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# BASIC COURSE INSTRUCTOR UNIT GUIDE

31

CUSTODY

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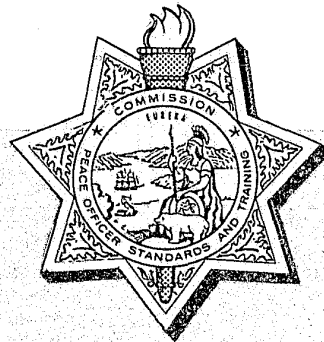
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THE COMMISSION  
ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

STATE CALIFORNIA

This unit of instruction is designed as a *guideline* for performance objective-based law enforcement basic training. It is part of the POST Basic Course guidelines system developed by California law enforcement trainers and criminal justice educators for the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

This guide is designed to assist the instructor in developing an appropriate lesson plan to cover the performance objectives which are required as minimum content of the Basic Course.

# UNIT GUIDE

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Reference Materials

## LEGALITY OF A COMMITMENT TO CUSTODY

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following procedures that should be followed to ensure that a commitment to custody is legal.

- A. Verify court documents contain authorized signature, case number, violation and bail or sentencing information
- B. Confirm parole and probation commitments from parole and/or probation officer
- C. Complete arrest reports and/or initial booking sheets
- D. Verify temporary custody orders for enroute prisoners

Performance Objective 11.1.1

## CURRICULUM

- A. The major areas of responsibility with which an officer must be familiar are:

- 1. Ensuring the legality of a commitment.

During the initial booking procedure the receiving officer must verify that the commitment is legal and proper. This verification will usually be in the form of a signed commitment document. Officers must make themselves aware of the standard documents utilized within their respective judicial systems. Commitment documents, or orders to confine, will usually relate to four areas.

- 2. Court documents. A document signed by a magistrate or court clerk directing a particular person to be confined, e.g., remanding, warrants, sentence orders. Document should contain:
  - (1) Court case # (docket number)
  - (2) Violation
  - (3) Signature of authority
  - (4) Bail or sentencing information
- 3. Parole and probation commitments. A document presented by a parole and/or probation officer directing the confinement of his or her charge.
- 4. Probable cause arrests. Arrest reports and/or initial booking sheets are to be completed when subject is arrested.
- 5. Enroute prisoner commitments are for prisoners held in temporary custody while in transit from one facility/agency to another. These documents come in many different forms. Upon presentation of any of these legal documents, the prisoner can be accepted for confinement.



### OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES DURING INTAKE

Given a direct question, the student will identify that:

- A. A receipt must be provided whenever an officer seizes personal property, unless that property is evidence or contraband
- B. Officers are prohibited by Business and Professions Code Section 6152 from soliciting business for an attorney
- C. Officers convicted of soliciting business for an attorney may be imprisoned in the county jail, fined, and may lose their job (Business and Professions Code Section 6153)

Performance Objective 11.2.1

### CURRICULUM

- A. Receipt for property taken from prisoner (Penal Code Section 4003)
  - 1. Whenever any weapon or other personal property is taken from an arrested person, it shall be the duty of the desk clerk or other proper officer of any city, county, or city and county jail, to which such person is committed for detention, to give a receipt to such person without delay for the property taken.
- B. Soliciting bail bondsman or attorney (Business and Professions Code Section 6151 - 6152)
  - 1. It is illegal for a peace officer and/or a bail bondsman, to "solicit" in behalf of an attorney. This is a misdemeanor and the activity is called a "runner" or "capper".



## LAWS GOVERNING HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Given a word picture depicting the possible inhumane or oppressive treatment of a prisoner, the student will identify if the crime is complete, and if it is complete, will identify it by its common crime name and crime classification. (Penal Code Section 147)

Performance Objective 11.3.1

### CURRICULUM

- A. Prisoners are humans, too, and, although they are incarcerated and they can become violent and forceful, caution is advised in the method of disciplining them.
  - 1. 147 Penal Code Section - Officer inhumanely or oppressively treating prisoners.
    - a. Punishment: Every officer who is guilty of willful inhumanity or oppression toward any prisoner under his care or his custody, is punishable by fine and by removal from office.

NOTE: Give examples, i.e., corporal punishment





## LAWS PERTAINING TO ASSAULTING PRISONERS

Given a word picture depicting the possible assault of a prisoner under color of authority, the student will identify if the crime is complete, and if it is complete, will identify it by its common crime name and crime classification. (Penal Code Section 149)

Performance Objective 11.3.2

### CURRICULUM

- A. Penal Code Section 149 - Officer unnecessarily assaulting or beating any person; punishment.
  - 1. Every public officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, assaults or beats any person, is punishable by a fine or by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
  - 2. Jail admitting officers are responsible for prisoners after accepting them from transporting or arresting officers.
- B. Illegal use of restraints
  - 1. Penal Code Section 673 - Forbidden Restraints
  - 2. Penal Code Section 2652.5 - Choke Chain Forbidden



## LAWS AND JAIL STANDARDS GOVERNING BOOKING

Given a direct question, the student will identify that an arresting officer should notify the custodial officer whenever he/she knowingly books one of the following types of prisoners.

- A. Alcoholic
- B. Drug users
- C. Mentally ill or developmentally disabled
- D. Sex offender
- E. Escape risk
- F. Medically or physically impaired
- G. Civil-contempt prisoner
- H. Sexual deviant
- I. Suicide risk
- J. Gang member

Performance Objective 11.4.1

## CURRICULUM

- A. Housing and handling of prisoners
  - 1. Juveniles
    - a. Sight and sound separation
    - b. Penal Code Section 273b
  - 2. The alcoholic
    - a. Watch for delirium tremens; symptoms of acute alcoholism are:
      - (1) Severe tremors
      - (2) Hallucinations
      - (3) Disorientation
      - (4) Convulsions
    - b. Watch for injuries or ailments hidden by effects of alcohol.
      - (1) Diabetes
      - (2) Multiple sclerosis
      - (3) Head injuries
  - 3. Narcotics/drug user
    - a. May have special medical and psychological problems at time of booking.
    - b. Security problem within facility.

4. Mentally/ill /mentally/emotionally retarded
  - a. May not be mentally ill.
  - b. May not understand or follow orders or remember rules.
  - c. Title 15 - Section 1052
5. Sex offenders
  - a. Prone to assault by other inmates.
  - b. Security problem
  - c. Penal Code Section 288a and 286
6. Escape risks
  - a. Inmate security (prior arrest record).
  - b. Potentially violent
7. Special problems
  - a. Handicapped
  - b. Suicide risk
  - c. Diabetic/epileptic
8. Non-conformist
  - a. Assault risk
  - b. Uncooperative
9. Civil
  - a. Witness for civil trial
  - b. Civil contempt
10. Persons needing protective custody
  - a. Sexual deviants
  - b. Youthful appearing offenders

### **SECURING WEAPONS BEFORE ENTERING A JAIL**

Given a word picture depicting a situation which requires an officer to enter a jail, prison, or other detention facility, the student will identify an acceptable method of securing his or her weapon in accordance with the legal prohibitions against bringing a weapon into a penal institution. (Penal Code Section 4574)

Performance Objective 11.4.2

#### **CURRICULUM**

- A. Jail weapon control
  - 1. Weapons should not be brought into jail facilities
  - 2. Check policy of jail facility to ensure proper procedure before entering.



### **STEPS FOR BOOKING INJURED/SICK PRISONERS**

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following steps a patrol officer must take to book a sick or injured prisoner into a detention facility.

- A. Take the sick or injured prisoner to an agency-approved medical practitioner for evaluation
- B. Obtain a medical release form from the practitioner or facility that provided the medical evaluation
- C. Deliver the prisoner and release form to the booking facility
- D. Notify the detention facility staff that the prisoner is sick or injured

Performance Objective 11.4.3

### **CURRICULUM**

- A. Medical pre-screening
  - 1. Jail facilities will not accept any prisoner who is sick or injured without prior medical clearance.





### DEFINITION OF BODY SEARCHES

Given the definition of one of the following terms, the student will identify the term that matches the definition.

- A. A **strip search** is a search which requires a person to remove or arrange some or all of his or her clothing so as to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of such person
- B. A **visual body cavity search** is a visual inspection of a body cavity
- C. A **physical body cavity search** is a physical intrusion into a body cavity for the purpose of discovering any object concealed in the body cavity
- D. **Body cavity** means the stomach, rectal cavity, or vagina

Performance Objective 11.4.5

### CURRICULUM

- A. Definitions
  - 1. Strip search: A search which requires a person to remove or arrange some or all of his or her clothing so as to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of such person.
  - 2. Visual body cavity search: A visual inspection of a body cavity.
  - 3. Physical body cavity search: A physical intrusion into a body cavity for the purpose of discovering any object concealed in the body cavity.
  - 4. Body cavity: The stomach, rectal cavity, or vagina.



### CONDITIONS TO CONDUCT A "STRIP SEARCH"

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following conditions under which an officer may conduct a "strip search." (Penal Code Section 4030)

- A. The person to be searched has been arrested for a crime involving drugs, weapons, or violence and the search is conducted in an area of privacy by a person of the same sex
- B. There is reasonable suspicion to believe that the person to be searched is concealing a weapon or contraband, the search has been authorized in writing by the supervising officer, and the search is conducted in an area of privacy by a person of the same sex
- C. The person to be searched has been given at least three hours to secure a release, has failed to do so, and is to be placed in the general jail population, provided that the search is conducted in an area of privacy by a person of the same sex

Performance Objective 11.4.6

### CURRICULUM

- A. Strip Searches of Adults (Penal Code Section 4030)
  - a. If charges involve weapons, violence, or controlled substance or;
  - b. If probable cause exists which specifically leads the officer to believe the adult/minor has weapons or contraband, or;
  - c. If the person has been given at least three hours to secure a release and has failed to do so and therefore is to be placed in the general jail population.



## CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF PRISONERS

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following constitutional rights of prisoners in custody.

- A. Right to free speech
- B. Right to a quick and speedy trial
- C. Right to reasonable bail
- D. Statutory rights (Penal Code Section 2601)
- E. Freedom of religion (Penal Code Section 4027)

Performance Objective 11.6.1

## CURRICULUM

### A. Constitutional rights

1. Although a prisoner gives up the right of freedom of movement, certain other rights are not restricted. These include:
  - a. Right to free speech
  - b. Right to a quick and speedy trial.
  - c. Right to reasonable bail
2. Section 2601 Penal Code
  - a. Statutory rights of prisoners in custody
  - b. Any statutory right of prisoner may be removed for cause, following due process procedures.

Note: Wilson vs. Superior Court 21 Cal 3d 816
3. Penal Code Section 4027 - Religious freedom
4. Check with arresting officer before any questioning relative to the arrest. This may prevent violating the Miranda Admonition if given and not waived.



### PRISONER'S RIGHT TO TELEPHONE CALLS

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following rights to telephone calls provided to an arrested person. (Penal Code Section 851.5 and Welfare and Institutions Code 308(b))

- A. An adult arrested person has a right to make at least three completed telephone calls no later than 3 hours after being arrested and local calls shall be free to the arrested person. The arrested person may be required to pay for calls outside the local calling area
- B. A juvenile taken into custody has a right to make at least two completed phone calls within one hour, one to his or her parent or guardian and one to his or her attorney

Performance Objective 11.6.4

### CURRICULUM

- A. Use of telephone (Penal Code Section 851.5)
  - 1. Section 851.5 Penal Code Section entitled to three free completed telephone calls within three hours of arrest in the local dialing area.
  - 2. Local calls can be made at no expense to prisoner.
  - 3. Officer must advise prisoner of this right.





### **PUNISHMENT FOR EAVESDROPPING/RECORDING PRISONERS**

Given a direct question, the student will identify that eavesdropping or recording a conversation between a prisoner and his/her attorney, clergyman, or physician is punishable by a fine, imprisonment in the county jail or in the state prison, or by both fine and imprisonment. (Penal Code Section 636)

Performance Objective 11.6.5

### **CURRICULUM**

- A. Call to attorney shall not be eavesdropped upon, monitored or recorded.
  - 1. Violation is a felony (Penal Code Section 636)

**SUPPORTING MATERIAL**

**AND**

**REFERENCES**

This section is set up as reference information for use by training institutions. These materials can be used for instruction, remediation, additional reading, viewing, or for planning local blocks of instruction. This list is not an endorsement of any author, publisher, producer, or presentation. Each training institution should establish its own list of reference materials.

TOPICAL LIST OF SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND  
REFERENCES INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION

Penal Code References

Welfare and Institutions Code References

## PENAL CODE REFERENCES

Penal Code Section 147: Inhumanity to prisoners. Every officer who is guilty of willful inhumanity or oppression toward any prisoner under his care or in his custody, is punishable by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by removal from office. 1872.

Penal Code Section 149: Assaults, etc., by officers, under color of authority. Every public officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, assaults or beats any person, is punishable by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Stats. 1957, Chap. 139. Fricke, C.P. 8th, p. 33.

Students should be aware that they can be "set-up".

Penal Code Section 848. Duty of officer arresting with warrant. An officer making an arrest, in obedience to a warrant, must proceed with the person arrested as commanded by the warrant, or as provided by law. - 1872.

Ref. P. C. 814, 829.  
Fricke, C. P. 8th, p. 36.

Penal Code Section 849. Duty to take accused before magistrate, on arrest without a warrant. (a) When an arrest is made without a warrant by a peace officer or private person, the person arrested, if not otherwise released, shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, and a complaint stating the charge against the arrested person shall be laid before such magistrate.

- (b) Any peace officer may release from custody, instead of taking such person before a magistrate, any person arrested without a warrant whenever:
  - (1) He is satisfied that there are insufficient grounds for making a criminal complaint against the person arrested.
  - (2) The person arrested was arrested for intoxication only, and no further proceedings are desirable.
  - (3) The person was arrested only for being under the influence of a narcotic, drug, or restricted dangerous drug and such person is delivered to a facility or hospital for treatment and no further proceedings are desirable.
- (c) Any record of arrest of a person released pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) of subdivision (b) shall include a record of release. Thereafter, such arrest, shall not be deemed an arrest, but a detention only. - Amended, Stats. 1971, Chap. 438.

Ref. P. C. 145, 825, 847.  
Fricke, C. P. 8th, p. 35, 37.

### FIREARMS IN JAIL FACILITY

Penal Code Section 4574 - Knowingly bringing into or possessing any firearms, deadly weapons or explosives - felony.

NOTE: Caution students to remember safety when unloading weapon prior to entering jail facility. Relate any incidents of weapons "accidentally" discharging while being unloaded.

An officer may be charged with Penal Code Section 4574 if he/she brings weapon into facility without authorization.

Penal Code Section 647(ff) - Civil Protective Custody-Inebriates

Penal Code Section 4011.6 - Treatment of Prisoner

(apparently mentally disordered) to facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation.

NOTE: Caution students to remember safety when unloading weapon prior to entering jail facility.

Relate any incidents of weapons "accidentally" discharging while being unloaded.

An officer may be charged with Penal Code Section 4574 if he/she brings weapon into facility without authorization.

Penal Code Section 647(ff) - Civil Protective Custody-Inebriates

Penal Code Section 4011.6 - Treatment of Prisoner (apparently mentally disordered) to facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation.

Penal Code Section 606 - Places of confinement; punishment

Every person who willfully and intentionally breaks down, pulls down, or otherwise destroys or injures any place of confinement, is punishable by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and by imprisonment in the state prison, except that where the damages or injury to any city, city and county, or county place of confinement is determined to be four hundred dollars (\$400) or less, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penal Code Section 825.5 - Right of physician or surgeon to visit prisoner

Any physician and surgeon, including a psychiatrist, licensed to practice in this state, who is employed by the prisoner or his attorney to assist in the preparation of the defense, shall be permitted to visit the prisoner while he is in custody.

A prisoner often wants to use his own physician to get prescriptions for drugs.

Prisoner's personal physician should be searched prior to being allowed inside the jail to examine or treat the prisoner.

Explain to students how prisoners will hold medicine in their mouths rather than swallowing it. Later, when officer is not watching, they remove the medicine from their mouths and do whatever they want with it (store, sell or give away).

Penal Code Section 4023 - Jail physician; daily average number of prisoners; appointment; compensation; right of prisoner to provide for own medical attention

Whenever the daily average of more than 100 persons are confined in any county or city jail, there shall be available at all times a duly licensed and practicing physician for the care and treatment of all persons confined therein. Such daily average shall be determined by the number of persons confined in such jails during the last fiscal year. For county jails, such physician shall be designated by the sheriff. The salary of such physician shall be fixed by the supervisors of the county and shall be paid out of the same fund of the county as other claims against the county for salaries are paid. For city jails, such physician shall be designated and his salary fixed by the council of the city and shall be paid out of the general fund of such city. Any prisoner may decline such care or treatment for himself at his own expense.

In the event a prisoner elects to decline treatment by the county or city jail physician and to provide medical treatment at his own expense, the sheriff or chief of police may have him removed from the county or city jail to a privately owned and operated medical facility or hospital located in the county approved by a judge of the superior court for such treatment. The prisoner shall be liable for the costs incurred by the county or city in providing the necessary custody and security of the prisoner only to the extent that such costs exceed the costs which would have been incurred by the county or city in providing such custody and security if it had provided treatment for him. The prisoner shall at all Physicians at jails (continued)

times remain in the location specified by the court and at no time be permitted to be housed or detained at any facility other than that designated. (Added by Stats 1941, c. 106, p. 15. Amended Stats. 1970, c. 683, p. 1.

Prior to January 1, 1976, phone calls, including those to attorneys, could be made in presence of an officer. Further calls had to be "collect" and did not have to be made until after "booking". Ref. Nt. 5-7, 8.

Penal Code Section 825: Right of attorney to visit prisoner. The defendant must in all cases be taken before the magistrate without unnecessary delay, and in any event, within two days after his arrest, excluding Sundays and holidays; provided however, that when the two days prescribed herein expire at a time when the court in which the magistrate is sitting is not in session, such time shall be extended to include the duration of the next regular court session on the judicial day immediately following.

After such arrest, any attorney at law entitled to practice in the courts of record of California, may at the request of the prisoner or any relative of such prisoner, visit the person so arrested. Any officer having a prisoner in charge, who refuses to allow any attorney to visit the prisoner when proper application is made therefor shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved, the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction. Amended Stats. 1961, Chap. 2209. Ref. Penal Code Section 145, 847. Fricke, C.P. 8th, p. 35, 150.

Penal Code Section 851.5 - Right of arrested person to make telephone call; posting sign

- (a) Immediately upon being booked, and, except where physically impossible, no later than three hours after arrest, an arrested person has the right to make at least three completed telephone calls as described in subdivision (b).

The arrested person shall be entitled to make at least three such calls at no expense if the calls are completed to telephone numbers within the local calling area.

- (b) At any police facility or place where an arrestee is detained, a sign containing the following information in bold block type shall be posted in a conspicuous place:

That the arrestee has the right to free telephone calls within the local dialing area, or at his own expense if outside the local area, to three of the following:

- (1) An attorney of his choice or, if he has no funds, the public defender or other attorney assigned by the court to assist indigents, whose telephone number shall be posted. This phone call shall not be monitored, evesdropped upon, or recorded.
- (2) A bail bondsman.
- (3) A relative or other person.

- (c) These telephone calls shall be given immediately upon request, or as soon as practicable.
- (d) This provision shall not abrogate a law enforcement officer's duty to advise a suspect of his right to counsel or of any other right.
- (e) Any public officer or employee who willfully deprives an arrested person of any right granted by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Added by Stats. 1975, c. 1200, p. 2.)

Note: It is the intent of the Legislature that nothing in this act shall affect the civil remedy of any person for false arrest or imprisonment.



## WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE

### Welfare & Institutions Code 601 - Minors habitually disobedient or truant

- (a) Any person under the age of 18 years who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of such person, or who is under the age of 18 years when he violated any ordinance of any city or county of this state establishing a curfew based solely on age is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court.
- (b) If a school attendance review board determines that the available public and private services are insufficient or inappropriate to correct the habitual truancy of the minor, or to correct the minor's persistent or habitual refusal to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of school authorities, or if the minor fails to respond to directives of a school attendance review board or to services provided, the minor is then within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court; provided, that it is the intent of the Legislature that no minor who is adjudged a ward of the court pursuant solely to this subdivision shall be removed from the custody of the parent or guardian except during school hours.

### Welfare & Institutions Code 331 - Failure of probation officer to file petition and take action; review

When any person has applied to the probation officer, pursuant to Section 329, to commence juvenile court proceedings and the probation officer fails to file a petition within three weeks after such application, such person may, within one month after making such application, apply to the juvenile court to review the decision of the probation officer or order him to commence juvenile court hearings.

### Welfare & Institutions Code 627 - Notice to parent or guardian; right to make telephone calls

- (a) When an officer takes a minor before a probation officer at a juvenile hall or to any other place of confinement pursuant to this article, he shall take immediate steps to notify the minor's parent, guardian, or a responsible relative that such minor is in custody and the place where he is being held.
- (b) Immediately after being taken to a place of confinement pursuant to this article and, except where physically impossible, no later than one hour after he has been taken into custody, the minor has the right to make at least two telephone calls from the place where he is being held, one call completed to his parent or guardian, a responsible relative, or his employer, and another call completed to an attorney. The calls shall be at public expense, if the calls are completed to telephone numbers within the local calling area, and in the presence of a public officer or employee. Any public officer or employee who willfully deprives a minor taken into custody of his right to make such telephone calls is guilty of a misdemeanor.

### Welfare & Institutions Code 626 - Minors not brought before juvenile court; alternative actions

If an officer who takes a minor into temporary custody under the provisions of Section 625 determines that the minor does not need to be brought to the attention of the juvenile court, he or she shall thereafter take one of the following actions:

- (a) He or she may release the minor.

- (b) He or she may deliver or refer the minor to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement or plan to provide shelter care, counseling, or diversion services to minors so delivered.

In determining which disposition of the minor he or she will make, the officer shall prefer the alternative which least restricts the minor's freedom of movement, provided that alternative is compatible with the best interest of the minor and the community.

Welfare & Institutions Code 626.5 - Minors brought before juvenile court; alternative actions

If an officer who takes a minor into temporary custody under the provisions of Section 625 determines that the minor should be brought to the attention of the juvenile court, he or she shall thereafter take one of the following actions:

- (a) He or she may prepare in duplicate a written notice to appear before the probation officer of county in which the minor was taken into custody at a time and place specified in the notice. The notice shall also contain a concise statement of the reasons the minor was taken into custody. The officer shall deliver one copy of the notice to the minor or to a parent, guardian, or responsible relative of the minor and may require the minor or his or her parent, guardian, or relative or both, to sign a written promise that either or both will appear at the time and place designated in the notice. Upon the execution of the promise to appear, the officer shall immediately release the minor. The officer shall, as soon as practicable, file one copy of the notice with the probation officer.
- (b) He or she may take the minor without unnecessary delay before the probation officer of the county in which the minor was taken into custody, or in which the minor resides, or in which the acts take place or the circumstances exist which are alleged to bring the minor within the provisions of Section 601 or 602, and deliver the custody of the minor to the probation officer. In no case shall he or she delay the delivery of the minor to the probation officer for more than 24 hours if the minor has been taken into custody without a warrant on the belief that he or she has committed a misdemeanor.

In determining which disposition of the minor he or she will make, the officer shall prefer the alternative which least restricts the minor's freedom of movement, provided such alternative is compatible with the best interests of the minor and the community.

## Reference Materials

Blumer, Alice Howard, Jail Operations: A Training Course for Jail Officers, (set of six books).  
National Institute of Corrections, Boulder, Colo.

California Administrative Code, Title 15.

California Board of Corrections - Prisoner Transportation Manual.

California Business and Professions Code.

California Penal Code.

This text is used as a reference, along with various departmental policy references.

California Welfare and Institutions Code.

Federal Civil Rights Act.