



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, November 13, 2025
Meeting at 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
Informational Session at 11:00 a.m.-11:30a.m.

A - Action
I - Information

LOCATION: Zoom Teleconference
Call-in Number: (669) 444- 9171
Meeting ID: 953 8572 0326 Passcode: 869160

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

ZOOM LINK:

<https://alliantinsurance.zoom.us/j/97887763860?pwd=Oe9SRFRw5pV18livW5vlzBOctyXnTP.1>

1. City of Anderson- 1887 Howard St, Anderson, CA 96007
2. City of Auburn- 1225 Lincoln Way, Auburn, CA 95603
3. City of Colusa – 425 Webster St, Colusa, CA 95932
4. City of Corning- 794 Third St, Corning, CA 96021
5. City of Dixon – 600 E A St, Dixon, CA 95620
6. City of Elk Grove- 8401 Laguna Palms Way, Elk Grove, CA 95758
7. City of Folsom- 50 Natoma St, Folsom, CA 95630
8. City of Galt- 380 Civic Dr, Galt, CA 95632
9. City of Gridley- 685 Kentucky St, Gridley, CA 95948
10. City of Ione- 1 E Main St, Ione, CA 95640
11. City of Jackson- 33 Broadway #D, Jackson, CA 95642
12. Cit of Lincoln- 600 6th St, Lincoln, CA 95648
13. City of Marysville- 526 C Street, Marysville, CA 95901
14. City of Oroville- 1725 Montgomery St, Oroville, CA 95965
15. City of Nevada City- 317 W Broad St, Nevada City, CA 95959
16. City of Red Bluff- 727 Oak St, Red Bluff, CA 96080
17. City of Rio Vista - 1 Main St, Rio Vista, CA 94571
18. City of Rocklin – 3970 Rocklin Rd, Rocklin, CA 95677
19. City of Marysville- 526 C St. Marysville, CA 95901
20. City of Yuba City – 1201 Civic Center Boulevard, Yuba City, CA 95993
21. Town of Paradise- 5555 Skyway Rd Paradise, CA 95969



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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. ROLL CALL

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. 4	D. CONSENT CALENDAR	A	1
	<i>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.</i>		

pg. 5	1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – February 6, 2025
pg. 8	2. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes- May 8, 2025
pg. 11	3. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – August 7, 2025

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

pg. 14	1. Legislative Update	I	1
	<i>The Committee members will receive an update on bills introduced in 2025 California Legislature that are of interest to police agencies.</i>		

pg. 49	2. Technology Discussion	I	1
	<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>		

pg. 66	3. Wellness Discussion	I	1
	<i>The Committee will review and provide feedback on wellness initiatives and suggestions for future training or services.</i>		

pg. 67	4. Police Risk Management Grant Funds	I	1
	<i>The Committee will receive an update on the Police Risk Management Grant funds.</i>		



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5. Round Table Discussion

I 4

There will be a round table discussion by the NCCSIF Police Risk Management Committee for any topics or ideas that members would like to address including future training sessions.

F INFORMATION ITEMS

I 1

pg. 72

1. NorCal Cities FY 25/26 Organizational Chart

pg. 73

2. NorCal Cities FY 25/26 Meeting Calendar

pg. 74

3. Applied Risk Management: Tips Tricks and Lessons Learned – November 14, 2025

pg. 75

4. The Cal Osha Appeals - Understanding the Process and Avoiding Pitfalls – December 9, 2025

G. ADJOURNMENT

UPCOMING MEETING

Police Risk Management Committee Meeting - Thursday, February 5, 2026

pg. 76

TRAINING SESSION at 11:00a.m – 11:30a.m.

This virtual informational session will be provided by SWORN AI

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 380, 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
November 13, 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 agenda later in the meeting 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):

1. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes- February 6, 2025
2. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes- May 6, 2025
3. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes – August 7, 2025



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ZOOM WEBINAR
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	Marcus Beverly, Alliant Insurance Services
Evan Washburn, Alliant Insurance Services	Katie Owen, Alliant Insurance Services
Robert Patton, Sedgwick	Brian Davis, Sedgwick
Stacey Bean, LWP	

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
ZOOM WEBINAR
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.

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

E.7. Round Table Discussion

Mr. 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
ZOOM WEBINAR
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: _____



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
MAY 8, 2025**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chief Josh Fitch, City of Colusa	Chief Robert Thompson, City of Dixon
Chief Matt Alves, City of Lincoln	Captain Andrew Bates, City of Folsom
Chief Brian Kalinowski, City of Galt	Chief Todd Farr, City of Gridley
Chief Matt Alves, City of Lincoln	Chief Jason Wines, City of Oroville
Chief Eric Reinbold, Town of Paradise (Chair)	Chief Rustin Banks, City of Rocklin
Chief James Runyen, City of Yuba City	Commander Brent Slade, City of Yuba City

OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT

Captain Richard Small, City of Galt	Tricia Cobey, City of Galt
Lt. Cameron Kovacs, Town of Paradise	

GUESTS & CONSULTANTS

Jenna Wirkner, Alliant Insurance Services	Robert Patton, Sedgwick
Evan Washburn, Alliant Insurance Services	Brian Davis, Sedgwick

A. CALL TO ORDER

Chief Eric Reinbold called the meeting to order at 10:01 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 – February 6, 2025

No quorum, contest item moved to August 7th meeting.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

E.1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds

Ms. Washburn discussed the Police Risk Management Grant Funds for FY 25/26.

Information only, no action taken.



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
MAY 8, 2025**

E.2. Legislative Update

Mr. Rob Patton discussed the legislative update.

AB 354: Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training

AB 400: Law enforcement: police canines

AB 992: Peace officers

AB 1013: Peace officer training: behavioral health

Mr. Patton discussed inviting the Antioch Police Chief to our next meeting to provide a debrief. Members would like to hear from the Antioch Police Chief.

Information only, no action taken.

E.3. Technology Discussion

Mr. Jason Louis provided a demonstration and Q&A on The Briefing Room. Members are interested in the Board of Directors exploring a contract for all members.

Information only, no action taken.

E.4. Wellness Discussion

Mr. Rob Patton discussed the Asher Model 7- point approach to a culture of wellness.

Information only, no action taken.

E.5. Law Enforcement Training Day Discussion

Ms. Wirkner discussed training topics for the Law Enforcement Training Day on November 5, 2025. The tentative schedule includes CJPRMA, Bruce Praet and San Diego Police Department, Officer Michael Martinez.

Members discussed the options for the Law Enforcement Training Day.

Information only, no action taken.

E.6. Round Table Discussion

Ms. Wirkner discussed training topics for future meetings, Lexipol Grant Find and the First Responder Award Program.



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
MAY 8, 2025**

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. NCCSIF 2025/2025 Organizational Chart
2. NCCSIF 2025/2026 Meeting Calendar
3. Understanding Your JPA Training – July 15, 2025

G. ADJOURNMENT

Chief Thompson joined the meeting at 11:00a.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:05a.m

Next Meeting Date: August 7, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

Tricia Cobey, Secretary

Date: _____



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
AUGUST 7, 2025**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chief Brian Morrison, City of Auburn
Lt. Lou Wright, City of Folsom
Chief Rodney Harr, City of Gridley
Captain Keith Johnson, City of Lincoln
Lt. Michael Brown, City of Red Bluff

Lt. Jason Kearsing, City of Elk Grove
Chief Brian Kalinowski, City of Galt
Chief Jon Alfred, City of Ione
Chief Eric Reinbold, Town of Paradise
Chief Rustin Banks, City of Rocklin

OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT

Lt. Cameron Kovacs, Town of Paradise

GUESTS & CONSULTANTS

Jenna Wirkner, Alliant Insurance Services
Evan Washburn, Alliant Insurance Services
Raymund Nanadiego, POST

Marcus Beverly, Alliant Insurance Services
Robert Patton, Sedgwick

A. CALL TO ORDER

Chief Reinbold called the meeting to order at 10:02 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- February 6, 2025
2. Police Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes- May 8, 2025

No quorum will move to November 13th meeting.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT

E.1. General Liability Police Claims Analysis

Mr. Brian Davis discussed the general liability police claims analysis from 2020-2025.



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
AUGUST 7, 2025**

E.1. Police Risk Management Grant Funds

Ms. Evan Washburn discussed the Police Risk Management Grant Funds for members. Members are encouraged to use the Police Risk Management Grant Funds.

E.3. Legislative Update

Mr. Robert Patton discussed the legislative update related to law enforcement.

AB 284- Law enforcement: stop data and reporting
AB 354- Commission on Peace Officer Standards and training
AB 400- Law enforcement: police canines
AB 433- Mental Health Diversion
AB 992- Modern policing degree
AB 1013 Peace officer training: behavioral health

POST is setting up a training for K9 guidelines.

Information only, no action taken.

E.4. Wellness Discussion

Mr. Robert Patton discussed wellness and resources available to members.

Mr. Raymond Nanadiego from POST provided a program overview. The Joyce Dudley POST Organizational Wellness Program is designed to assist law enforcement agencies with developing strategies to help their sworn and professional staff thrive in their personal and professional lives.

POST organizational wellness conference. September 29-30, 2026.

E.5. Technology Discussion

Rollbot provided a demonstration for members.

Mr. Rob Patton discussed Draft One and the City of Elk Grove PD will provide feedback at the November meeting. Draft One enables officers to get a head start on report writing by using artificial intelligence (AI) to draft a report narrative using the officers body worn camera audio.

Members discussed Senate Bill 524, Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence.



**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND
POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MINUTES
ROCKLIN EVENT CENTER – GARDEN ROOM
AUGUST 7, 2025**

E.6. Round Table Discussion

Ms. Wirkner reminded members about Law Enforcement Training Day on November 5th and to send training topic ideas for future meetings.

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. NorCal Cities FY 25/26 Organizational Chart
2. NorCal Cities FY 25/26 Meeting Calendar
3. Sedgwick Who's Who in Liability Contact
4. LWP Workers' Compensation Contacts

G. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at

Next Meeting Date: November 13, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

Tricia Cobey, Secretary

Date: _____



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
November 13, 2025**

Agenda Item E.1.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: There were many bills introduced in the California Legislature 2025-2026 Legislative Session.

The legislation listed in this document are the legislative bills that POST has monitored over the 2025 legislative session. These bills could have an impact on POST or be of significant interest to the law enforcement community. It is not a complete list. *Please review for potential discussion. (Updated 10/16/2025).*

RECOMMENDATION: Below are six bills that are up for discussion due to the impact they will have on law enforcement in 2026:

AB 451 Law enforcement policies: restraining orders

AB 572 Criminal procedure: interrogations

AB 645 Emergency medical services: dispatcher training

AB 992 Peace officers

AB 1178 Peace officers: confidentiality of records

SB 524 Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence

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 – 10/16/2025

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 10/16/2025)*

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. Existing law also defines manslaughter as the unlawful killing of a human being without malice, and establishes 3 kinds of manslaughter: voluntary, involuntary, and vehicular. This bill would require a law enforcement agency to review the casefile regarding an open unsolved homicide upon written application by certain persons to determine if a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, as	Last Amend: 7/16/2025
		Status: 10/11/2025-Vetoed

specified. The bill would define a homicide to include murder and manslaughter and an open unsolved homicide as a homicide committed after January 1, 1990, but no less than 3 years 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.

[AB 18](#)

Assembly
Member
DeMaio

California Secure Borders Act of 2025

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,

Introduced: 12/2/2024

Status: 5/8/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 12/2/2024)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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.

[AB 31](#)

Assembly
Member
Ramos

Peace officers: tribal police pilot project

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

Introduced: 12/2/2024

Status: 7/17/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

NOTE: This bill language was placed in the budget trailer bill and was passed. It is effective immediately.

enforcement of 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.

[AB 68](#)

Assembly
Member
Gallagher

School safety: armed school resource officers **Introduced:** 12/5/2024

Last Amend: 5/5/2025

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 additional requirement on school districts and charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 85](#)

Assembly
Member
Essayli

Law enforcement: cooperation with immigration authorities

Introduced: 12/20/2024

Status: 5/1/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/3/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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.

[AB 284](#)

Law enforcement: stop data and reporting

Introduced: 1/22/2025

Assembly
Member
Alanis

Last Amend: 5/1/2025

Current law requires the Attorney General to establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA) for the purpose of eliminating racial and identity profiling and improving diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement. Current law requires RIPA to include various members, including 2 representatives of human or civil rights tax-exempt organizations, 2 representatives of community organizations, and 2 religious clergy members, as specified.

Status: 5/22/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/30/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Current law authorizes the Governor, President pro Tempore of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly to each prescribe up to 2 other members to membership of RIPA. This bill would require RIPA to include in its membership the president of the California District Attorneys Association, or their designee.

[AB 354](#)

Assembly
Member
Rodriguez

Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training

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,

Introduced: 1/30/2025

Last Amend: 4/10/2025

Status: 7/14/2025-

Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 32, Statutes of 2025.

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 national criminal history background check, as specified.

AB 358

Criminal procedure: privacy **Introduced:** 1/30/2025

Assembly
Member
Alvarez

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

Last Amend: 6/25/2025

Status: 8/29/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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.

[AB 400](#)

Assembly
Member
Pacheco

Law enforcement: police canines

Would require, on or before July 1, 2028, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to study and issue recommendations to the Legislature on the use of canines by law enforcement. The bill would require the

Introduced: 2/4/2025**Last Amend:** 9/5/2025**Status:** 10/1/2025-
Vetoed by Governor.

commission to consider in its recommendations, among other things, instances of appropriate patrol use with a canine, as specified, and instances of appropriate use with a canine for detection, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on July 1, 2031.

[AB 421](#)

Assembly
Member
Solache

Immigration enforcement: prohibitions on access, sharing information, and law enforcement collaboration

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, on 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

Introduced: 2/5/2025**Status:** 4/8/2025-In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

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.

AB 451

Assembly

Member

Petrie-

Norris

Law enforcement policies: restraining orders

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, among other things, provide a standard agency process for law enforcement to serve an order against a restrained person in a timely manner

Introduced: 2/6/2025**Last Amend:** 6/25/2025**Status:** 10/13/2025-

Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 693, Statutes of 2025.

and ensure the agency consistently complies with specified requirements under California law governing service of protection and restraining orders. By expanding the duties of local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 572

Assembly
Member
Kalra

Criminal procedure: interrogations

Would require a peace officer, as defined, or a prosecuting attorney, before any initial formal interview of 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, to inform the person of the status of their family member, to inform the person that they are conducting a formal interview for the purposes of an investigation, as specified, and to inform the person that they have a choice to come to the station for the formal interview if they are asked to go and can have a trusted support person with them. The bill would provide that its provisions do not apply if the

Introduced: 2/12/2025**Last Amend:** 9/5/2025**Status:** 10/13/2025-

Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 697, Statutes of 2025.

immediate family member is under custodial interrogation, as specified, or if the delay would result in the loss or destruction of evidence or pose an imminent threat to public safety. By increasing duties on local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 645

Assembly
Member
Carrillo

Emergency medical**services: dispatcher training** (Spot bill)**Introduced:** 2/13/2025**Last Amend:** 7/17/2025

Would require, by January 1, 2027, a public safety agency that provides "911" call processing services for emergency medical response to provide prearrival medical instructions to "911" callers requiring medical assistance, including, among other things, airway and choking medical instructions for infants, children, and adults and administration of naloxone for narcotics overdoses. The bill would require prearrival medical instructions to be approved by the local EMS agency medical director and implemented consistent with the medical protocols and procedures adopted by the public safety agency. By expanding the scope of a crime, and to the extent that

Status: 10/3/2025-

Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 273, Statutes of 2025.

the bill would create new duties for a public safety agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 820](#)

Homelessness: transport

Introduced: 2/19/2025

Assembly
Member
Pellerin

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.

Status: 5/1/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

[AB 847](#)

Assembly
Member
Sharp
Collins

**Peace officers:
confidentiality of records**

The California Public Records Act authorizes the inspection and copying of any public record except where specifically prohibited by law. Existing law, with specified exemptions, makes confidential the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers and certain other records maintained by their employing agencies. Current law provides that this exemption from disclosure does not apply to investigations of these officers or their employing agencies or to related proceedings conducted by a grand jury, a district attorney's office, or the Attorney General's office. This bill would additionally grant access to the confidential personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers and records maintained by their employing agencies, as specified, to civilian law enforcement oversight boards or commissions during investigations or related proceedings concerning the conduct of those officers. The bill would require those oversight

Introduced: 2/19/2025**Last Amend:** 9/9/2025**Status:** 10/6/2025-
Chaptered by Secretary
of State - Chapter 383,
Statutes of 2025

boards to maintain the confidentiality of those records, and would authorize them to conduct closed sessions, as specified, to review confidential records. The bill would additionally authorize a county inspector general to access those personnel records, as specified.

AB 992 **Peace officers****Introduced:** 2/20/2025Assembly
Member
Irwin

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 the report. This bill would repeal the requirement for the commission to approve and adopt the criteria described above.

Last Amend: 9/3/2025

Status: 10/1/2025-
Chaptered by Secretary
of State - Chapter 175,
Statutes of 2025

AB 1013 **Peace officer training:
behavioral health****Introduced:** 2/20/2025Assembly
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

Status: 5/22/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

duties or to supervise officers who are assigned to patrol duties to complete the course.

AB 1115	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 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.	Status: 5/8/2025-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

AB 1178	Peace officers: confidentiality of records	Introduced: 2/21/2025
Assembly Member		Last Amend: 9/9/2025

Pacheco

The 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 require a court in an action to compel disclosure pursuant to specified provisions, in determining whether there is a specific, articulable, and particularized

Status: 10/11/2025-

Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 635, Statutes of 2025.

reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of a person, to consider whether a particular peace officer is currently operating undercover and their duties demand anonymity.

[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. The California Public Records Act generally requires public records to be

Introduced: 2/21/2025**Last Amend:** 9/9/2025

Status: 10/13/2025-
Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 729, Statutes of 2025.

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. 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.

[AB 1489](#)

Peace officers

Introduced: 2/21/2025

Assembly
Member
Bryan

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

Status: 5/22/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/7/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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 other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 274](#)

Senator

Cervantes

Automated license plate recognition systems

Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes 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. Existing law defines ALPR information as information or data collected

Introduced: 2/4/2025
(Spot bill)

Last Amend: 9/5/2025

Status: 10/1/2025-
Vetoed by the Governor.
In Senate. Consideration
of Governor's veto
pending.

through the use of an ALPR system. This bill would provide that "public agency" does not include a transportation agency, a public transit operator, or a local department of transportation or public works department, as specified. The bill would, beginning January 1, 2026, require new, updated, expansions of, or addendums of contractual agreements with ALPR vendors, manufacturers, or suppliers to mandate that no default access is provided to any national ALPR database and that an agency's collected scans are by default not accessible to any other agency, and would impose new requirements on sharing between California state law enforcement agencies. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency to use ALPR information only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense. The bill would prohibit a public agency from retaining ALPR information for more than 60 days after the date of collection if it

does not match information on an authorized hot list, as defined, and as of January 1, 2026, would require a public agency to delete all ALPR information that has been held for more than 60 days and does not match information on an authorized hot list within 14 days. By imposing new requirements on public agencies, which include local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 277](#)

Senator
Weber
Pierson

Criminal procedure: search of persons

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 if

Introduced: 2/4/2025

Last Amend: 3/26/2025

Status: 5/22/2025-Failed
Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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.

[SB 385](#) **Peace Officers****Introduced:** 2/14/2025Senator
Seyarto

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

Last Amend: 4/10/2025**Status:** 10/1/2025-
Chaptered by Secretary
of State - Chapter 218,
Statutes of 2025

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.

[SB 509](#)

Senator
Caballero

**Office of Emergency
Services: training:
transnational repression**

Current law establishes the California Specialized Training Institute within the Office of Emergency Services. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, the Office of Emergency Services, through the California Specialized Training Institute, to develop a transnational repression recognition and response training, as specified.

Introduced: 2/19/2025

Last Amend: 9/4/2025

Status: 10/13/2025-
Vetoed

[SB 524](#)

Senator
Arreguin

Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence

Introduced: 2/20/2025

Last Amend: 9/3/2025

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 that is generated using artificial intelligence either fully or partially to include specified information, including a disclosure statement and the signature of the law enforcement officer or member of a law enforcement agency who prepared the official report, as specified. If an officer or any member of an agency uses artificial intelligence to create an official report, the bill would require the first draft created to be retained for as long as the official

Status: 10/10/2025-
Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 587, Statutes of 2025.

report is retained. The bill would, except for the official report, prohibit a draft of any report created with the use of artificial intelligence from constituting an officer's statement. The bill would require an agency utilizing artificial intelligence to generate a first draft or official report to maintain an audit trail that identifies, at a minimum, certain things, including the person who used artificial intelligence to create a report.

SB 627

Law enforcement: masks

Introduced: 2/20/2025

Senator
Wiener

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to wear a mask, false whiskers, or any personal disguise, as specified, with the purpose of evading or escaping discovery, recognition, or identification while committing a public offense, or for concealment, flight, evasion, or escape from arrest or conviction for any public offense. This bill would make it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, except as specified. The bill would define law enforcement officer as anyone designated by

Last Amend: 9/5/2025

Status: 9/20/2025-
Chaptered by Secretary
of State - Chapter 125,
Statutes of 2025

California law as a peace officer who is employed by a city, county, or other local agency, and any officer or agent of a federal law enforcement agency or law enforcement agency of another state, or any person acting on behalf of a federal law enforcement agency or agency of another state. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor, as specified. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 664](#)

Senator
Ochoa
Bogh

Vehicles: public safety: Blue Envelope Program

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

Introduced: 2/20/2025

Status: 5/1/2025-Failed

Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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.

[SB 691](#)

Senator
Wahab

**Body-worn cameras:
policies**

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 a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment. The bill would require the policy

Introduced: 2/21/2025

Status: 5/22/2025-Failed

Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

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.

[SB 734](#)

Senator

Caballero

Criminal procedure: discrimination

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

Introduced: 2/21/2025

Last Amend: 9/4/2025

Status: 10/13/2025-

Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 784, Statutes of 2025.

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 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.

[SB 805](#) **Crimes****Introduced:** 2/21/2025

(Spot bill)

Last Amend: 9/5/2025**Status:** 9/20/2025-
Chaptered by Secretary
of State - Chapter 126,
Statutes of 2025

(Perez) Existing law prohibits credibly impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a public utility, state or local government agency, or search and rescue team, as specified. Existing law also prohibits willfully and credibly impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a public utility, state or local government agency, or search and rescue team through or on an internet website, or by other electronic means, for the purposes of defrauding another. A violation of these prohibitions is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to prohibit impersonating a law enforcement officer, and would clarify that a law enforcement officer, for these purposes, includes a federal law enforcement officer. The bill would extend these offenses to include willfully and credibly impersonating any of those entities through any means for the purpose of defrauding another. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local

program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 857 	Public safety omnibus	Introduced: 3/12/2025
Committee on Public Safety	This bill contains various, non-substantive, technical changes to the law.	Last Amend: 6/26/2025
		Status: 10/1/2025-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 241, Statutes of 2025



**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
November 13, 2025**

Agenda Item E.2.

TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: Members are asked to discuss their experiences with technologies their departments are using such as body cameras, license plate cameras, robots, drones, or other emerging technologies including software and apps.

Informational videos regarding use of robots in law enforcement:

- LAPD <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RM8s8BqTuhHA>
- Miami-Dade https://youtu.be/LG4aW0WPEck?si=YNnFgJrf_My3XNYo
- Policy: NYU Policing Project – Police Robots: A Policy Framework

<https://www.policingproject.org/police-robots-policy-framework>

- Pulse Patch Update

RECOMMENDATION: Information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: Varies based on option chosen (\$3,000 to \$250,000).

BACKGROUND: Robotic tools have been incorporated into law enforcement over the past 30 years. These tools were rudimentary to start but, like all technology have quickly advanced in abilities and costs have diminished, making them more accessible. Robotic vehicles have been used most often as search vehicles in disasters and in tactical situations where they can be used to search for barricaded suspects or locate explosive devices.

Early vehicles used “tank tracks” to move rather than wheels. This method was often undependable, and vehicles became stuck or disabled during searches. To overcome this, modern versions use articulating legs and arms and have the appearance and movement, like a dog. Boston Dynamics is the leading manufacturer of these devices. As these tools become more common the temptation will be for departments to utilize them in enforcement situations. California has reacted to this eventuality by passing legislation to limit the use of these tools. AB 481 restricts use as a “weapon” and requires public approval prior to purchase. Policy must be developed to address the use.

ATTACHMENT(S): Robots + Framework

POLICE ROBOTS: POLICY FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

Today's policing agencies are using robots in a variety of ways — to act as first responders, to assist in pursuits, and even to conduct patrols. Drones and robots undoubtedly can have real public safety value. But so too do they pose real risks to civil rights, civil liberties, and racial justice. Both to achieve the benefits of these tools and to mitigate or eliminate any harm, there is an urgent need for balanced regulation of robots and drones.

This is a policy framework for police use of robots, including ground robots and unmanned aerial vehicles ("UAVs"), also known as drones. (For purposes of the framework, the term "robots" refers both to ground and aerial robots.) This framework is intended to serve as a template for regulation, as well as guidance for the vendors developing these tools and the agencies adopting them.

The framework is divided into three sections:



Accountability: Measures to ensure that robots are deployed in a transparent and democratically accountable manner, with appropriate guardrails in place to mitigate risk.



Force: Measures addressing the issue of police using robots to deploy force, including the equipping of robots with weaponry.



Search: Measures addressing the use of robots to conduct searches and/or surveillance.

ACCOUNTABILITY

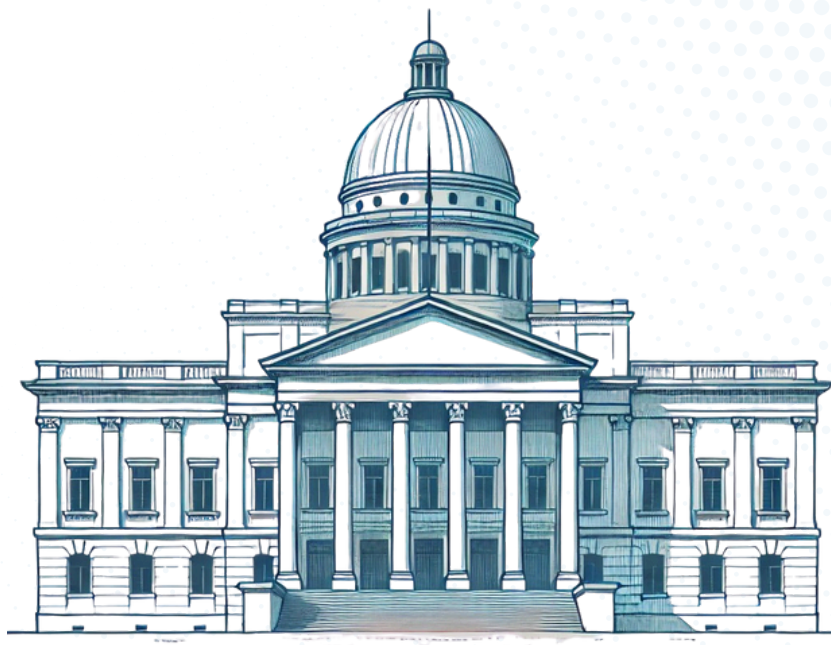
1. Authorized Uses

Regulation should specify with particularity how policing agencies may use robots.

Comment:

Although some uses for robots are accepted widely — such as the use of ground robots for bomb disposal or aerial drones for search and rescue operations — other uses have engendered much controversy. For example, proposals to weaponize drones and robots have provoked significant backlash in recent years. Jurisdictions differ greatly as to whether, and to what extent, drones and robots may be used to conduct surveillance. (These particular issues are addressed in detail in Sections II and III of this framework, respectively.)

Decisions about how police robots may be used should be made through the regulatory process, not left to the discretion of individual policing agencies or officers. Policymakers should carefully define the permissible uses — for example, specifying clearly whether robots may only be used for emergency response, or whether they may also be used for purposes such as general surveillance. Regulation also should provide that any data collected for an authorized purpose cannot be used for a purpose which has not been authorized.



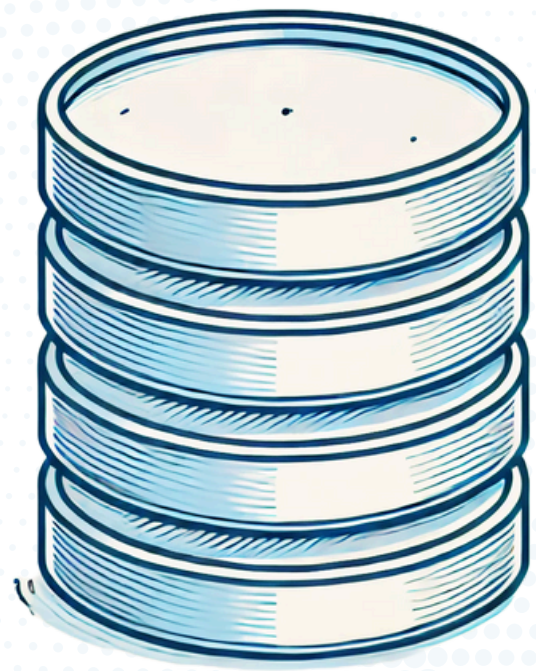
2. Data Governance

Regulation should specify the types of data robots may collect, how long data may be retained, and which analytics may be used.

Comment:

Robots, as with other surveillance technologies, collect data through various cameras and sensors. This data potentially can power a range of analytics, from license plate and facial recognition to anomaly detection.

Left unchecked, this data collection and use gives rise to serious ethical concerns. The use of analytics that can identify individuals or track their movements presents real privacy risks. Absent strong guardrails, collected data can be misused, including for illegitimate purposes. For these reasons and more, lawmakers should ensure that robots, as with all surveillance technologies, are subject to sound data regulation.



Although the topic of data governance is beyond the scope of this document, our **AI Policy Hub** explores these issues in detail, and our model **Authorized Databases and Police Technology Act** lays out minimum standards for data use policies that may be relevant.

3. Transparency, generally:

Regulation should require policing agencies to disclose various information about how they use robots. At a minimum, agencies should track and disclose for each deployment:

- a. A description of how the robot was used in furtherance of an authorized purpose;
- b. The nature of the incident;
- c. A summary of the types of data collected and analytics used; and
- d. The disposition of the incident, including any enforcement action.

Comment:

This information should be recorded in an agency's records management system or another appropriate platform, and disclosed to oversight bodies, policymakers, and/or the public (for example, through a public website).



4. Transparency around where patrol robots are deployed:

In general, legislation should require policing agencies to disclose in advance the locations where a robot used for patrol purposes will be deployed, and the reasons why those locations were chosen.

Comment:

Accountability around where patrol robots are deployed is important both to guard against the possibility of disparate impact (for example, a pattern of deploying patrol robots in certain neighborhoods and human officers in another) and the potential for chilling constitutionally protected activities (for example, deploying patrol robots at a protest or place of worship).

For this reason, regulation should require agencies to disclose in advance the location of any robot deployed for general surveillance purposes and the reasons why that location was chosen. An exception might be made where an agency documents significant reasons why a deployment location should not be disclosed publicly.

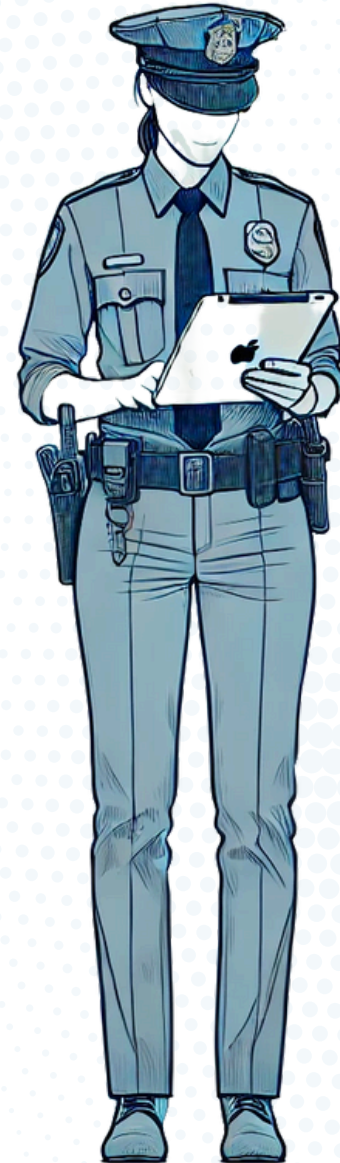
5. Human Accountability

Decisions about where a police robot navigates/patrols, and how it interacts with its environment and with people, should be made by human operators. These commands should be recorded automatically in audit logs.

Comment:

Robots differ in the extent to which they can operate without human intervention. Some robots are teleoperated, while others can determine the best route to a location and avoid obstacles automatically. Still, other robots can conduct patrols in specified areas without active human monitoring.

Regulation should require human operators to exercise a reasonable degree of control over decisions regarding where a robot navigates/patrols, and how it interacts with its environment and with people. For example, the decision to send a robot to navigate or patrol a particular area should be made with a human operator, or with a human-in-the-loop if the decision is made with algorithmic assistance. Some navigation decisions might be made autonomously, however (e.g., decisions necessary to avoid obstacles or hazards). The goal is to ensure meaningful human oversight and accountability over decision-making.



Note: As this technology is still relatively new in many cases, it is likely that courts have not yet had a chance to precisely define this level of control. As part of that endeavor, policymakers and courts could look to the existing science of human-computer interactions or human-robot interactions for guidance.

6. Communications

Two-way communications made through use of a robot should be conducted only by human operators who, at the beginning of the interaction, identify themselves and the agency with which they are associated.

Comment:

Some robots are equipped with speakers and microphones, enabling communication with individuals. When individuals communicate with a police robot, it should be clear that a human is on the other side of the interaction, and who that individual is. This provision is intended to apply only to communications, as opposed to general announcements, which police might make through a robot in the event of an emergency or hazard.



7. Auditing

Regulation should task appropriate agencies or officials (for example, state attorneys general or inspectors general) with conducting routine audits of agency use of police robots to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and policies.

8. Standards and Testing

An appropriate entity (such as a government agency or a private standards-setting organization such as IEEE or A3) should establish minimum physical safety thresholds to ensure the safe operation of robots that operate in close proximity to people (e.g., a robot on a public street).

Comment:

Regulation also should require robust and independent testing for compliance with these standards. This testing might be performed by an appropriate federal agency or through an independent certification regime. And vendors should be required to provide data validating any safety or efficacy claims made in marketing materials.

9. Clawback

Vendors should be required to have the means to disable and/or claw back robots or robot features from agencies using them in violation of applicable law or terms of service.

10. Enforcement

Regulation should include enforcement mechanisms to ensure agency compliance. This could take the form of a private right of action for harms caused by violations, or the creation of an independent oversight body with the authority to redress such harms.

1. Moratorium of Robotic Use of Force

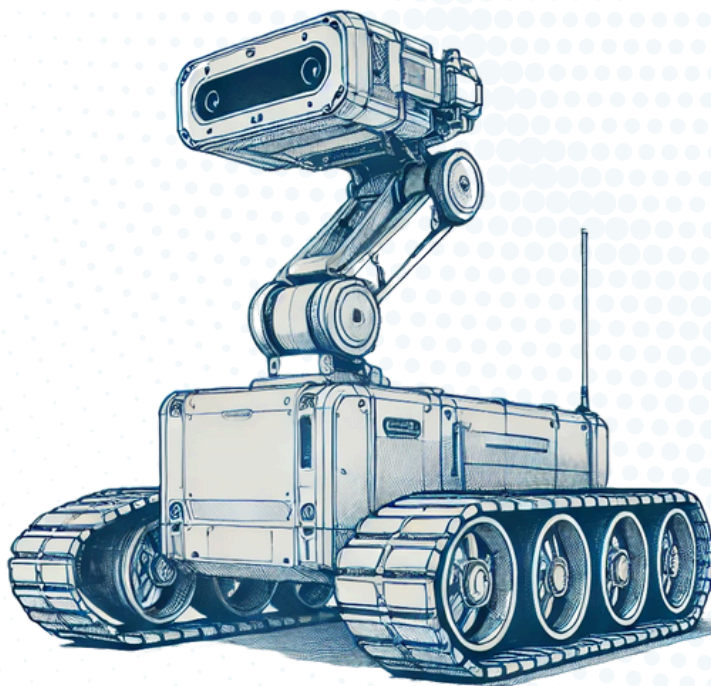
An appropriate entity (such as a government agency or a private standards-setting organization such as IEEE or A3) should establish minimum physical safety thresholds to ensure the safe operation of robots that operate in close proximity to people (e.g., a robot on a public street). These thresholds should:

- a.** Prohibit agencies from equipping a robot with a weapon to be used against a person;
- b.** Prohibit agencies from using a robot, or any accessory or payload, in a manner reasonably likely to cause death or injury to a person; and
- c.** Prohibit agencies from using a robot, or any accessory or payload, to physically threaten a person.

Comment:

The prospect of police using robots to deploy force has attracted significant attention and controversy. In 2016, police in Dallas used a bomb-equipped robot to kill an active shooter. Since that time, some in law enforcement have defended the use of robots to deploy lethal force in certain circumstances (although police in the United States have not used lethal force by robot since the Dallas incident).

Proponents typically point to a possible emergency situation in which a lethally equipped robot is necessary to prevent death or grievous injury to officers or other individuals, for example in the case of an active shooter. They often disavow any present intention to deploy such robots.



In the view of others, lethal weapons should be off the table, but robots equipped with less-lethal weapons potentially could save lives. For example, by enabling officers to engage a suspect at a safe distance, force-equipped robots might enable police to use less-lethal weapons or irritants instead of conventional firearms, thereby ending incidents without taking life or causing serious injury.

Opponents to weaponization have many reasons for their opposition — among them that equipping robots with weapons could result in an increase in the use of force overall. One reason for this concern is the potential for “dehumanization” — that is, police may be more prone to use force when a subject appears as a figure on a computer screen rather than as a person in a face-to-face encounter. There also are serious operational concerns — weapons could misfire, injuring innocent people; systems can be hacked by bad actors.

The absence of regulation has negative ramifications for those on all sides of the debate. Proponents of weaponization do not want to take what they perceive to be a valuable tool off the table, yet that is precisely what may happen if unregulated attempts at weaponization lead to harm and public backlash

(including, potentially, backlash against non-weaponized robots, such as those used for search and rescue). Opponents of weaponization fear that regulation will permit agencies to deploy weaponized robots, yet under the status quo (i.e., no regulation), there is little standing in the way of agencies deploying such tools today.

With all this in mind, our policy framework calls for a moratorium on the use of robots to deploy force, both lethal and less-lethal, for two reasons. First, entrenched structural problems in policing, including the lack of effective oversight and the various ways in which police are shielded from liability for wrongdoing, make the use of robots to deploy force unreasonably risky at this time. Second, more research should be conducted to understand the impact of force-equipped robots on individuals and individual rights. This research might come from the fields of human-robot interactions, science and technology studies, or other disciplines that focus on socio-technical systems.

One approach would be for the moratorium to be in effect until such time as a task force or working group has studied the issue, enabling a fuller assessment. That task force might be charged to:

- a.** Conduct a landscape analysis of force-equipped drones and robots, including products currently on the market and those in development, domestically and internationally.
- b.** Establish appropriate criteria to assess force-equipped drones and robots (for example, around safety and accuracy, accountability and transparency features, and data security).
- c.** Explore public sentiment towards force-equipped robots, especially in those communities in which force-equipped robots are most likely to be used.
- d.** Identify what safeguards or regulations would need to be in place before a force-equipped robot was used, including appropriate use-of-force standards.
- e.** Study the implications of force-equipped robots for long-term safety and existential risk.
- f.** Propose legal changes, including the removal of immunity from liability for reckless or negligent conduct that results in injury from force-equipped robots.

If such a task force were to be created, it should include members of civil society as well as community advocates, to ensure that diverse points of view and the input of those who will be impacted by this technology are considered.

2. Physical Contact, Outside of the Intentional Use of Force

A police robot should not intentionally and without consent make physical contact with a person, cause an object to make physical contact with a person, or obstruct a person's movement, except when necessary to protect that person's safety in the context of a search and rescue operation or to prevent individuals from coming into contact with a hazard.

1. Warrants, Parity Requirements

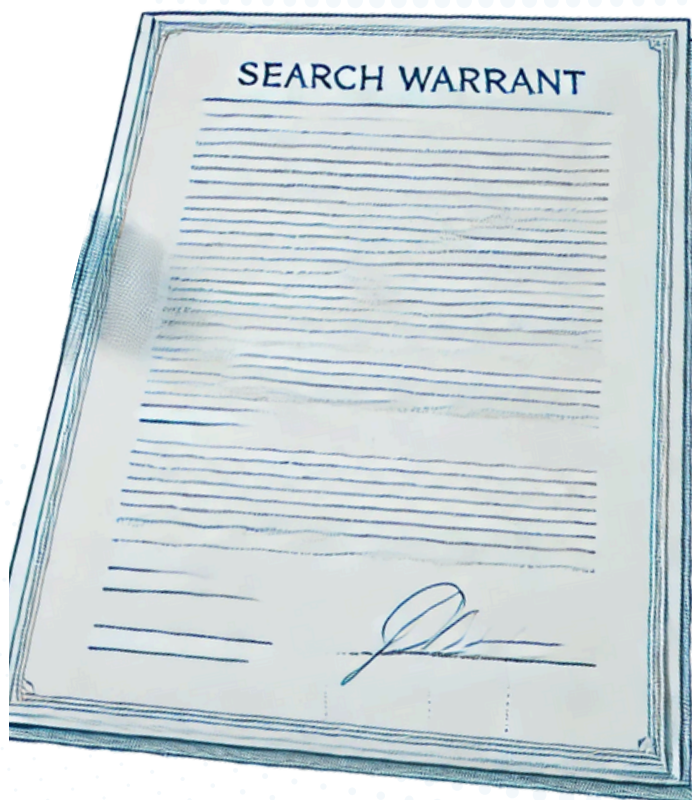
Regulation should require that, absent exigent circumstances or other recognized warrant exceptions, police must obtain a warrant or other judicial authorization prior to:

- a.** Deploying a robot onto private property in any situation in which a warrant or other judicial authorization would be required if entry onto that property were made by a human officer; and
- b.** Using a robot to conduct surveillance or tracking in any situation in which a warrant or other judicial authorization would be required if such surveillance or tracking were conducted by a human officer.

Comment:

This provision, which tracks Massachusetts House Bill 4103 (2023), ensures that existing procedures regulating police searches apply when searches are conducted through the use of a robot. Section 10(b) addresses scenarios in which police use a robot to conduct a search without entering onto private property – for example, where police use thermal imaging cameras, see *Kyllo v. United States*, 533 U.S. 27 (2001).

In some situations, the advent of police robots unsettles assumptions upon which existing legal rules governing searches are based. Therefore, parity with existing law may not be sufficient to protect individual rights. The following sections address four such scenarios.

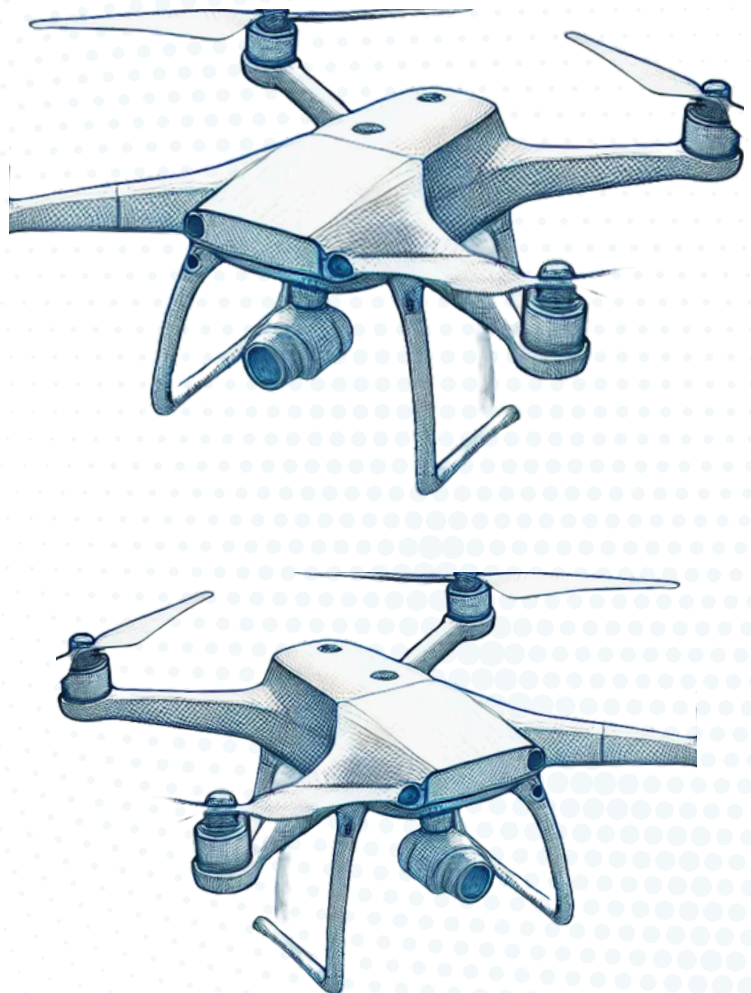


2. Overflights

Regulation should require that, absent exigent circumstances, police obtain a warrant based upon probable cause that a person or their private property was or is involved in the commission of a criminal offense prior to using a drone to conduct surveillance of that property.

Comment:

Existing Fourth Amendment requirements may be inadequate to mitigate the privacy impact of aerial flights over private property using drones. The Supreme Court has said that police use of a manned aircraft to surveil a backyard does not constitute a search under the Fourth Amendment, and therefore does not require a warrant based upon probable cause. See *California v. Ciraolo*, 476 U.S. 207 (1986). Yet drones can fly much lower than manned aircraft. They may also be able to do this quietly, as opposed to the sound generated by manned aircraft. And, importantly, the cost of operating a drone is far less than the cost of operating a manned aircraft. Aerial surveillance, once a considerable expense, is now relatively cheap and could become widespread, upsetting societal expectations of privacy.



3. Tracking/Monitoring

Regulation should require that the State Attorney General, or another appropriate actor, (a) promulgate procedural requirements regarding the use of robots to monitor or track individuals over time, and (b) update such requirements at regular intervals.

Comment:

As a constitutional matter, the use of technology to assist in the tracking or monitoring of a person does not automatically render such acts a search subject to warrant and probable cause requirements. See *United States v. Knotts*, 460 U.S. 276 (1983). Yet it also is the case that advancements in technology may facilitate tracking and monitoring to an extent that upsets societal expectations of privacy. See *United States v. Jones*, 565 U.S. 400 (2012) (Alito, J., concurring). In some circumstances, technology-assisted tracking of individuals can reveal the privacies of life and is properly considered a search under the Fourth Amendment. See *Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296 (2018).

How these principles apply to robots is complicated. On the one hand, today, the use of robots for long-term monitoring or tracking is limited by technological constraints. Most ground robots are too conspicuous for stealth surveillance; most drones have relatively short battery life, making long flights untenable. On the other hand, advancements in robotics and battery technology may well make robots useful for such operations in the future, while decreasing costs might enable the long-term monitoring of individuals at a scale previously unthinkable. At the same time, societal expectations of privacy are not static, and may well evolve in parallel with technological evolutions.



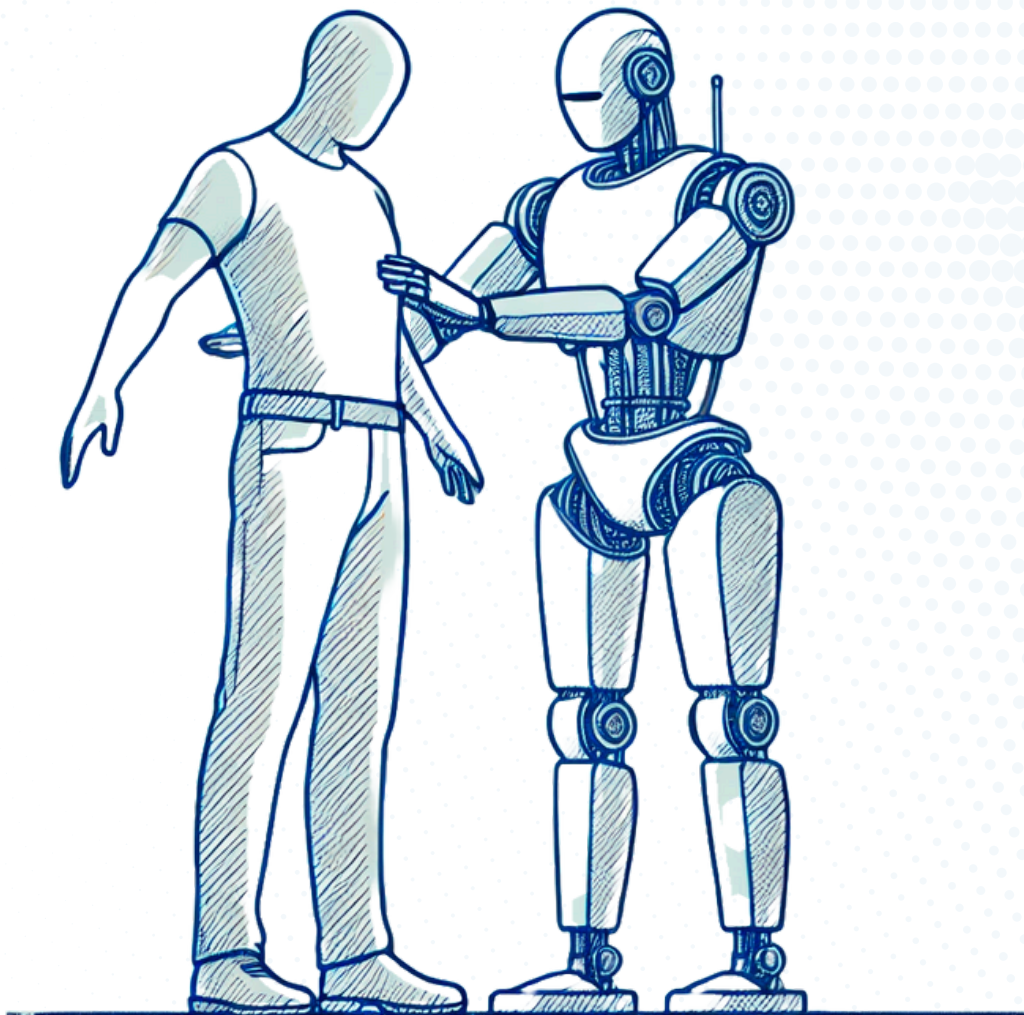
This is a fast-moving area with much uncertainty. For this reason, a sound approach may be to delegate the question to an agency with authority to promulgate and update rules to protect individual rights as tools and attitudes evolve.

4. Frisks

Regulation should prohibit police from using robots to make physical contact with an individual's person for the purpose of detecting weapons or contraband, except when necessary to prevent imminent risk of death or injury.

Comment:

Existing constitutional law permits officers to conduct protective frisks — brief pat-down searches for weapons — when conducting stops of individuals. See *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968). But this rule is justified by the need to protect officer safety. Because robots enable officers to interact with individuals from a safe distance, and consistent with the prohibition on the use of police robots to make unconsented contact with a person (Section 11), this provision generally prohibits the use of robots to conduct searches of an individual's person.



5. Execution of Search Warrants

Agencies should be permitted to use robots in executing search warrants only when there are specific, articulable reasons why use of a robot is justified. Those reasons should be recorded in some inalterable fashion prior to deploying the robot.

Comment:

Many members of the public will be unfamiliar with police robots, and encounters with these tools could provoke fear or intimidation. This is especially the case for certain tactical robots that take on a militaristic appearance. Tactics involving an unusual show of force can be intrusive and should be undertaken only when proportionate under the circumstances. See American Law Institute, *Principles of the Law, Policing*, § 2.07 (Heightened Intrusions). For this reason, the use of robots in executing searches should not be the default — rather, agencies should consider whether use of a robot is justified given the situation presented.

For example, the use of a robot to conduct a search may be justified when the area to be searched contains a hazard, or when there is a specific reason to believe that the area to be searched contains people who are dangerous. A robot could also be necessary to access an area that would be difficult or unsafe for human officers to reach. The record-keeping for this requirement need not entail a burdensome administrative process — for example, one possible solution might be to capture the reasons for using a robot with a body-worn camera recording.



**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
November 13, 2025**

Agenda Item E.3.

WELLNESS DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ONLY

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.

Fresno California

<https://abc30.com/post/first-responder-health-and-wellness-police-officers-firefighters-mental/13653638/>

Columbus Ohio

<https://youtu.be/RBHCSFIE2Ww?si=-X0OLysqG0IA57cv>

Austin Texas

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mr1BIsx5_zU

RECOMMENDATION: Information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: Reduction of civil liability and workers compensation injuries.

BACKGROUND: Several municipalities have developed “Public Safety Wellness Centers” to support personnel and reduce fiscal impact of injured employees. The City of Fresno has developed a Public Safety Wellness Center. Other cities are also utilizing this model such as Columbus Ohio and Austin Texas.

The concept of the Public Safety Wellness Center is to offer a support system to police, fire and EMS personnel. Personnel can schedule appointments or walk in. The Fresno center also responds to critical incidences and offers immediate support to officers and firefighters involved in traumatic events. These centers are staffed by police officers, fire fighters and mental health professionals. Some incorporate medical examinations intended to assist with workers compensation injuries. The Austin center incorporates a gym staffed by exercise physiologists.

ATTACHMENT(S): None.



BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
November 13, 2025**

Agenda Item E.4.

POLICE RISK MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: Over the last ten years the Board has approved a total of over \$700,000 in grant funds for Police Risk Management. The Grant Funds Historic Usage Report is included to ensure members are aware of the available grants for their agencies.

RECOMMENDATION: Review grant funding and uses – information only.

FISCAL IMPACT: None expected from this item.

BACKGROUND: The Board approved a FY 14/15 budget of \$50,000 for the purchase of body cameras for NCCSIF's police agencies. The funds were initially used to purchase a total of 58 cameras directly from VieVu at a quantity discount. The FY 15/16 and FY 16/17 budgets of \$50,000 were allocated to the members to fund their body camera programs. Starting in FY 17/18 members with a body camera program in place were first able to use the funds for other safety and risk management uses such as data storage, protective equipment, load-bearing vests, and wellness services. The Board voted to increase the budget to \$100,000 for FY 24/25.

The City of Anderson recently purchased body worn cameras for their officers – so now all 22 NCCSIF Cities have body worn cameras in place.

ATTACHMENT(S):

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

NCCSF 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 \$100,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 25/26 \$100,000 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	FY 25/26 Member Specific Police Fund	TOTAL GRANTS	YTD Reimbursements Made	REMAINING FUNDS 11/7/25	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	\$3,030					\$4,952	\$24,647	\$24,500	\$147	10-22-25 Bodyworn Cameras 4/25/17 \$6,280.56 (12 VieVu LE4 mini body worn cameras) 9/8/17 \$3,029.38 (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 Cameras 9/19/24 Leaspol Training Bulletin 8/8/25 Rollbot
2	Auburn	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060	\$6,060						\$39,390	\$28,149	\$11,241	
3	Colusa	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030	\$3,030		\$8,360				\$28,055	\$3,030	\$25,025	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	\$3,030				\$8,480		\$28,175	\$12,073	\$16,103	9/6/16 \$3,291.26 (4 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 2/15/19 \$2,301.12 fire wall 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	\$6,060	\$5,000					\$44,390	\$23,846	\$20,544	4/20/17 \$6,060 (30 Wolfcom Vision 1080p body camera with rotatable camera head and 32GB memory) 6/1/18 \$2,934.38 (1 Wolfcom Vision 1080p body camera + training cost for force options simulator) 3/6/20 \$2,531.63 (5 Wolfcom Body Camera + 1 docking port) 8/26/20 IA PRO Program 2/7/23 DeleteMe 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	\$6,060						\$39,390	\$27,210	\$12,180	1/11/18 \$9,090 (WatchGuard Vista HD body cameras) 3/20/19 \$3,030 (portion of Cordico Wellness Program) 11/4/19 \$1,030 (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	\$7,575	\$400,000					\$449,238	\$22,725	\$426,513	10/5/16 \$7,576 (8 VieVu LE4 body camera and 1 multi-dock network station) 12/16/20 \$15,150 lapro software
8	Galt	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060	\$6,060		\$65,000	\$60,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$324,390	\$230,589	\$93,801	1/25/18 Plan to use fund /BWC program under consideration 2/28/22 AXON Body Worn Cameras 2/23/24 Gpm Equipment and Tactical Vests 12/17/24 Sturchose 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	\$3,030				\$5,000	\$75,000	\$99,695	\$4,543	\$95,152	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	\$3,030		\$7,331		\$8,000		\$35,026	\$10,605	\$24,421	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	\$3,030						\$19,695	\$9,090	\$10,605	4/20/20 Jackson PD in process of acquiring new body cams. 1/7/2021 \$9,090 Vista HD Wearable Camera User Guide
12	Lincoln	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060	\$6,060						\$39,390	\$27,271	\$12,120	10/5/16 \$6,060 (8 VieVu LE4 body cameras) 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	\$4,545						\$29,543	\$20,453	\$9,090	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	\$3,030						\$19,695	\$7,575	\$12,120	3/8/18 \$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	\$6,060						\$39,390	\$12,120	\$27,270	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	\$4,545						\$29,543	\$18,180	\$11,363	11/15/16 \$762.14 (5 flashlights) + \$1,477.28 (1 VieVu LE4 multi-dock 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	\$3,030						\$19,695	\$10,105	\$9,590	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	\$4,545						\$29,543	\$20,452	\$9,090	2/17/17 \$1,473.74 (Axon 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.
19	Rio Vista	2	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$1,515	\$3,030	\$3,030						\$19,695	\$12,120	\$7,575	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 11/16/17 \$4,241.15 (9 VieVu LE5 body cameras)

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 \$100,000 Grant Fund Allocation	FY 25/26 \$100,000 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	FY 25/26 Member Specific Police Fund	TOTAL GRANTS	YTD Reimbursements Made	REMAINING FUNDS 11/7/25	Reimbursement Notes/Plan Usage
20	Rocklin	4	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$3,030	\$6,060	\$6,060				\$40,000		\$79,390	\$55,242	\$24,148	10/5/16 \$6,518.24 (4 VeriVu LE4 body cameras, 1 LE4 multi-dock, 1 LE3 multi-dock) 1/7/19 \$5,603.76 (18 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	\$3,030						\$19,695	\$16,055	\$3,640	6/18/19 \$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 6/30/25 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	\$6,060						\$39,390	\$26,689	\$12,701	3/5/17 \$6,060 (Data#911 body-worn cameras) 7/12/21 \$3,699.05 (Treadmill) 11/1/23 Gym Flooring 4/23/25 Treadmill
	TOTAL	58	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$49,995	\$99,990	\$99,990	\$405,000	\$80,691	\$60,000	\$141,480	\$159,952	\$1,497,058	\$622,622	\$874,436	

*Opted for Cash Allocation to purchase other than VeriVu 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
November 13, 2025**

Agenda Item E.5.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

INFORMATION ITEM

ISSUE: There will be a round table discussion by the members of the NCCSIF Police Risk Management Committee for any topics or ideas that members would like to address including future training session topics.

Future Training Topics:

- Bruce Kilday and Derick Konz of Angelo, Kilday and Kilduff will provide a *Legal Update* at the next Police Risk Management Committee meeting scheduled for Thursday, 2/5/26

First Responder Wellness Day.

- Feedback
- Topics for 2026

Law Enforcement Training Day:

- Feedback
- Topics for 2026

Benchmark Analytics – no charge if implemented, paid for by excess coverage provider.

RECOMMENDATION: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

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

ATTACHMENTS: None.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CITIES SELF INSURANCE FUND

25/26 Organizational Chart

Updated as of 9/10/2025

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	*CC/EC	Ishrat Aziz-Khan	Shelly Kittle	Ishrat Aziz-Khan	Chief Josh Fitch
City of CORNING		Brant Mesker	<i>Vacant</i>	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	*CC	*Melissa Rojas	Kara Reddig		Assistant Chief Paul Soloman Commander Brian Lockhart Lt. Lou Wright
City of FOLSOM		Allison Garcia	Steven Wang	Allison Garcia	
City of GALT	*EC /S/ CC	Tricia Cobey	Rachelle Jennings	Tricia Cobey	Chief Brian Kalinowski
City of GRIDLEY	*EC/*CC	Martin Pineda	Patricia Taverner	Jodi Molinari	Chief Todd Farr
City of IONE		Deborah Mackey	George Lee	Deborah Mackey	Chief John Alfred
City of JACKSON	EC	Dalacie Blankenship	Carl Simpson	Dalacie Blankenship	Chief Chris Mynderup
City of LINCOLN	*EC	Veronica Rodriguez	Claire True	Veronica Rodriguez	Chief Matt Alves
City of MARYSVILLE		Anissa Leung	Kathy Magenheimer	Anissa Leung	Chief Vance Nabeta
City of NEVADA CITY		Sean Grayson	Gabrielle Christakes	Sean Grayson	Chief Dan Foss
City of OROVILLE	EC	Liz Ehrenstrom	Megan Williams	Liz Ehrenstrom	Asst Chief Jess Darnell
Town of PARADISE	EC	Aimee Beleu	Crystal Peters	Crystal Peters	Chief Eric Reinbold
City of PLACERVILLE		Dave Warren	Cleve Morris	Dave Warren	Chief Joseph Wren
City of RED BLUFF	EC	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	<i>Vacant</i>	Tameka Usher	Chief Rustin Banks
City of WILLOWS		<i>Vacant</i>	Marti Brown	Marti Brown	N/A
City of YUBA CITY	CC	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

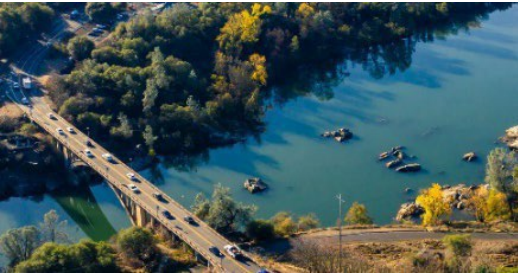
Thursday, May 14, 2026, **Police Risk Management Committee** at 10:00 a.m.

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 | REGIONAL TRAINING - NOVEMBER 12th

Applied Risk Management: Tips Tricks and Lessons Learned

Presented by Marcus Beverly, Program Manager, NCCSIF & SCORE

Topics Include:

This training session will provide an overview of the risk management process and how it applies to your organization. You'll learn how to demonstrate the value of risk management to gain buy-in and receive simple and practical recommendations for implementing risk management practices.

Other topics include:

- Cost of Risk and Allocation
- Enterprise Risk Management,
- Identifying and prioritizing risks
- Risk control techniques, and
- Risk Management Communication.

Participants will leave with tools for applying risk management in their professional and personal lives.

Date and Time:

Wednesday, November 12th, 2025, 10:00am-11:30am

Location: Webinar Via Zoom

Register:

https://alliantinsurance.zoom.us/meeting/register/GfLUO6JmQ8mCN_Fh4hOUEq

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

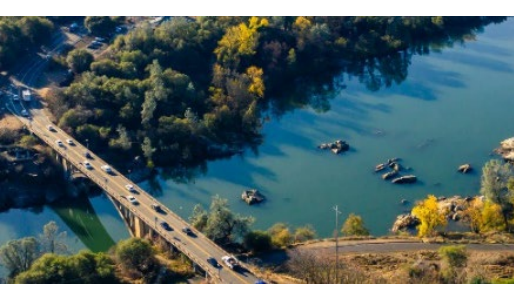
Presenter: Marcus Beverly

Marcus Beverly, First Vice President at Alliant Insurance Services, has 35 years of expertise in insurance, claims, and risk management, including three decades of experience working with California public agencies. He currently manages several risk-sharing pools in California and collaborates with a wide variety of public agencies to assess and place their insurance coverage, risk management programs, and claims management services.

OPEN TO ALL JPA MEMBERS

SPONSORED BY NCCSIF & SCORE





SAVE THE DATE | December 9th—REGIONAL TRAINING

The Cal Osha Appeals - Understanding the Process and Avoiding Pitfalls

Presented by Lisa Baiocchi, Senior Associate at the Prince Firm

Topic Includes:

Cal/OSHA has been under intense scrutiny, and as a result, is clamping down on Employers. Our presentation will focus on what Cal/OSHA is and how to prepare for an inspection. We will also discuss possible defenses for serious citations, and how to develop those defenses *before* the citations are issued, as well as the timelines involved in Cal/OSHA inspections, citations, and appeals.

Why Understanding the Cal/OSHA Appeals Process Matters:

Supervisors and managers play a critical role in maintaining workplace safety and ensuring compliance with Cal/OSHA regulations. When a citation is issued, their understanding of the appeals process is essential for protecting the organizational interest, ensuring due process, maintaining the safety culture, and legal obligations.

Date and Time:

Tuesday, December 9th 10:00am-11:30am

Location:

Zoom Webinar

Register:

https://alliantinsurance.zoom.us/meeting/register/EsKHeLT_S56epg9X5vqVjA

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

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

Presenter:

Lisa Baiocchi, Sr. Associate at the Prince Firm

Lisa Baiocchi is a senior associate at The Prince Firm, a Santa Rosa, California law firm that concentrates its practice in Cal/OSHA, Fed/OSHA and crisis management.

Lisa represents the firm's clients in all aspects of Cal/OSHA and Fed/OSHA administrative process and defense, as well as amicus curiae and appellate

briefs. She has also assisted employers with crisis response, improving and updating their safety programs, as well as with managing pre- and post-appeal abatement issues before Cal/OSHA. Her clients encompass a wide variety of industries, including construction, wineries, wastewater treatment, and manufacturing, to name just a few.

That said, it's not all business for Lisa – she ran marathons while in law school and thought that she and her son would have years of running together; but in short order, he became much too fast and has left her in the dust. She has learned to run alone or with her partner, Matt, with whom she also enjoys brewing beer, gardening, yoga, traveling, and hiking.





BACK TO AGENDA

**Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund
Police Risk Management Committee Meeting
November 13, 2025**

INFORMATIONAL SESSION & DEMO

INFORMATION ITEM

TOPIC: Sworn AI Demonstration and Overview with Jeff Spivey. Sworn.ai is designed to be a complete health and wellness platform for public safety professionals.

ATTACHMENT: Sworn AI Marketing Materials

<https://www.sworn.ai/services>

SWORN.ai

A COMPLETE HEALTH AND WELLNESS PLATFORM BUILT FOR PUBLIC SAFETY PROFESSIONALS

Innovative leaders are overcoming challenges like recruitment, retention, wellbeing, and the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence by embracing technology designed to empower their employees. At SWORN.ai we support these leaders by reducing illness, injury and turnover by making resources more available, relevant, and useful.



THE PROBLEM

The Job Is Demanding—
Support Shouldn't Be

Public Safety Professionals are facing a growing public safety crisis that takes a serious toll on their health and careers. They experience:

- **4x more injuries**
- **5x more heart attacks**
- **50% more suicides**
- **Experience 5x more depression & PTSD than general population**

These impacts extend beyond the individual, affecting families and communities. The demands are high, and outdated systems can't keep up. Departments need proactive, personalized support built for their reality.



THE SWORN SOLUTION

SWORN Changes the Everyday Life
of Those Who Serve



SWORN.ai is the first AI-powered wellness and workload platform built for Public Safety Professionals.

It delivers personalized, real-time insights on stress, sleep, nutrition, and activity, integrates with 32+ wearables, and connects with popular wellness apps. The platform also keeps family members in the loop, helping loved ones stay connected and informed.

INSIDE THE SWORN PLATFORM

Inside SWORN, you'll find AI-powered wellness tools, real-time activity tracking, and personalized health insights—all designed to help Public Safety Professionals stay healthy, prepared, and supported on and off the job.



Leadership and Agency Benefits

- Better recruitment results
- Increased workforce retention
- Fewer workers' compensation claims
- Fewer sick days and health claims
- Risk Mitigation: Fewer legal liabilities with a fit and well-prepared force.
- Operational Excellence: Streamlined operations leading to predictable staffing.
- Financial Efficiency: Significant reductions in overtime costs and hiring expenses.

What Customers are saying:

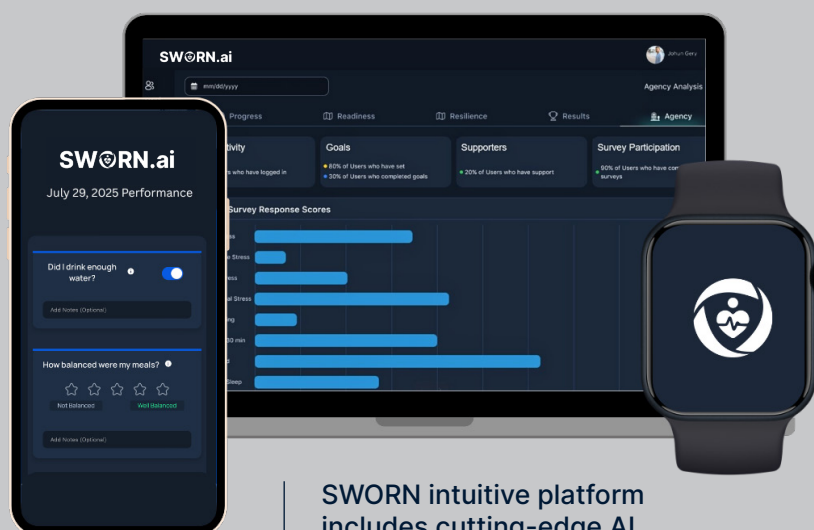
"Using SWORN has been a game-changer for my agency. It provides invaluable information promoting officer wellness, awareness, and accountability. It not only delivers on its promises but also serves as a powerful tool to help shift culture in the right direction toward longevity."

- Taunton, MA Police Dept.

SWORN.AI INTEGRATES BIOMETRICS, ACTIVITY DATA, AND DAILY SURVEYS INTO A SINGLE EXPERIENCE

SWORN helps you seamlessly track and improve:

- ✓ Stress
- ✓ Sleep
- ✓ Nutrition
- ✓ Activity



SWORN connects to 32+ common consumer wearables and popular apps.

SWORN intuitive platform includes cutting-edge AI technology powered for your life on the job.

GET STARTED

For more information or to try the SWORN platform, please contact us at info@SWORN.AI



A COMPLETE HEALTH AND WELLNESS PLATFORM BUILT FOR PUBLIC SAFETY PROFESSIONALS

Sworn.ai is a wellness technology platform purpose-built for Public Safety Professionals. Developed by those who serve and those who support them, we understand the realities of the job like no one else. Intuitive and designed to fit seamlessly into the workday, Sworn.ai integrates physical, mental, and operational health into one personalized system.



THE PROBLEM

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Public Safety Professionals are facing a growing public safety crisis that takes a serious toll on their health and careers. They experience:

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Sworn Makes Your Wellness Visible and Actionable

Sworn turns the invisible impact of the job—stress, fatigue, recovery, and overload—into clear, trackable insights. You'll see how your sleep, movement, workload, and even emotional strain are affecting your overall wellness, all in one personalized dashboard. Sworn doesn't just show you what's happening—it helps you respond before it becomes a problem.



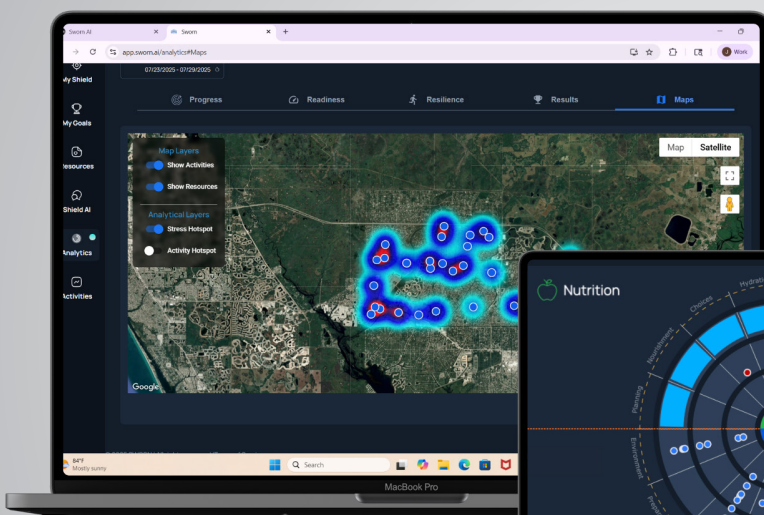
Wellness, Powered by Cutting Edge Technology

Sworn transforms wearable health and fitness data into actionable insight—so every shift, every signal, and every recovery moment is working in your favor. By monitoring stress, sleep, blood oxygen, illness indicators, and heart rate variability (HRV), Sworn helps first responders stay ahead of burnout, injury, and illness.



Built by Those Who Serve and Those Who Support

Sworn was created by people who have lived the job and understand its unique toll—physically, mentally, and emotionally. Every feature is designed to fit into the rhythms of real shift work, not disrupt it. From privacy-first settings to fast, intuitive tools, Sworn delivers support that feels familiar, respectful, and actually useful.



Gain access to Sworn's cutting-edge AI powered tech in one intuitive platform built for your life on the job.



SWORN connects to 32+ common consumer wearables and popular apps.



SWORN helps you seamlessly track and improve:

- ✓ Stress
- ✓ Sleep
- ✓ Nutrition
- ✓ Activity

GET STARTED

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