her daughter did calm down, eventually. Not long after the incident, she got off probation — something that would not have happened if she had been criminally charged for the spitting or threats that night.

Sheriff Cooper has stressed that "being mentally ill should not be a crime. Someone shouldn't have to be arrested and go to jail to get help." But with no transport options for those who won't or can't consent to psychiatric evaluations that outcome can become inevitable.

Despite a follow-up with her psychiatrist, Susanna said, her daughter's mental health worsened, bringing deputies to the house three times earlier this month. All involved escalating disputes with a younger brother, the Sheriff's Department confirmed. Once, a mail carrier dialed 911 as he heard yelling and furniture breaking.

At the last call, on April 16, they took her into custody. Susanna had locked up the kitchen knives. But after assaulting her younger brother, she said, her daughter grabbed a fireplace poker and chased him with it,

threatening to kill him. Her daughter is now in juvenile hall facing charges of making terrorist threats.

“Probably juvenile hall isn’t where she needs to be,” said Susanna, who is pressing social workers to place her daughter in a treatment facility. “She would be better off at a hospital, but (deputies) don’t take them anymore. They no longer provide that service.”



On April 14, the Sheriff's Department confirmed, a mail carrier dialed 911 when he heard Susanna's daughter inside the home yelling and breaking items, including this door. ► Listen to Susanna describe why "it's scary when you're in that situation." Photo courtesy of Susanna.

An alternative to law enforcement is ideal, said Dominic Sisti, a bioethicist who directs the Scattergood Program for the Applied Ethics of Behavioral Health Care at the University of Pennsylvania. "But when you have somebody who is potentially violent towards themselves or others, I don't see any way around having somebody there who has the training to manage that situation from a safety perspective, not just a health care perspective."

In the long term, he said, "these individuals are going to get sicker. They're going to probably get more agitated. The families are going to suffer and we're going to see worse outcomes."

Among the most effective responses in volatile situations, [experts say](#), are co-response teams, made up of a clinician who rides shotgun with law enforcement. In an interview, Sheriff Cooper described the two teams his department had been operating as "incredibly successful" — though they would not have been available at midnight, when Susanna's family arguably needed them most. Now, given Cooper's policy change, the behavioral health director has assigned those clinicians to other law enforcement agencies in Sacramento County.

Cooper's stance is nevertheless resonating with agencies who say they've been overly burdened with responsibility for the crisis of serious mental illness ever since California's Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, which created the 5150 civil code, went into effect in 1969. All states now have similar laws.

"We're not in the profession of white coats coming out to take somebody to the hospital," said Orange County Sheriff Don Barnes, president of the California State Sheriffs Association.

Barnes said he has long been committed to getting his department "out of social work." Last year, his dispatchers began vetting non-criminal mental health calls, diverting 80 to other resources. Now, given his own heightened liability concerns, he's taking it further. The 5150 code, he said, states that law enforcement "may" — not "shall" — initiate involuntary psychiatric holds, detain, and transport for evaluation those who appear to meet criteria.

"We are going to be considering what is the best alternative approach," Barnes said, "and some of that might be saying, 'I'm sorry Mr. and Mrs. Jones, but you're going have to deal with your son a new way.'"

The court ruling that set police on edge

The 9th Circuit ruling cited by Cooper, [Scott v. Smith](#), resulted in the loss of “[qualified immunity](#)” for two Las Vegas police officers whose actions led to the death of an unarmed mentally ill man. The decision, which exposes the officers to personal liability, has without question troubled law enforcement.

Roy Anthony Scott called Las Vegas police for help on the early morning of March 3, 2019, believing there were people inside his home plotting to harm him. The two responding officers persuaded him to come outside, where he obeyed commands and handed over two weapons. [Bodycam footage](#) reveals that Scott told the officers he had schizophrenia, that he was too paranoid to turn around and face the wall. Twice, he asked, “Can you just put me in the car please?”

When the officers grabbed Scott’s arms to restrain him on a mental health hold, court records show, he flailed and begged them to stop. Instead, they took him to the ground and placed him on his stomach. One applied bodyweight to Scott’s neck and chest “for about one to two minutes,” while the other held his legs.

In keeping with [U.S. Supreme Court precedent](#), the three-judge panel balanced the type and level of force used on Scott against the nature of his crime and threat he posed. Since Scott was mentally ill, not suspected of a crime, unarmed and posed no risk to officers or anyone else, “the government’s interest in applying force was limited,” they wrote, adding that any reasonable officer would have known that bodyweight compression to the neck and chest “created a serious risk of asphyxiating Scott.”

Furthermore, they noted, the officers failed to attempt “less intrusive alternatives” such as “verbal de-escalation,” waiting for backup to execute a “safer ‘team takedown,’” or for emergency medical personnel “to execute a ‘soft restraint.’”

“Who would want to have a job where you’re doing what’s right, something happens, and you lose your house and everything you’ve ever earned?”

— SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF JIM COOPER

Las Vegas police [have asked the U.S. Supreme Court](#) to review the case.

Sheriff Cooper's take is blunt: Any level of force on a non-criminal mental health call could lead an officer to ruin. "Someone doesn't want to go, you've got to wrestle them on the ground, something happens, maybe they have a cardiac arrest. You lose qualified immunity," he said. "Who would want to have a job where you're doing what's right, something happens, and you lose your house and everything you've ever earned?"

The law firm that provides legal advice to the California Police Chiefs Association and the California State Sheriffs Association disagrees.

The court came to its conclusion by weighing all "facts and circumstances before it," as they would in any Fourth Amendment excessive-force case, attorney James R. Touchstone of the firm Jones Mayer concluded in a Feb. 12 "client alert memorandum" addressed to "all Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police."

"Although many may disagree with the Court's determination, including this author," Touchstone wrote in the [seven-page memo obtained by CalMatters](#), "it does not stand for the proposition that qualified immunity is unavailable to law enforcement officers" who are responding to non-criminal mental health calls and may need to be detained and transported to the hospital on an involuntary psychiatric hold.

A [commentary](#) posted to Police1, a national online law enforcement resource, was more pointed. Given law enforcement's longstanding role in psychiatric detention and transport, ample training opportunities, and best practices based on partnerships with clinicians and emergency medical responders, Cooper's policy change, it states, "while well-intentioned, is simply wrong."

Desperate enough to hire a bounty hunter

Patricia Wentzel, who serves on Sacramento County's mental health board, has blasted Cooper's stance as discriminatory, given that law enforcement responds to other non-criminal crises involving people with dementia or developmental disabilities. "I don't think he feels a responsibility to this group of people," she said. "That's the impression conveyed by this decision."

Yet across the state, parents with severely mentally ill loved ones living at home aren't exactly surprised. Katy Polony, a family advocate on an Alameda County mobile crisis team, said criminalization has often been the only option.

"Get a restraining order. Then we will forcibly go in. We'll get that person out of there, and we'll put them on the street," Polony said. "That's what families have been told to do, forced to do."

Indeed, Susanna and her husband say that was the sheriff supervisor's final suggestion to them on Feb. 7 before he hung up — that if they feared the daughter they should get a restraining order when she turns 18.

While restraining orders are civil, violating them is a crime.

“Get a restraining order. Then we will forcibly go in’...That’s what families have been told to do, forced to do.”

— KATY POLONY, A FAMILY ADVOCATE ON AN ALAMEDA COUNTY MOBILE CRISIS TEAM

Last year, Polony helped [organize a group of parents from Fremont](#) to press police to engage more on behavioral health crisis calls. After Cooper went public with his policy, she began hosting bimonthly Zoom calls to gather family input statewide. That’s where Mary Palafox first shared her story.

For the past 14 years, Palafox has served as [private conservator](#) to her son, deemed gravely disabled by schizophrenia that took hold in his early 20s. Many parents don’t want the responsibility, or can’t afford to take it on. But Palafox has means. Her son, an artist who loves animals, thrives at the family’s Orange County home when he is stable.

As her son’s conservator, Palafox has a standing court order to have her son evaluated at a hospital when she sees fit. When he has been too ill to consent to go voluntarily, law enforcement has helped coerce him onto an ambulance gurney. Until recently.

Five years had passed since her son’s last hospitalization, but after stopping his medication, he retreated deep into his illness, she said. In early January, Palafox said, his doctor urged her to get him to the emergency room. Each serious bout of psychosis causes damage to the brain that can lead to neurocognitive deficits. As a nurse and longtime mental health advocate and educator, Palafox knew “it was a medical emergency.”



Mary Palafox at her Orange County home on April 1, 2025. Trying to get care for her adult son in crisis, she was told “You just need a big guy to come in and help you.” Photo by Jules Hotz for CalMatters

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But, despite her legal paperwork, two law enforcement agencies declined to touch her son. Palafox first called 911 as he sat in florid psychosis in a Tustin restaurant. When he emerged, Tustin police officers “watched him walk away. They said that they cannot engage with him unless he’s committing a crime,” she said, “that they no longer help transport or ‘lay hands’ on anybody who has a mental illness.”

Palafox tried again a few days later as her son hid in a backyard shed at home, in psychosis. The Orange County Sheriff’s Department serves her unincorporated neighborhood, and deputies arrived along with a fire truck and ambulance, just as they had five years earlier. This time, she said, they told her they would not go into the backyard to evaluate her son for fear of escalation. They would only take him to the hospital if he climbed onto the gurney himself.

“It would have had to be completely self-directed, and he was too symptomatic to understand that he needed to go,” Palafox said. “If he was capable of doing that, I would have taken him in my own car!”

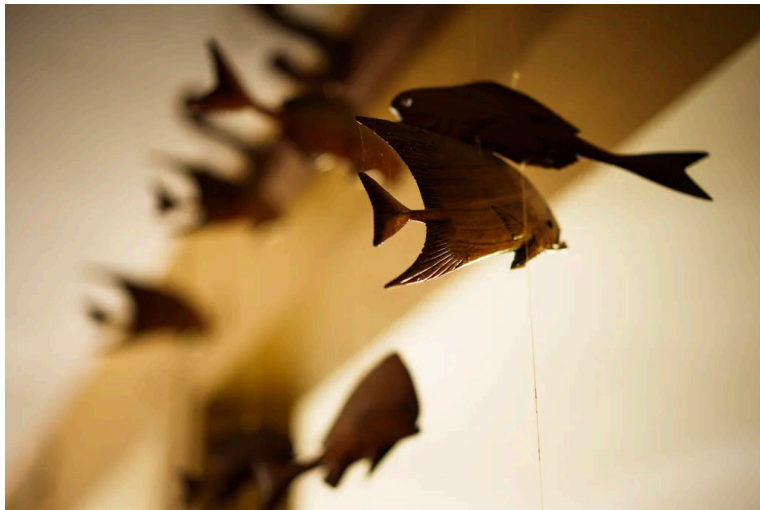
Desperate, Palafox reached for her phone. “You just need a big guy to come in and help you,” mused one attorney who handles county conservatorships but had never heard of such law enforcement refusals for conservatees. A call to a friend turned up a name. The man’s line of work: “Fugitive recovery.”

The first image that popped into Palafox’s head was “Dog the Bounty Hunter,” the longhaired reality TV phenom. But the man who took her next call was professional and thorough. He reviewed her legal paperwork, and informed the sheriff’s department and UCI Medical Center security of his plans. When he showed up at Palafox’s place with a partner a few hours later, they went straight to the shed, where her son was still huddled.

“He was kind of hanging on to things, not wanting to leave the shed,” said Palafox, who commended the men for their kindness, “but then they just picked him up.” With the aid of soft restraints, they “took him and put him in their truck.”

Palafox followed, informing the mental health liaison at the emergency room of their progress as she drove. They were directed to the ambulance bay – and, to the amazement of hospital staff who gathered to witness the unprecedented delivery, it was done. Palafox said her son was so ill he remained hospitalized for three months.

Palafox paid \$1,700 for the intervention, a fee she knows many families can’t afford. Neither do most have standing court orders to have their loved ones evaluated. But they share a problem.



First: Decorations in Mary Palafox’s garage, in Orange County on April 1, 2025. **Last:** Leo sits on the “catio,” a screened-in patio with cat toys, at Mary Palafox’s home on April 1, 2025. Mary’s son has two cats and loves animals. Photos by Jules Hotz for CalMatters

“I’m not certain if that gap needs to be filled by our police and by our sheriff’s department,” she said. “I understand their scope of practice is people committing crime. It’s just that the transport need is still there.”

When asked about Palafox’s experience, Orange County Sheriff Barnes returned to the distinction in the 5150 code — “may” versus “shall.” Just because she has a standing court order, he said “it does not by default mean we have to provide services. We are going to be taking a different review of our obligation to intervene — and in many cases there isn’t any.”

The [Del Norte County Sheriff](#) and [Crescent City Police Department](#) have embraced more sweeping policies similar to Cooper’s, telling local media they will no longer respond to non-criminal mental health crisis calls. Barnes said he’s certain others will follow.

Dial 911: Breaking ‘the habit that people got into’

There is little disagreement on [the need to minimize the role of law enforcement](#) in mental health crises. Alternatives that center [dignity, self-directed care](#) and [lasting therapeutic relationships](#), while not widespread, are more available than ever.

“The police were on the front lines for decades. And then the jails and the prisons were on the front lines. And now, in the last five years or so, we’re trying to move away from that,” said Yolo County Superior Court Judge Samuel McAdam, who teaches a course at UC Davis Law School on “mental health and the courts” that dives deep into the evolution of crisis response. “We’re trying to create a transformation in our society where *everyone* is taking responsibility, and the police are there for narrow important cases.”

In many ways, Sacramento County is well-positioned to deliver. It was among the first in California to operate a [988 suicide and crisis lifeline](#) — created by Congress in 2020 to reduce reliance on police. Cooper’s policy shift has now fast-tracked efforts to integrate 911 and 988 technologies, so dispatchers can make a smooth handoff and track that data.

Last month, 988 counselors fielded 1,826 calls countywide, resolving more than 90% by phone, according to a spokesperson for WellSpace Health, which runs the service. In 16 cases, counselors determined there was an immediate threat to life so called out law enforcement or fire responders. They referred 154 calls to Sacramento County’s in-person [“Community Wellness Response Teams.”](#) Made up of a behavioral clinician and a peer with lived experience, they operate 24/7.

Due to [critical Medi-Cal funding](#) secured by California two years ago, similar teams are scaling up across the state.

Meanwhile, two [specialized teams](#) run by the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, which pair a nurse practitioner or physician’s assistant with a paramedic, have been ramping up service to people in behavioral health distress. And, though Cooper’s teams have been sidelined, Sacramento County social workers have been riding shotgun with a handful of police departments on those [“co-response” teams](#).



Licensed clinician Ernesto Alvarado talks to a man about his partner's mental health struggles in Penn Valley, California on March 15, 2022. Alvarado is part of Nevada County's Mobile Crisis Team. Photo by Max Whittaker for CalMatters

Kaino Hopper is a mental health advocate and mother of a severely ill adult daughter, has helped develop the civilian crisis teams. She said she was appalled by the unilateral nature of Sheriff Cooper's decision. Like others, she believes close collaboration among law enforcement, behavioral health and fire responders must be restored. Yet for "families like mine," she told the Sheriff Review Commission in March, there's a silver lining.

"We're not entirely disappointed. Why? Because it's made people need to know who we are and what we are," Hopper said of 988 and the all-hours crisis teams. "We're getting the flyers out there, grassroots, one-on-one," at Sacramento Kings games, concerts and other public gatherings.

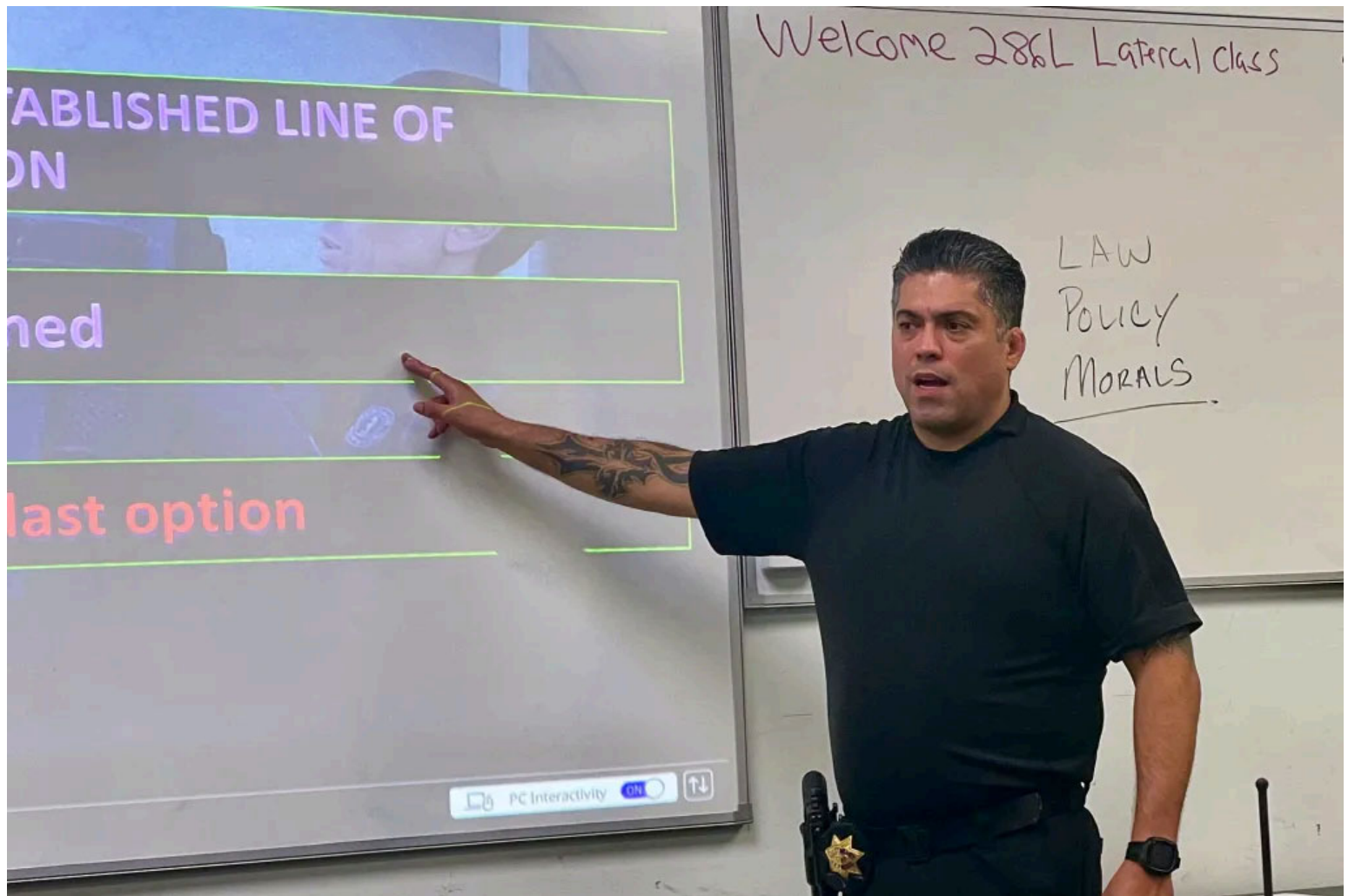
Dialing 911 for every mental health crisis "was the habit people got into," Hopper told the commission. Now, she said, "our response teams are able to do 90% of the de-escalation necessary. Families are happy, support people are happy, even the person in distress is happy to have a non-uniformed person come out with an open-ended time frame."

McAdam, the Yolo County Superior Court judge, said these types of innovations should reduce the number of calls on which police are asked to assist. But they'll always be involved when serious crimes occur. They should also be counted on to respond when civilian partners believe they can't safely handle a situation, or need help to safely evaluate and transport on 5150 holds. That's why training is critical.

Team tactics 'when things are chaotic'

A [2015 state law](#) mandates some crisis intervention training for law enforcement, to help them understand and identify mental illness and best communicate with those in crisis. A Sacramento County Sheriff's spokesperson said the department is in compliance and then some. Others have taken their training much further.

San Francisco Police Lt. Donald Anderson instructs [outside agencies](#) across the country on tactics that reduce risk and liability. As the head of his department's [Crisis Intervention Team](#), he coordinates with emergency medical responders and public health social workers to triage cases of people in distress, among them those who generate multiple 911 calls per week or day. "Then we can work with one another to see what else can we offer to get them to the resources they need," Anderson said in an interview. "We tag team it."



San Francisco Police Lt. Donald Anderson teaches a day-long course on crisis intervention tactics at the city's police academy on March 4, 2025. Photo by Lee Romney for CalMatters

0:00 / 0:36

More than three-fourths of the department's patrol officers have received 40 hours of voluntary crisis training, co-taught by clinicians and mental health advocates, with input from peers. But the game changer, a change in field practices that drove use of force on crisis calls down by [68%](#) over a four-year period, was a different type of training — a mandatory one that Anderson helped craft.

Anderson is stocky with an enthusiastic teaching style and a passion for jiu jitsu. A prominent tattoo on his forearm honors the traditional Japanese code of ethics and conduct followed by samurai warriors. On a recent early morning with fog settled on the city's hilltop police academy, he welcomed a group of officers to his 10-hour class. For years, he told them, those who'd sought out voluntary trainings wound up on crisis calls with partners who hadn't. That was a problem. Behind it was a bigger one: "We weren't talking about the actual tactics of law enforcement."

“When things are chaotic and you have an individual running around in the middle of downtown, maybe with a knife, shouting and screaming, and you’re trying to control the public and trying to engage with this individual, tactically how does that look?” Anderson asked his students.

“Slow everything down and start evaluating the situation. ‘What’s the crime? Is there a crime’?”

— SAN FRANCISCO POLICE LT. DONALD ANDERSON

In 2016, Anderson and his then-supervisor traveled to Seattle to learn about that city’s “team approach” — and modeled their new training accordingly. Unless violence is imminent, teams assemble at the scene, each member with a defined role.

Containing the person in crisis is the critical first goal. It allows for distance, Anderson told the class, and containment plus distance buys time. “Slow everything down and start evaluating the situation,” he said. “What’s the crime? Is there a crime? Because, if there’s no crime, we have to ask, ‘what are we trying to accomplish here?’”

The scope of allowable force, he told the class, is “very narrow,” so “you have to be very, very smart about what options you are going to use.”

Liability is always a concern. But case law offers a road map to navigate risk. Anderson did discuss *Scott v. Smith* with his class. Yet when it comes to people experiencing a medical or psychiatric crises who have not committed crimes, aren’t resisting arrest and don’t pose direct threats to law enforcement, his department draws guidance from another ruling.



Recruits stand in the Police Academy in San Francisco, on, Oct. 2, 2024. Photo by Jessica Christian, San Francisco Chronicle via Getty Images

In 2017, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower court decision to strip a Michigan sheriff's deputy of qualified immunity. Instead it established [a novel three-factor test](#) to guide response: If the person's emergency poses an immediate threat of harm to themselves or others, and "some degree of force" is reasonably necessary to get them needed care, there is no loss of qualified immunity – unless the force applied is excessive.

While the decision is not binding outside the 6th Circuit, legal advisors have encouraged law enforcement nationwide [to consider it](#).

To ensure minimal use of force, officers often must collaborate with emergency medical responders to plan the least traumatic way to get a person onto an ambulance gurney. And sometimes, Anderson said, the best option "is to walk away" and follow up later.

A [policy](#) authored by Anderson also lays out a protocol to disengage from a barricaded and potentially armed person who is threatening only themselves. It requires that other options be exhausted and calls for police to

notify the Crisis Intervention Team, so that Anderson's team can plan a visit, he said, "and get them the resources they need."

A new push to change California law on mental health crises response

Back in Sacramento County, behavioral health and Metro Fire officials say they have begun talks with Sheriff Cooper's department to map out a path forward. The review commission has empaneled a committee to examine the legal interpretations of *Scott v. Smith*, Cooper's rollout of the policy, and the protocols regarding when his department will and won't respond.

The committee has also been digging into the February incident involving Susanna's daughter. She had called into the commission meeting 11 days later, to describe her horror at the lack of response, given her daughter's threats and the knife Susanna saw in her hand. But there is a dispute. In an interview, Susanna's husband said he's "pretty sure I said she went and grabbed a knife."

He said he was adamant about wanting to press charges. But, he said, the supervisor told him, "We don't step in on mental calls.' I said, 'Well it's assault.' And he said she has to actually hit you guys for it to be assault."

While his 911 call to the dispatch center was recorded, the supervisor's follow up calls were not. But the [summary log of the incident](#), which the Sheriff's Department provided to CalMatters, paints a different picture. "Not holding any knives or potential weapons," it states. The husband, it concludes, "stated he does not wish to pursue charges."

"There's no accountability. They can say the sky was green and we have to go with it."

— SUSANNA, WHO WANTS SUPERVISORS' CALLS ON MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS TO BE RECORDED

Susanna's first idea for reform: that those calls from supervisors, who according to policy make the final decision on whether to respond to mental health crisis calls, be recorded.

"There's no accountability," she said. "They can say the sky was green and we have to go with it."

A sheriff's spokesperson would only say that the family is no doubt "going through a lot." He confirmed that calls made from outside the dispatch center are not recorded, but said it's a practice they may explore down the road.

Meanwhile, family advocates of those with serious mental illness, among them Polony, Hopper and Wentzel, have been meeting with state legislators to craft a potential bill that would allay law enforcement liability concerns and enable clinicians to more easily call for involuntary 5150 holds. A [similar bill](#) failed to advance last year.

For his part, Sheriff Cooper described the policy as a "work in progress."

"We're open minded. We're not totally entrenched," he said. "At the end of the day, I want everybody to go home safe. I don't want to ever have to take someone's life or have one of my deputies do that. That's the most important outcome for everybody. And it's tough. It's not the same old business as usual, and people are having a hard time swallowing it."

Lee Romney is an independent journalist who spent 23 years at the Los Angeles Times. She is working with a former public defender on [November In My Soul](#), a narrative podcast that explores mental illness, confinement and liberty.

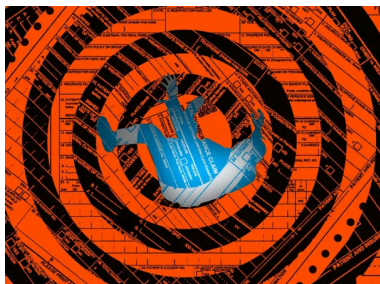
This project story was produced jointly by CalMatters & CatchLight as part of our mental health coverage.

[READ MORE](#)



California has big plans for improving mental health. Medicaid cuts could upend them

APRIL 7, 2025



Insurance denials can devastate mental health patients. California is considering how to fix that

MARCH 20, 2025



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

Agenda Item F.

INFORMATION ITEMS

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: The following items are being presented as information for NorCal Cities members.

RECOMMENDATION: None. This item is offered as information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: None expected from this item.

BACKGROUND: None.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. NorCal Cities Organizational Chart
2. NorCal Cities 2025-2026 Meeting Calendar
3. Understanding Your JPA Training – July 15, 2025

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
25/26 Organizational Chart
Updated as of 5/1/2025

MEMBER ENTITY	BOARD OF DIRECTORS		BOARD ALTERNATES	RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
City of ANDERSON	*EC	Joey Forseth-Deshais	Christy White	Christy White	Chief Oliver Collins
City of AUBURN	*EC/*CC/VP	*Jennifer Leal (Vice-Chair)	Sean Rabe	Jennifer Leal	Chief Bryan Morrison
City of COLUSA	*EC/*CC	Ishrat Aziz-Khan	Shelly Kittle	Ishrat Aziz-Khan	Chief Josh Fitch
City of CORNING		Brant Mesker	Vacant	Brant Mesker	Chief Craig Bassett
City of DIXON	P	**Rachel Ancheta (Chair)	Kate Zawadzki	Rachel Ancheta Kim Staile Jim Ramsey Anjmin Mahil - Alternate	Chief Robert Thompson
City of ELK GROVE		*Melissa Rojas	Kara Reddig		Assistant Chief Paul Soloman
City of FOLSOM	*EC	Allison Garcia	Steven Wang	Allison Garcia	Commander Brian Lockhart Lt. Lou Wright
City of GALT	*EC/S	Tricia Cobey	Rachelle Jennings	Tricia Cobey	Chief Brian Kalinowksi
City of GRIDLEY	*EC	Martin Pineda	Patricia Taverner	Jodi Molinari	Chief Todd Farr
City of IONE		Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Chief John Alfred
City of JACKSON	*EC	Dalacie Blankenship	Carl Simpson	Dalacie Blankenship	Chief Chris Mynderup
City of LINCOLN		Veronica Rodriguez	Claire True	Veronica Rodriguez	Chief Matt Alves
City of MARYSVILLE		Anissa Leung	Kathy Magenheimer	Vacant	Chief Chris Sachs
City of NEVADA CITY	*EC	Sean Grayson	Gabrielle Christakes	Sean Grayson	Chief Dan Foss
City of OROVILLE	*EC/CC	Liz Ehrenstrom	Vacant	Liz Ehrenstrom	Asst Chief Jess Darnell
Town of PARADISE	*EC/CC	Vacant	Crystal Peters	Crystal Peters	Chief Eric Reinbold
City of PLACERVILLE		Dave Warren	Cleve Morris	Dave Warren	Chief Joseph Wren
City of RED BLUFF		Paul Young	Tom Westbrook	Paul Young	Chief Quintan Ortega
City of RIO VISTA	T/EC	Jennifer Schultz	**Jen Lee, CPA	Jennifer Schultz	Chief Dax West
City of ROCKLIN	CC	Tameka Usher	Vacant	Tameka Usher	Chief Rustin Banks
City of WILLOWS	EC	Vacant	Marti Brown	Marti Brown	N/A
City of YUBA CITY		Diona Pope	Sheleen Loza	Sheleen Loza	Chief James Runyen

OFFICERS		
		Term of Office
President (P)	Rachel Ancehta	7/1/2024- 6/30/2026
Vice President (VP)	Jennifer Leal	12/14/2024- 6/30/2026
Treasurer (T)	Jen lee	7/1/2024- 6/30/2026
Secretary (S)	Tricia Cobey	12/14/2024- 6/30/2026

[Executive Committee \(EC\)](#) - membership on the EC rotates annually based on a rotation schedule and each member serves for a two-year term, with the **President** serving as **Chair of the Committee**.

[Claims Committee \(CC\)](#) - members of the CC are annually selected by the EC. CC is traditionally made up of at least five members of the EC, with the **Vice President** serving as **Chair of the Committee**.

CJPRMA Board Representative Elizabeth Ehrenstrom appointed 6/17/2021

CJPRMA Alternate Board Representative Vacant

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS (Alliant Insurance Services)		CLAIMS ADMINISTRATORS (Sedgwick for Liability LWP For Workers' Compensation)	RISK CONTROL CONSULTANTS (Sedgwick formerly York/Bickmore)	ADVISORS
Marcus Beverly	Conor Boughey	Amber Davis (WC)	Shane Baird	Byrne Conley (Board Counsel)
Jenna Wirkner	Evan Washburn	Stacey Bean (WC)	Robert Patton	James Marta, CPA (Accountant)
		Brian Davis (Liability)		



PROGRAM YEAR 25/26 MEETING CALENDAR

Thursday, August 7, 2025, **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, September 25, 2025, ** **Claims Committee** at 9:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 10:30 a.m.

Thursday, October 16, 2025, *** **Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Board of Directors at 12 noon

Thursday, November 13, 2025, ** **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, December 11, 2025, * **Board of Directors** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, February 5, 2026, **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, March 26, 2026, ** **Claims Committee** at 9:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 10:30 a.m.

Thursday, April 16, 2026, * **Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.
Board of Directors at 12 noon

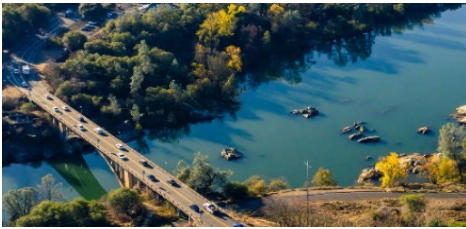
Thursday, May 14, 2026, **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, May 21, 2026, ** **Claims Committee** at 9:00 a.m.
Executive Committee at 10:30 a.m.

Thursday, June 18, 2026, * **Board of Directors** at 10:00 a.m.

Meeting Location: Rocklin Event Center - Garden Room
Rocklin Community Center ***
5480 5th St. Rocklin, CA 95677
Rocklin Event Center – Ballroom *
2650 Sunset Blvd., Rocklin, CA 95677
Zoom**

Note: Additional Claims Committee Meetings may be scheduled as needed for Claims Authority approval which will be held via teleconference.



SAVE THE DATE | July 15th —REGIONAL TRAINING

Understanding Your JPA Insurance Pool

Topic Includes: a brief history of insurance pools in California and how pools have developed over time. The session will include a description of Memorandums of Coverage, Bylaws, and the types of services available to your agency. This session will also provide an explanation of key practices such as SIR's, layering, excess, endorsements, actuarial reports, deductibles and other pooling concepts. This session is designed for all persons in an organization that deal with risk management and loss control.

Learning Objectives:

1. Understand the importance of risk pooling and how it impacts your agency.
2. Tools to identify the services provided by your JPA that will have a positive impact on your agency risk reduction efforts.
3. Using analytics to evaluate the overall health of your pool and a methodology of comparing your risk management programs to other like members of your JPA.

Who Should Attend: Board members and alternates, risk managers, supervisors, and anyone responsible for claims and safety in your agency.

Date and Time:

Tuesday July 15th
10:00a.m. – 11:30a.m.

Location: Zoom Webinar

Register:

<https://alliantinsurance.zoom.us/meeting/register/owHEZf14QA-SrN-rWv4kg>

Please reach out to Jenna.Wirkner@alliant.com if you have any questions

Presenter: David Clovis

David Clovis retired as the General Manager for the California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority in Livermore, CA December 2018. In his role as General Manager, he worked with the members in all areas of risk management and was responsible for the operations of the organization.

Mr. Clovis worked as a Risk Manager in the public sector since 1989. He has worked for Cities, a Sanitation District and a Park and Recreation District. His responsibilities have included all aspects of Risk Management.

David served as president for both Public Agency Risk Manager's Association and the California Association of Joint Powers Authority. David presented sessions regarding Contractual Risk Transfer, supervision, police liability, and numerous other Risk Management related issues.

Since retiring from CJPRMA in late 2018, David has developed a custom practice for public agencies serving as a consultant in the areas of Risk Management, Pool Management, Organizational Development and Strategic Planning. David continues to provide training to public sector professionals on all aspects of Risk Management.

**OPEN TO ALL JPA MEMBERS
SPONSORED BY NCCSIF**





BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
May 8, 2025**

INFORMATIONAL SESSION AT 11:30 A.M.

INFORMATION ITEM

TOPIC: Lexipol Update with Jeremy Sloan

LEXIPOL Performance Reporting (formerly known as LEFTA)

Documenting, storing, and analyzing individual and organizational performance indicators can be challenging for agencies, as well as tracking and monitoring policy updates. Further, choosing the right technology for training purposes that best fit your agency is an industry matter for agencies throughout the county.

In June of 2024, LEXIPOL, the leader in policy, training, and wellness support for public safety and local government, announced the acquisition of LEFTA Systems, an innovative provider of field training and performance reporting software. This marks a significant milestone in LEXIPOL's vision to create an integrated solution that will set a new standard for performance excellence in public safety.

Investigate the LEXIPOL Performance Reporting program and the Briefing Room's training capabilities to determine if the technology is a good fit for individual agencies. Representatives from LEXIPOL and the Briefing Room will attend this meeting to educate and bring awareness to members for potential consideration.

DATE AND TIME: 5/8/25 from 11:30 am to 12:30p.m.

ATTACHMENT(S): None.