



City of Roseville
Police Department

911 Public Safety Newsletter

January 2018

CA DMV to offer REAL ID

Source: dmv.ca.gov



California DMV will offer a federal compliant REAL ID driver license or ID card to customers beginning January 22, 2018.

How the REAL ID Act Impacts Californians

Beginning October 1, 2020, the federal government will require your driver's license or ID card to be REAL ID compliant if you wish to use it as identification to board a domestic flight or to enter military bases and most federal facilities.

Do I Need a REAL ID?

- If you have a valid U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card, military ID, or other form of Transportation Security Administration (TSA) approved identification, you may use it as your form of identification to pass TSA airport checkpoints nationwide and to visit a secure federal building or military base.
- If you know you will not be boarding a domestic flight or visiting a secure federal facility or military base, you do not need a REAL ID driver's license or ID card.
- You DO NOT need a REAL ID to: drive, vote, apply for or receive federal benefits, enter a federal facility that does not require ID, visit a hospital or receive life-saving services.
- Those under 18 are not required to have a REAL ID to fly.

Who is Eligible for a REAL ID?

- U.S. citizens and all legal residents of the United States can apply for a REAL ID driver's license or ID card.

How to Prepare for REAL ID

To apply for a REAL ID card, beginning January 22, 2018:

- Make an appointment to visit a DMV field office
- Proof of identity (examples: U.S. birth certificate, U.S. passport, employment authorization document, permanent resident card or foreign passport with an approved form I-94)
- Proof of Social Security Number (examples: SSN card, W-2, paystub with full SSN)
- California residency document (examples: utility bill, rental agreement, mortgage bill)

Since the rules don't go into effect until October of 2020, there's no need to rush to the DMV.

Laws that take effect in 2018

Source: dmv.ca.gov

A new year means new laws. Here are a few to get your 2018 started.



Marijuana: Effective January 1, 2018 Recreational use of marijuana will become legal for those 21+ in the state of California.

Cannabis Use in Vehicles (SB 65, Hill): This law prohibits smoking or ingesting marijuana or marijuana products while driving or riding as a passenger in a vehicle. The DMV will assign negligent operator point counts for this violation. In addition to the California Driver Handbook, the DMV also will revise the Motorcycle Handbook and the DMV's website to include information relating to marijuana violations.

Buses and Seatbelts (SB 20, Hill):

Beginning July 1, 2018, this law requires a passenger on a bus equipped with seat belts to be properly restrained by a safety belt. This law also prohibits a parent, legal guardian, or chartering party to transport on a bus, or permit to be transported on a bus, a child who is at least 8 years of age but under 16 years of age, unless they are properly restrained by a safety belt or an appropriate child passenger restraint system that meets federal safety standards. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine.

Impaired driving is more than just drunk driving

Source: NCAAD.org

Driving under the influence is a crime.

Driving under the influence (DUI), also known as driving while intoxicated (DWI), or impaired driving is the crime of driving a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs, including those prescribed by physicians.

Americans know the terrible consequences of drunk driving. Additionally, drugged driving poses similar threats to public safety because drugs have adverse effects on judgment, reaction time, motor skills, and memory. When misused, prescription drugs, over-the-counter

drugs, and illegal drugs can impair perception, judgment, motor skills, and memory.

Marijuana and driving

Since marijuana is the second most commonly used drug associated with drinking and drugged driving after alcohol, it is important to understand why it is particularly dangerous.

THC, the high producing element in marijuana, affects areas of the brain that control body movements, balance, coordination, memory and judgment. Evidence from both real and simulated

driving studies indicate that marijuana negatively affects a driver's attentiveness, perception of time and speed, and ability to draw on information obtained from past experiences.

Research also shows that impairment increases significantly when marijuana use is combined with alcohol. Studies have found that many drivers test positive for alcohol and THC, making it clear that drinking and drugged driving are often linked behaviors.





The jury duty scam remains one of the most successful schemes. The deception is usually about failing to appear for mandated jury duty.

Callers claim to be members of law enforcement, whether it's the local police, the sheriff's department or the U.S. Marshals Service.

It starts with a phone call, usually made after hours (one clue it's a scam), that claims you are facing imminent arrest because you didn't report for mandated jury duty. This news may seem authentic, with your caller ID showing phone numbers for a courthouse or law enforcement agency, and the con artist citing names of actual police and judges. The aim is to scare you into making the usual

response: "What? I never received a jury duty summons!"

To avoid arrest, the caller says, you can pay a fine (typically requested in the form of a prepaid debit or gift card). And to verify he's called the correct violator, the swindler asks to confirm your identity by soliciting personal information, including your name, birth date, Social Security number and other ID theft-worthy details.

If you get one of these calls, hang up without providing any information about yourself.



- Authentic jury duty notifications, are nearly always delivered by mail. Legitimate police officials never give a head's-up phone call warning

of an impending arrest, about missing jury duty or any other infraction.

- These fake phone calls often come in the evening, after the courthouse has closed and its employees have left. Gleaning targets' names and addresses from phone directories or other public records, scammers often call after usual working hours because they know they have a better chance of reaching their intended victims.
- Caller ID can be manipulated to display the name and phone number of any agency or business, so don't be fooled. If you have concerns, look up the courthouse phone number (don't rely on caller-provided numbers) and verify missed jury allegations with the jury duty coordinator or court clerk's office.

Were you scammed and used Western Union to send the money?

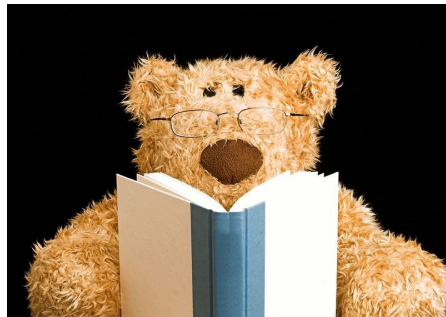
If so, you can file a claim.

Visit [FTC.gov/WU](https://www.ftc.gov/wu)

to find out more information.

Smart toys, your privacy, and cybersecurity

by Norm Hinman, City of Roseville, Information System Administrator



Did your child receive a "smart toy" this holiday season? If so, be aware that these internet-connected toys can present privacy and safety concerns for children and their families, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Internet-connected, or smart-toys, combine computer technologies into very passive looking toys, like a stuffed bear. The toy is designed to have an interactive relationship with the child.

According to the FBI, the immediate danger is that a child may innocently share sensitive data that an adult would never share. These include family schedules, activities, and passwords.

This exposure could place a child, a family, and their home in danger.

These toys typically contain sensors, microphones, cameras, data storage components, and other multimedia capabilities – including speech recognition and GPS options. These features could put the privacy and safety of children at risk due to the large amount of personal information that may be unwittingly disclosed.

These "smart-toys" are designed to gather and analyze data, then provide a response to a child. On a simple level, it's a cute idea to have a teddy bear talk to your child. But where do you draw the line between safety and enjoyment? The potential problems include:

- **What information is being collected** – Information such as the child's name, school, likes and dislikes, and activities may be disclosed through normal conversation with the toy or in the surrounding environment. Personal information (e.g., name, date of birth, pictures, address) is typically provided when creating user

accounts. In addition, companies collect large amounts of additional data, such as voice messages, conversation recordings, past and real-time physical locations, Internet use history, and Internet addresses/ IPs.

- **The security of that data** – the WiFi signal (connecting the toy) can be hacked.
- **Who is collecting that data?** "Data collected from interactions or conversations between children and toys are typically sent and stored by the manufacturer or developer via server or cloud service. In some cases, it is also collected by third-party companies who manage the voice recognition software used in the toys," according to the FBI.

In short, the potential exists to have a tremendous amount of very personal data shipped out of your home to unknown parties. If you have one of these toys in your home, be aware with the associated risks.

Sources: AARP, DMV.ca.gov., National Council of Alcoholism & Drug Dependence (NCAAD), FBI

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