

CITY OF OCEANSIDE

POLICE

2023 Advanced Officer Training Plan

- PSP Firearms (4 HOURS)
 - Expanded Course outline
- PSP Arrest & Control (4 HOURS)
 - Expanded Course outline
- PSP Use of Force (4 HOURS)
 - Expanded Course Outline
- Media Relations
 - Expanded Course Outline
- Less Lethal Certification
 - Expanded Course outline
- TASER 7 CQ Certification (3 HOURS)
 - TASER 7 CQ Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) User Version V22
[Where can I locate the Latest Training Version, updated Training Bulletins, notifications and other materials? \(axon.com\)](#)
- Title 15 / Jail Holding Facility
 - Expanded Course outline
- Pursuit Policy Refresher
 - Expanded Course Outline
- Hot Stops/Officer & Citizen Rescue
 - Expanded Course outline

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE
Oceanside Police Department
CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

GOAL:

The course will provide the student with the minimum topics of tactical firearms and lethal force required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The student will develop the necessary firearms tactical knowledge and skills to survive and win a realistic lethal force encounter.

The course consists of hands-on/practical skills firearms training for in-service officers. This course is presented in a 4-hour format covering the minimum topics directed by POST.

TACTICAL FIREARMS:

Minimum Topics/Exercises:

- a. Safety Policy/Orientation
- b. Moral obligations
- c. Use of force considerations
- d. Policy and/or legal standards
- e. Sight alignment, Trigger-control, and accuracy
- f. Target recognition and Analysis
- g. Weapons Clearing/Manipulations
- h. Live-Fire Tactical/Marking Cartridges
- i. Basic Tactical Firearms Situations, Judgement and Decision-Making Exercise(s)
- j. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The student will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of Department Use of Force/Firearms Policy.
2. Demonstrate a minimum standard of tactical handgun proficiency with every technique, exercise, and course-of-fire, to include:
 - A. Judgement and Decision-making
 - B. Firearms safety
 - C. Fundamentals of marksmanship
 - D. Safe drawing and presenting firearms
 - E. Threat assessment/identification
 - F. Speed, accuracy and effectiveness under stress and movement conditions
 - G. Shot placement: Combat effectiveness
 - H. Malfunctions clearing
 - I. Loading/Reloading

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the student during their performance of each technique, exercise, and course-of-fire. If the student does not meet the minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

I. INTRODUCTION/ORIENTATION

A. Introduction, Registration, and Orientation

1. Instructor/student introductions
2. Registration/rosters

B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing

1. Overview of course objectives
 - a. Judgement and Decision-Making
 - b. Firearms Safety
 - c. Fundamentals of Marksmanship
 - d. Safe Drawing and Presenting Firearms
 - e. Threat Assessment/Identification
 - f. Speed, Accuracy and Effectiveness under stress and movement conditions
 - g. Shot Placement: Combat Effectiveness
 - h. Malfunctions Clearing
 - i. Loading/Reloading
 - j. Overview of exercises/drills
 - k. Evaluation/testing/remediation procedures
2. Overview of exercises/drills
3. Evaluation/testing/remediation procedures

C. Weapons Safety Orientation, Review of Range and Shooting Safety rules (Pre-range weapons unloading procedures and lunch/extended break reload/unload rules) **I (a)**

1. All weapons are to be considered loaded
2. Never point the muzzle at anything you are not willing to shoot at
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to fire
4. Be sure of your target and background
5. Range and Tactical Safety
 - a. Follow all range rules
 - b. Follow all instructor commands
 - c. Strict weapon discipline and muzzle control
 - d. No lasering of personal body parts
 - e. Firearms should be placed on safe or de-cocked (if applicable) prior to holstering
 - f. Cover primary elements as a checklist with students
 - g. Local emergency/first aid procedures to include radio/telephone procedures, and closest medical facility

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE
Oceanside Police Department
CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

II. LETHAL FORCE OVERVIEW I (b, c, d)

- A. Legal Standards/Case Law
 - 1. AB 392
 - a. What has changed
 - b. How are the changes reflected in our agency's use of force policy?
 - 2. Supporting Case Law
 - a. Tennessee v. Garner
 - 1) Deadly Force
 - 2) Fleeing Felon
 - b. Graham v. Connor
 - 1) Objectively Reasonable Force
 - 2) PC §835a
- B. Moral/Ethical Issues involving Use of Force/Deadly Force
 - 1. Moral obligations
 - 2. Ethical concerns
- C. Civil Implications of using Force/Deadly Force
 - 1. Department liability
 - 2. Personal liability
- D. Report Writing and Preliminary Investigation Overview
 - 1. Report writing and articulation
 - 2. What happens during preliminary investigation

III. USE OF FORCE/LETHAL FORCE AND FIREARMS POLICY I (c, d)

- A. Use of Force Considerations
 - 1. Lethal Force within the spectrum of force options
 - 2. Verbal, Hands, less lethal, deadly force
 - 3. Escalation and De-escalation Process
- B. Department Policy/SB 230
 - 1. Reasonable cause to believe
 - 2. Imminent threat
 - 3. Death or serious bodily injury
 - 4. Fleeing violent felon specifications
 - 5. Other policy areas and issues
 - 6. Shooting at vehicles after violent fleeing specifications

IV. FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOOTING I (e, f)

- A. Sight Alignment
 - 1. Equal height front sight to rear sight
 - 2. Equal light front sight centered in the rear sight notch
- B. Sight Picture
 - 1. Sights align relative to the target
 - 2. Eye focus – front sight tip

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

- C. Trigger Control
 - 1. Smooth, continuous pressure straight to the rear
 - 2. Without disturbing the sight picture
- D. Follow through
 - 1. Manage recoil
 - 2. Reset the trigger to the ready position and get another sight picture
- E. Stance
 - 1. Athletic stance, balance ready position balanced fighting position
 - 2. Weight shifted slightly forward
 - 3. Torso is squared to the target
- F. Grip
 - 1. High firm grip
 - 2. Two hands on the firearm

V. FIVE COUNT PISTOL DRAW

- A. Threat Assessment
 - 1. Assess the threat
 - 2. Tactical reloading
 - 3. Reassess
- B. Holstering
 - 1. Only when the tactical situation warrants
 - 2. Gently place firearm back into holster
 - 3. Secure all holster retentions
- C. Count One
 - 1. High firm grip
 - 2. Defeat retentions
 - 3. Support hand/arm into center line
- D. Count Two
 - 1. Draw
 - 2. Pistol rocked up and forward
 - 3. Wrist is positioned above holster
 - 4. Forearm is parallel to the ground
 - 5. Trigger finger placement
- E. Count Three
 - 1. Meet both hands for two-handed grip
 - 2. Low ready positioning
- F. Count Four
 - 1. Present pistol for a two-handed grip
 - 2. Pistol raised to eye level raise front sight to eye level
 - 3. Eye focus to front sight
 - 4. Estimate proper sight picture
 - 5. Begin trigger press
- G. Count five
 - 1. Weapon at full presentation (we do not shoot every time we draw)

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

2. Sight alignment/sight picture is verified

H. Threat Assessment

1. Assess the threat
2. Tactical reloading
3. Reassess

I. Holstering

1. Only when the tactical situation warrants
2. Reverse of the draw count
3. Gently place the firearm back into holster
4. Secure all holster retention devices

VI. DRILLS AND COURSES-OF FIRE

I (g, h, i, j)

A. Range Orientation and Safety Briefing

1. Conduct second range safety briefing
2. Review command sequence

B. All courses emphasize:

1. Firearms safety
2. Muzzle and fire discipline
3. Fundamentals of marksmanship
4. Five count draw

C. Marksmanship fundamentals – The One-Shot Drill

1. Review grip, stance, trigger management, and draw
2. Perform 1-shot drill from the compressed low ready
3. Perform 1-shot drill from the compressed high ready
4. Perform 1-shot drill from the holster
5. Perform 5-reps from each position
6. Standard - 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
7. Drills are performed at the 7 & 10-yard line
8. Remediate as needed.

D. Speed/emergency reload

1. Drop magazine as you bring weapon to workspace and grab new magazine
2. Properly index the magazine
3. Insert fresh magazine
4. Send slide home either by slide stop or overhand grip

E. Speed/Emergency Reload - Drill

1. Begin with slide out of battery/empty magazine inserted in the pistol
2. Bring pistol into workspace and eject the empty magazine
3. Acquire loaded magazine from the magazine pouch
4. Insert loaded magazine and verify it is fully seated
5. Return the slide to in-battery chambering a live-round
6. Fire 2-shots center-mass
7. Standard – 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
8. 10-repetitions

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

9. Drills are performed at 7 and 10-yard line
10. Remediate as needed
- F. Tactical reload
 1. Handgun to workspace
 2. Index a fresh magazine
 3. Replace partial magazine with fresh magazine from workspace
 4. Retain partial magazine
 5. Handgun back on target
 6. Utilize cover, if possible
- G. Tactical/In-Battery Reload - Drill
 1. Bring the pistol from ready to the workspace
 2. Index a fresh magazine with the support hand and draw out using proper magazine grip technique
 3. Bring the fresh magazine to the base of the magazine well
 4. Release the magazine from the pistol using the magazine release button
 5. Draw the magazine out of the pistol with the support hand and insert the fresh magazine into the pistol
 6. Store the partially loaded magazine on your person (not the magazine pouch)
 7. Return to the ready
 8. Drill – Fire 2-shots and perform a tactical reload
 9. Standard – 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
 10. 10 repetitions
 11. Drills are performed at 15-yard line
 12. Remediate as needed
- H. Malfunction Drills
 1. Failure to Fire
 - a. Failure to fire/eject
 - b. Bring handgun to workspace
 - c. Tap magazine to support hand to ensure fully seated
 - d. Rotate pistol inboard to orient the ejection port at the ground and rack slide
 2. Double Feed Drill
- I. Malfunctions - Live-Fire Drills
 1. Failure to Fire
 - a. Weapon fails to fire when the trigger has been pulled
 - b. Verify the magazine is fully-seated
 - c. Rotate the weapon so the ejection port is oriented in the direction of the ground (gravity assists the ejecting cartridge (see d.))
 - d. Use the support hand to pull the slide to the rear (full mechanical stop)
 - e. Release the slide (do not ride or guide the slide into battery)
 - f. Assess/continue to engage, if still appropriate
 - g. Drill – attempt to fire/apply immediate action/fire 2-shots center-mass

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

- h. Standard – 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
 - i. 5-repetitions
 - j. Drills are performed at the 7-yard line
 - k. Remediate as needed.
 - 2. Failure to Feed (Double Feed)
 - a. Weapon fails to fire/trigger is disengaged, and slide is out of battery
 - b. Seek cover, if available/transition to a backup firearm
 - c. Lock the slide back using the slide-stop/catch
 - d. Remove the magazine and store it on your person
 - e. Fully cycle the slide 2-3 times to verify the chamber is empty and all obstructions are cleared
 - f. Insert a fresh magazine into the pistol and chamber a round
 - g. Assess/continue to engage, if still appropriate
 - h. Drill – Diagnose a double-feed malfunction/Clear malfunction/Fire 2-shots center-mass
 - i. Standard – 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
 - j. 5-repetitions
 - k. Drills are performed at the 7-yard line
 - l. Remediate as needed.
 - 3. Failure to Eject (Stovepipe)
 - a. Weapon fires but fails to full eject spent casing
 - b. Rotate the weapon so the ejection port is oriented in the direction of the ground (gravity assists the ejecting cartridge (see d.))
 - c. Use the support hand to pull the slide to the rear (full mechanical stop)
 - d. Release the slide (do not ride or guide the slide into battery)
 - e. Assess/continue to engage, if still appropriate
 - f. Drill – attempt to fire/apply immediate action/fire 2-shots center-mass
 - g. Standard – 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
 - h. 5-repetitions
 - i. Drills are performed at the 7-yard line
 - j. Remediate as needed.
- J. Flashlight Shooting Drills
 - 1. Weapon mounted
 - a. Use support side thumb to activate light or use grip activated switch
 - b. Deactivate when no longer necessary
 - 2. Handheld flashlight technique
 - a. Alternate flashlight shooting techniques
 - b. Safety precautions
 - c. Dry fire practice
 - d. Reloading/flashlight retention
 - e. Handgun retention with a secondary light
- K. Flashlight Live-Fire Drills
 - 1. Weapon-Mounted Light

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
I – TACTICAL FIREARMS COURSE
Oceanside Police Department

CCN: 29501 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

- a. Strengths
 - b. Weaknesses
 - c. Not a primary search tool
 - d. Light activation (support hand thumb or pressure switch)
2. FBI Search Technique
- a. Flashlight held in support-hand away from the body
 - b. Strengths
 - c. Weaknesses
 - d. Requires the operator to shoot with only one hand on the pistol
3. Harries Technique
- a. Strengths
 - b. Weaknesses
 - c. Easy to assume from and transition to the FBI technique, if needed
 - d. Provides more physical support to stabilize the pistol when shooting
 - e. Drill – Fire 2-rounds center-mass using directed flashlight technique
 - f. Standard – 100% of shots on target w/ 80% in 8-in. center-mass
 - g. 5-repetitions for each technique
 - h. Drills are performed at the 7-yard line
 - i. Remediate as needed.

VII. TESTING/REMEDICATION

1 (j)

Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated, and tested until competency is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the presenter.

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
III – ARREST AND CONTROL
(Oceanside Police Department 2030)
CCN: 29503 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan __ | 4 hours

COURSE GOAL:

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Arrest and Control required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills to safely and effectively arrest and control a suspect.

The course consists of hands-on/practical skills as well as policies and legal issues on the topic of arrest and control training for in-service officers.

ARREST AND CONTROL

Minimum Topics/Exercises:

- a. Policies, legal standards, and report writing
- b. Use of Force considerations
- c. Safety orientation and warm-up(s)
- d. De-escalation/Verbal commands– in exercise(s)
- e. Body balance/stance/movement patterns – in exercise(s)
- f. Search – in exercise(s)
- g. Equipment/Restraint device(s) use – in exercise(s)
- h. Subject's Actions and Officer's response to force
- i. Control/Takedown - in exercise(s) Verbal command
- j. Class exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing
- k. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of their individual Department Arrest and Control Policy and current case law.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of mental and physical conditioning as it relates to effective arrest and control techniques
3. Demonstrate a minimum standard of arrest and control skills with every technique and exercise, to include:
 - a. Judgment and Decision Making
 - b. Officer Safety
 - c. Body Balance, Stance, and Movement
 - d. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques
 - e. Control Holds/Takedowns
 - f. De-escalation/Verbal Commands
 - g. Effectiveness Under Stress Conditions

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
III – ARREST AND CONTROL
(Oceanside Police Department 2030)
CCN: 29503 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan __ | 4 hours

Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their performance of each technique and exercise. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION

- A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
 - 1. Instructor and Student Introductions
 - 2. Course Roster
 - 3. Facility Overview
- B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing
 - 1. Course Objectives
 - a. Judgment and Decision Making
 - b. Officer Safety
 - c. Body Balance, Stance, and Movement
 - d. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques
 - e. Control Holds/Takedowns
 - f. De-escalation/Verbal Commands
 - g. Effectiveness Under Stress Conditions
 - 2. Safety Policy/Orientation

II. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES

III (a, b)

- A. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
 - 1. Tennessee v Garner
 - 2. Graham v Connor
- B. Overview of Penal and Government Code Updates
 - 1. AB 392
 - a. PC 835a
 - b. PC 196
 - 2. AB 490
 - a. GC 7286.5(a)
 - b. GC 7286.5(b)
- C. Local Policies
 - 1. SB 230 guidelines
 - 2. Use of Force policy updates
- D. Report Writing

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

III – ARREST AND CONTROL

(Oceanside Police Department 2030)

CCN: 29503 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan ___ | 4 hours

1. Proper documentation of use of force incidents
2. Articulation of events
3. Documentation of injuries/aid rendered to subjects, officers, bystanders

III. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP III (c)

- A. Review of Safety Policies and Injury Precautions
 1. Review safety policy
 2. Emergency exits
 3. AED
 4. Avoiding injury
- B. Warm-up
 1. Stretching exercises
 2. Mental preparation
- C. Physical conditioning
 1. Three Biggest Disablers
 - a. Heart Attacks
 - b. Lower Back and Knee Injuries
 - c. Peptic Ulcers
 2. How to Reduce Individual Risk to Above Disablers
 - a. Nutrition
 - b. Lifetime Fitness

IV. SUBJECT'S ACTIONS AND OFFICER'S RESPONSE III (h, j)

- A. Subject's actions
 1. Compliant
 2. Passive non-compliant
 3. Actively Resistant
 4. Assaultive
 5. Life Threatening
- B. Officer's Response to Resistance
 1. Non deadly
 2. Intermediate force
 3. Deadly force
- C. Students will participate in a scenario-based exercise to demonstrate
 1. Safety
 2. Awareness
 3. Balance
 4. Control
 5. Controlling Force
 6. Proper Techniques
 7. Verbal Commands/Instructions

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
III – ARREST AND CONTROL
(Oceanside Police Department 2030)
CCN: 29503 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan ___ | 4 hours

- V. OFFICER AWARENESS/TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS III (e)
- A. Initial Approach with Subject
 1. Hands
 2. Cover
 3. Weapons/bulges
 4. Footing/balance, officer's ability to stay on his/her feet
 - B. Tactical Considerations
 1. Associates, subjects, and officers (resources available)
 2. Escape routes, subjects – tactical retreat, officers
- VI. BODY BALANCE/STANCE AND MOVEMENT FROM POSITION OF INTERVIEW AND POSITION OF ADVANTAGE III(e)
- A. Footwork Review
 1. Forward shuffle
 2. Rear shuffle
 3. Normal pivot
 4. Shuffle right and left
 5. Pivot right and left
 6. Progressive pivot
 7. Shuffle pivot
 - B. Body Balance and Movement
 1. How to fall to the ground safely and assume a position of advantage
 2. Access to equipment on duty belt while in a position of advantage and on the ground
- VII. SEARCH/HANDCUFFING III(f,g,k)
- A. Search
 1. Visual Search (plain view)
 2. Pat Down
 3. Incident to Arrest/complete search
 - B. Handcuffing Techniques from
 1. Standing
 2. Kneeling
 3. Prone
 - a. Minimize actions that could lead to positional asphyxia
 - b. Alternative placement
 - c. Positions of recovery
 4. WRAP Restraint
 5. Waist and Ankle Chains

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

III – ARREST AND CONTROL

(Oceanside Police Department 2030)

CCN: 29503 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan ___ | 4 hours

- C. Assess for Potential Officer and Suspect Injuries
 - 1. Render First Aid or request additional medical as needed
 - 2. Document

VIII. CONTROL HOLD/ TAKE DOWNS

III(i, k)

- A. Control Hold
 - 1. Joint Manipulation
 - 2. Pain Compliance
- B. Take Downs
 - 1. Various Positions
 - a. Handcuffed
 - b. Non-cuffed
 - 2. Single Officer
 - 3. Multiple Officer
- C. Assess for Potential Officer and Suspect Injuries
 - 1. Render First Aid or request additional medical as needed
 - 2. Document

IX. DE-ESCALATION OF FORCE

III(d)

- A. Verbal Commands
 - 1. Tone of voice
 - 2. Gain voluntary compliance
 - 3. Single communicator
- B. Assessment
 - 1. Ability
 - 2. Opportunity
 - 3. Intent
 - 4. Recognize when to escalate vs. de-escalate
 - a. When verbal commands fail – time to take action
 - b. Use of force warning when feasible
- C. Tactics
 - 1. Distance plus cover equals time
 - 2. Resources
 - 3. Contiguously Plan

X. STUDENT RECOVERY

III(k)

- A. Cool Down
 - 1. Stretching
 - 2. Hydration
- B. Injuries

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

III – ARREST AND CONTROL

(Oceanside Police Department 2030)

CCN: 29503 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan __ | 4 hours

1. Treat
2. Document

XI. TESTING/REMEDICATION

III(j)

Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated, and tested until competency is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the presenter.

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE
Oceanside Police Department
CCN: 29580 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan __| 4 hours

COURSE GOAL:

The course will provide the student with the minimum topics of Use of Force required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The intent of the course is to improve the student's knowledge of use of force laws and policies as well as critical decision-making skills. The course consists of facilitated discussion, case study analysis, and scenarios for in-service personnel.

The training may be presented in a 4, 6, or 8-hour format allowing for flexibility based upon specific agency or trainee group needs, as long as the minimum topics are contained within each format independently.

USE OF FORCE

Minimum Topics/Exercises:

- a. Statutory Law
- b. Case Law
- c. Agency Policies
- d. Reverence for Human Life
- e. De-Escalation
- f. Duty to Intercede
- g. Rendering First-Aid
- h. Class Exercises/Student Evaluations/Testing

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The student will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of use of force laws.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of individual agency's use of force policies.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of force options decision-making with every technique and exercise, to include:
 - A. Reverence for Human Life
 - B. De-Escalation and Verbal Commands
 - C. Rendering First-Aid
 - D. Legal Duty to Intercede and Report Excessive Force to a Superior Officer

Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their participation in facilitated discussions, case study analysis, and scenarios. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.

February 2023

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE
Oceanside Police Department
CCN: 29580 | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan ___ | 4 hours

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

I. INTRODUCTION/ORIENTATION

- A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
 - 1. Instructor/student introductions
 - 2. Registration/rosters
- B. Course Goals and Objectives
 - 1. Increase knowledge of use of force laws
 - 2. Increase knowledge of individual agency's use of force policies
 - 3. Increase understanding of force options decision-making

II. POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES

- A. Statutory Law V(a)
 - 1. Key Elements of Assembly Bill (AB) 392
 - a. Two measures for reasonableness
 - 1) Reasonable force
 - 2) Perspective of a reasonable officer
 - b. To effect arrest, prevent escape, overcome resistance
 - c. Significant change in use of force threshold per AB 392
 - 1) Subsections (b) and (c)(1) of PC 835a provide for a clear distinction between objectively reasonable and deadly force standards
 - 2) While objectively reasonable force may be utilized "to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance" to effect a lawful arrest, as soon as the circumstances reach a threshold for deadly force the standard increases to "necessary."
 - 2. Key Elements of Penal Code (PC) Section 196 – Justifiable Homicide
 - a. Definition revised to rely more heavily on PC 835a – deadly force can only be used when necessary
 - b. "Homicide is justifiable when committed by peace officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, under either of the following circumstances:" [PC 196]
 - 1) "In obedience to any judgment of a competent court order." [PC 196(a)]
 - 2) "When the homicide results from a peace officer's use of force that complies with Penal Code Section 835a." [PC 196(b)]
 - c. What changed?
 - 3) Removed "When necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process or in the discharge of any other legal duty"
 - 4) Removed "When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have been rescued or have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting persons charged with felony and who are fleeing from justice or resisting such arrest."

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE
Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

3. Key Elements of Penal Code Section 835a
 - a. "The Legislature finds and declares": [PC 835a(a)]
 - 1) "The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and the dignity and the sanctity of every human life."
 - 2) "The Legislature finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by peace officers acting under the color of law." [PC 835a(a)(1)]
 - b. "As set forth below, it is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstance of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer." [PC 835a(a)(2)]
 - c. "That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies." [PC 835a(a)(3)]
 - d. That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force." [PC 835a(a)(4)]
 - e. "That individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement." [PC 835a(a)(5)]
 - f. "Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance." [PC 835a(5)(b)]
 - g. "Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is **necessary** (emphasis added) for either of the following reasons:" [PC 835a(c)(1)]
 - 1) "To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE
Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

injury to the officer or another person.” [PC 835a(c)(1)(A)]

- 2) “To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.
 - a) Where feasible, a peace officer shall, before the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and
 - b) Warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.” [PC 835a(c)(1)(B)]
- i. “A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.” [PC 835a(C)(2)]
- j. “A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, ‘retreat’ does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.” [PC 835a(d)]
- k. “For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:” [PC 835a(e)]
 - 1) “‘Deadly force’ means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.” [PC 835a(e)(1)]
 - 2) “A threat of death or serious bodily injury is ‘imminent’ when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.” [PC 835a(e)(2)]
- l. “‘Totality of the circumstances’ means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.” [PC 835a(e)(3)]
 - 1) Officers should be prepared to articulate what actions were taken and why
 - 2) Officers should be prepared to articulate what actions were *not*

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

taken and why they were not taken

4. Senate Bill 230
 - a. Discuss your agencies' current use of force policy
 - b. Does it accurately reflect the requirements of SB 230
 - 1) De-escalation, crisis intervention, other alternatives to force
 - 2) Objective reasonableness
 - 3) Required reporting of potential excessive force to superior officer
 - 4) Guidelines regarding situations in which officer may or may not draw or point a firearm
 - c. Consideration of surroundings and potential risks to bystanders before discharging firearm
 - d. Procedures for disclosing public records
 - e. Procedures for filing, investigation, and reporting of citizen complaints regarding UoF incidents
 - f. Duty to intercede
 - g. Guidelines regarding methods and devices available for application of force
 - h. Requirement that officers carry out duties in fair and unbiased manner
 - i. Guidelines for application of deadly force
 - j. Requirements for internal reporting and notification of UoF incidents, including to DOJ
 - k. Role of supervisors in review of UoF incidents
 - l. Prompt provision or procurement of medical assistance for injured parties, when necessary
 - m. Training to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of UoF policy
 - n. Training and guidelines regarding vulnerable populations such as children, elderly, people with disabilities, etc.
 - o. Guidelines for discharge of a firearm at or from a moving vehicle
 - p. Factors for evaluating and reviewing all UoF incidents
 - q. Minimum training regarding UoF policy
 - r. Regular review and updating of UoF policy
 - s. UoF policy available to the public
 5. PC §13652 Crowd Control with Kinetic Energy Projectiles & Chemical Agents
 - a. PC §13652.1 Disclosures of crowd Control with Kinetic Energy Projectiles & Chemical Agents
 - b. Shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration [PC §13652(a)]
 - c. Deploying officer must be properly trained [PC §13652(b)]
 6. Pending legislation
- B. Case Law **V(b)**
1. Foundational case law
 - a. Graham v. Connor
 - b. Tennessee v. Garner

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

- c. Hayes v. County of San Diego
 2. Pending cases
 3. Peace officers must understand that the landmark cases of Graham v. Connor, Tennessee v. Garner, and Hayes v. County of San Diego are foundational and have historical and legal significance on the application of law. However, PC 835a creates a higher standard for the application of deadly force in California.
- C. Agency's Use of Force Policy V(c)
1. Agency's existing policy
 2. How has the policy changed in recent years?
 3. How does this affect how officers do the job?
 4. Officer's responsibility to notify supervisor following use of force
 5. Supervisor's responsibility following a notification
- III. REVERENCE FOR HUMAN LIFE AND DUTY TO INTERCEDE V(d,
- f)
- a. Reverence for Human Life
 - i. What does "reverence for human life" mean?
 - ii. How is this applied to the use of force?
 - b. Duty to Intercede [*Penal Code 13519.10(b)(2), Government Code 7286(b)(8)(9)*]
 - i. What is a "duty to intercede?"
 1. Bystander officer liability
 2. What is the stigma around this?
 3. How do we break the stigma?
 4. How does this reflect your personal and organizational core values?
 - ii. What is your responsibility as a peace officer to intervene?
 1. To the public?
 2. To fellow officer(s)?
 3. To self?
 4. To organization?
 - iii. What are the consequences and liabilities?
 1. Criminal
 2. Civil
 3. Administrative
 4. Moral/ethical
 - iv. How do you recognize when to intercede?
 - v. Agency's policy on duty to intercede
 1. What is your responsibility to report to a supervisor?
 2. Has the policy changed in recent years?
 3. What is the policy on retaliation?
 - c. Rendering First-Aid V(g)
 - i. What is your responsibility to render first-aid?
 - ii. How does one deem when it is safe to render first-aid?
 - iii. Discuss agency policy regarding handcuffing techniques when rendering aid to subjects who are severely injured or possibly deceased

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

iv. Agency's policy on rendering first-aid

IV. DE-ESCALATION AND VERBAL COMMANDS

V(e)

- a. De-Escalation
 - i. What is it?
 - ii. How is it used?
 - iii. What are the key components and considerations?
- b. Interpersonal Communications - Verbal Communications versus Verbal Commands
 - i. How does verbal communication fit in as a force option?
 - ii. How is it used as a tool for de-escalation?
 - iii. How might either verbal communication or commands affect the outcome of a situation?
- c. Control the Environment
 - i. Tactical pause
 - ii. Tactical repositioning
 - iii. Slow down
 - iv. Gather information
 - v. Develop a plan
 - vi. Time + Distance = Options
- d. Making Sound Decisions
 - i. What is important right now?
 - ii. Set priorities
 - iii. Think through your choices
 - iv. Make sound decisions

V. CLASS EXERCISES AND STUDENT EVALUATIONS/TESTING

V(h)

- a. Practice engaging in potential use of force situations via active process
 - i. Individual or small group case study review
 - ii. Discussion of case studies
 - iii. Participation in role play scenarios
 - iv. Observation of role play scenarios
 - v. Debrief of role play scenarios using the following lenses:
 - 1. Department policy/legal standards – Articulation of use of deadly force
 - v. non-deadly force (necessity v. objective reasonableness)
 - 2. Procedural Justice – How did the response demonstrate procedural justice?
 - 3. Tactics
- b. Evaluation of potential use of force situations via demonstration
 - i. Evaluate role play scenarios
 - ii. Feedback from peers
 - iii. Feedback and debrief from instructors using the following lenses:
 - 1. Department policy/legal standards – Articulation of use of deadly force
 - v. non-deadly force (necessity v. objective reasonableness)
 - 2. Procedural Justice – How did the response demonstrate

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

procedural justice?

3. Tactics

POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
V – USE OF FORCE/DE-ESCALATION COURSE

Oceanside Police Department

CCN: _____ | POST Certification II | Reimbursement Plan | 4 hours

Recommended Topics for Learning Activities, Facilitated Discussions, and Scenarios

- Traffic Stop
- Pedestrian Stop
- Consensual Encounter
- Disruptive/Defiant Student
- Fight in progress/Public Disturbance
- Fleeing suspect (foot & vehicle)
- Creating your own exigency
- Excessive/Potentially Excessive Force (Duty to Intercede)
- Unnecessary Force (Duty to Intercede)
- Crowd Management/Crowd Control
- Mental Health Crisis
- Person(s) with disability
 - o Autism
 - o Hearing Impaired
 - o Non-verbal
 - o Amputee
 - o Wheelchair
 - o Other disability not listed
- Alleged suspicious person(s)
- Alleged Shoplift
- Domestic Violence
- Language/Culture barriers
- Implicit/Explicit bias
 - o Officer bias
 - o Community bias
 - o Organizational bias
- Articulation and Report Writing
 - o Review of Body Worn Camera or In Car Camera video



OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT
MEDIA RELATION
Expanded Course Outline (1 hour)
REVISION: February 2023

COURSE GOAL:

The course will provide the student with best practices and confidence in engaging with media

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The student will:

1. Learn purpose of the department PIO
2. Be exposed to media relations, best practices, interview techniques
3. Participate in interview scenarios

I. Introduction/Orientation

- a. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
 - 1) Instructor/student introductions
 - 2) Registration/rosters

II. The PIO

- a. Help Me Help You
 - 1) What is the mission of the PIO
 - 2) How can you best utilize the PIO

III. The MEDIA

- a. Help Them Help You
 - 1) News Cycles. How they work and why
 - 2) Best practices

IV. YOU

- a. Help Yourself!
 - 1) Interview techniques
 - 2) Scenarios

OPD Block Training 2023

40mm Launcher, PepperBall Launcher & Less Lethal Shotgun for Police Applications



Instructional Goal:

- A. To provide in service training on the 40mm launchers, PepperBall launchers, less lethal shotguns, and impact munitions in use by the Oceanside Police Department, and tactical considerations for deployment. This course will qualify officers to carry and deploy the 40mm launchers, PepperBall launchers, less lethal shotguns, and munitions.

Student Objectives:

- A. The student will demonstrate the loading and unloading process of the 40mm launcher (single shot launchers), PepperBall launcher, and Less Lethal Shotguns.
- B. The student will be able to explain the components of the different impact munitions in use by the Oceanside Police Department, and their tactical applications.
- C. Demonstrate knowledge on Oceanside Police Department's use of Force policy.
- D. Understand applicable laws regarding civil unrest / protests (AB 48 / PC 13652).
- E. Demonstrate proper employment of force options and when to employ those options.
- F. Understand use of gas mask and demonstrate proper use.

References:

- A. National Training Concepts, Less Lethal Instructor's Course Book
- B. Defense Technologies Website (www.defense-technology.com)
- C. PoliceOne.com article on Less Lethal, David Young, December 2007
- D. AB 48 / 13652 PC Law Enforcement: Use of Force (During Protests/Civil Unrest).

- E. Department Consolidated Use of Force Policy
- F. Update on all case law regarding less lethal munitions and launchers

Teaching Aids:

- A. Def-Tech, LMT, Penn Arms single shot 40mm launchers
- B. Remington 870 12ga Less Lethal Shotgun
- C. CTS 12ga Super-Sock Round
- D. Def-Tech 40mm Exact Impact Sponge round
- E. PepperBall launcher
- F. Inert pepper balls

Expanded Course Outline

- 1. Introduction
 - a. Welcome and Introduction
 - i. Introduce Instructors
 - b. Course Overview
 - i. 40mm less lethal weapons system & less lethal munitions
 - ii. Less lethal shotgun weapons system & less lethal munitions
 - iii. PepperBall weapons system & munitions
 - c. Definition of impact munitions
- 2. Liability
 - a. Law Enforcement Use of Force
 - b. "Objectively reasonable" v. Unreasonable force (handout)
 - c. Landmark Court Cases
 - i. Quezada v. County of Bernalillo
 - ii. Deorle v. Rutherford
 - iii. Plakas v. Drinkski
 - d. Review of policy
 - e. Current case reviews and de-briefs
- 3. Documentation
 - a. Why do we document?
 - b. Landmark Court cases
 - i. Whiteley v. Warden
 - ii. Langford v. Gates
 - c. Department policy on documentation
 - d. What should be included?

4. DefTech / LMT / Penn Arms 40mm launchers
 - a. Single shot
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Length
 - iii. Number of rounds & re-load time
 - iv. Mission specific
 - b. General Care and Handling
 - i. Do's and don'ts
 - ii. Safety Rules
 - iii. Preventative maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Pump Actuation
 - iii. Discharging of cartridge
 - iv. Misfires
 - v. After operation (cleaning)

5. Remington 870 12ga shotgun
 - a. Pump action
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Length
 - iii. Number of rounds & re-load time
 - iv. Mission specific
 - b. General Care and Handling
 - i. Do's and don'ts
 - ii. Safety Rules
 - iii. Preventative maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Safety operation
 - iii. Discharging of munitions
 - iv. Misfires
 - v. After operation (cleaning)

6. PepperBall Launcher
 - a. Single shot / rapid fire
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Length
 - iii. Number of rounds & re-load time
 - b. General Care and Handling
 - i. Do's and don'ts
 - ii. Safety Rules
 - iii. Preventative maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Safety operation
 - iii. Refilling air tank
 - iv. Misfires

- v. After operation (cleaning)
- vi. Decontamination

7. Injuries caused by all less lethal launchers

- a. Blunt force trauma
- b. Medical treatment for injuries
- c. Case study reviews reference injuries

8. Impact Munitions

a. Def-Tech 40mm Exact Impact Sponge rounds and marking rounds (non-flexible)

- i. Specifications
 - 1. Sponge or marking nose, body and charge
- ii. Deployment
 - 1. Direct fire
- iii. Optimal energy range
 - 1. 10-75 ft.
- iv. Intended use
 - 1. Tactical deployments
 - 2. Riot control
 - a. Protection of the line
 - b. Targeting and/or marking specific agitators, and organizers of the crowd
 - 3. Patrol

b. PepperBall Live PAVA rounds

- i. Specifications
 - 1. Plastic round with Live PAVA inside
- ii. Deployment
 - 1. Direct / Indirect (Area Saturation)
- iii. Optimal energy range
 - 1. Direct Impact 60ft / Saturation 150+ft
- iv. Intended use
 - 1. Tactical deployments
 - 2. Riot control
 - a. Protection of the line
 - b. Targeting and/or marking specific agitators, and organizers of the crowd
 - 3. Patrol

c. CTS 40mm Exact Impact Sponge rounds (training only)

- i. Specifications
 - 1. Sponge nose, body and charge
- ii. Deployment
 - 1. Direct Fire
- iii. Optimal Energy Range
 - 1. 50 yards

- d. CTS Super-Sock
 - i. Specifications
 - 1. Shot filled ballistic fiber reinforced flexible sock
 - ii. Deployment
 - 1. Direct fire
 - iii. Optimal energy range.
 - 1. 15-60 ft.
 - iv. Injury potential
 - v. Intended use
 - 1. Tactical deployments
 - 2. Riot control
 - a. Protection of the line
 - b. Targeting and/or marking specific agitators, and organizers of the crowd
 - 3. Patrol

9. Tactical Considerations

- a. Significant deployment factors
 - i. Selecting shot placement
 - ii. Backstop
 - iii. Contingency Plans (backup plan)
 - 1. Taser
 - 2. K-9
 - iv. Transition to lethal force
 - v. Angles of fire
 - 1. Direct
 - 2. Indirect
 - vi. Distance
 - vii. Body area impacted / multiple hits
 - viii. Body weight / mass ("target analysis")
 - ix. Clothing
 - 1. Heavy vs. light
 - x. Level of threat
 - 1. Armed vs. unarmed
 - xi. Psychological impact
 - xii. Escape routes
- b. Role designations during arrest
 - i. Designate less lethal officer
 - ii. Designate "Hands on" officer
 - iii. Cover (lethal)
 - iv. Weapons selection (40mm, less lethal shotgun, or PepperBall)
 - v. Placement of less-lethal operator in arrest team
- c. First Aid and Medical Issues
 - i. Rendering first aid to someone who has been exposed to impact/chemical agents

- ii. Determining the injury and what proper treatment is needed
- iii. Treating the injury and proper documentation

10. Range Safety

- a. Twelve specific range safety rules

Application:

- A. Loading and unloading of the 40mm, less lethal shotgun, and PepperBall launcher.
- B. Each student will explain the different impact munitions and tactical considerations.
- C. Each student will participate in practical application by qualifying in a course of fire (two Exact Impact Sponge rounds, four CTS super-sock rounds, & three to four inert pepper balls).
- D. Each student will participate in a decision-making exercise focusing on when and when not to utilize the 40mm launcher, less lethal shotgun, and/or PepperBall launcher.

Verification:

- A. Practical Application – course of fire and demonstration by student
- B. Questions & Answers

Each student will demonstrate competency in the following performance dimensions. Competency will be determined by the instructors watching the students perform the activity.

- A. Firearms Safety
- B. Mechanical Functions
- C. Manipulations
- D. Basic Shooting Principles
- E. Tactical Shooting Principles
- F. Accuracy

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Court & Temporary Holding Facility Course

CCN# 2030-30780-19 (8 hours)

Revision: 02/01/2020

Course Purpose

The purpose of this training is to provide the law enforcement officer the knowledge, skills and ability to operate a prisoner holding facility and manage inmates appropriately for their safety and the safety of the law enforcement officer.

Expanded Course Outline

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| A. Welcome & Introduction | <u>15 Mins</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Greet students2. Present instructional goal<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Discuss relevant issues pertaining to persons in custodyb. Provide training on the operation of a Temporary Holding Facilityc. Meet legislative training mandate (Title 15 §1024)3. Provide course overview<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Eight (8)-hour classb. POST-certified for Continuing Professional Training (CPT)4. Jail Inspections<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Auditing Agencies and functionsb. Problems Encountered | |
| B. Prisoner Oversight | <u>135 Mins</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Searches<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Field Searchesb. Pat Down Searchesc. Strip Searchesd. Cavity Searchese. Jail Cell Searches2. Compulsory Testing/Forced Blood Draws<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. P&P 713.04.01b. P&P 713.04.02 Exemptions3. Inmate Segregation<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. CCR 1050 & 1027b. PC 40214. Suicide Prevention5. Combative Subjects | |
| C. Definitions | <u>60 Mins</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify, list and discuss the definitions pertaining to temporary holding Facility operations<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Definition Quizb. Review | |
| D. Prison/Jail Civil Liability | <u>60 Mins</u> |

1. California Law
 - a. Prisoner defined
 - b. Negligence
 - (i.) Duty
 - (ii.) Breach
 - (iii.) Causation
 - (iv.) Damages
 - c. Immunities
 - (i) Injuries: GC sec. 844.6
 - (ii) Medical Care: GC sec. 845.6
 - d. (iii) Discussion of PC835a, AB392, and SB230

2. Federal Civil Rights Law
 - a. 42 U.S.C. sec. 1983: 4th, 8th and 14th Amendments
 - b. 42 U.S.C. sec. 1985: Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights
 - c. Damages
 - d. Defenses: Qualified Immunity
 - e. Pre/Post Conviction Detainees
 - f. Cruel and Unusual Punishment
 - g. Deliberate Indifference
3. Strip and Body Cavity Searches and Restroom Observation
 - a. Federal Law: cases and scenarios
 - b. California Law: PC secs. 4030 & 4021
4. Use of Force
 - a. California Law: PC sec. 835a
 - b. Federal Law: cases and scenarios

E. Secure and Non-Secure Detention of Minors

60 Mins

1. Minor Defined
 - a. What Classifies a Minor
 - b. W&I 300
 - c. W&I 601
 - d. W&I 602
2. Non-Secure Detention
 - a. Arresting Officer's responsibilities
 - b. Use of handcuffs
3. Secure Detention
 - a. Criteria
 - b. Arresting Officer's responsibilities
 - c. Monitoring minors
 - d. Contact/Communication between minor and adult prisoners
4. Required Forms
 - a. Non-Secure Detention Log
 - b. Secure Detention Log
 - c. Medical Screening

F. Prisoner Control

60 Mins

1. Use of Force & Restraints
 - a. Type of Restraints
2. Force Options
 - a. Low, Medium and High Levels of Force
 - b. Objective Reasonableness
3. Resistive/Combative Prisoner
 - a. Levels of Resistance

4. Cell Extraction Team
 - a. Deploying weapons
 - b. Restraint Options
 - c. Cell Extraction Exercises

G. Emergency Procedures & Planning

60 Mins

1. Holding Facility Floor Plan
 - a. Location of Exits
2. Emergency Evacuations
 - a. Methods of Notifications
 - b. Officer Responsibility
3. Scenario Fact Patterns
 - a. Floor Plan and Evac Questions and Review
4. Fire Drill Exercise
 - a. Scenarios

H. Review / Wrap-Up

30 Mins

1. Review
2. Q&A's
3. Course Evals

Pursuit Policy

I. Introduction

- a. Student registration
 - i. Class roster
 - ii. SB 719 attestation form (explain what SB 719 is and why it is important)
- b. Instructor introduction
 - i. Explain expectations
 - 1. Provide every student with a copy of our current Pursuit Policy.
 - 2. Explain that we are part of the "County Wide Pursuit Protocol" which is derived from P.O.S.T. recommendations and requirements. The current Pursuit Policy has just been updated. Highlight any changes during presentation.
 - 3. Pursuit Policy training is mandated by POST annually and our policy covers all areas mandated by POST.
 - 4. Explain this year we will be reviewing our Pursuit Policy in a Power Point presentation. The Power Point presentation will contain relevant videos dealing with police pursuits. Student participation and discussion is highly encouraged.
- c. Course Goal – Improve students' understanding of state law and department policy as it pertains to police pursuits.
- d. Course objectives
 - i. Increase awareness of current agency policy regarding police pursuits.
 - ii. Improve decision making of when to start, continue, or discontinue a police pursuit.
 - iii. Improve officer safety through proper decision making during police pursuits.
 - iv. Improve tactics and communication used by officers during a pursuit.
 - v. The ultimate objective is for officers involved in pursuits to bring them to a safe and successful conclusion by making sound decisions, using proper tactics, and following department policy and state law.

II. Power Point Presentation

- a. Pauses in the presentation will be made for periods of discussion.
- b. Questions?

V. Course Evaluation and Final Review

Pursuit Policy Update 2023



PROTOCOL STATEMENT

The purpose of this protocol is to provide police officers specific guidelines for conducting vehicular pursuits with the highest consideration for public safety and in keeping with Section 17004.7(c) of the California Vehicle Code.

DEFINITION OF A PURSUIT

A pursuit is an event involving one or more law enforcement officers, who are operating an authorized emergency vehicle, attempting to apprehend a suspect operating a motor vehicle, while the suspect is trying to avoid arrest by using evasive tactics, such as high speed driving, driving off a highway, turning suddenly, or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to the officer's signal to stop.

BACKGROUND

- A police vehicle pursuit exposes the public, officers, and fleeing violators to the potential risk of death, serious injury, or damage to personal property. Officers may be subject to administrative action for negligent emergency vehicle operation and the entity may be found liable in civil actions. If the emergency vehicle operation rises to the level of criminal negligence, an officer may be subject to criminal prosecution.
- When engaged in a pursuit, officers should weigh the seriousness of the violator's suspected crime against the potential for death or injury if the pursuit is continued. Frequently, discontinuance of a pursuit in the interest of public safety is most appropriate.

BACKGROUND

- Officers should not assume that all persons who flee from the police and refuse to yield are serious criminal suspects. Experience has shown that many pursuits involve non-violent crimes or traffic violations.
- In a pursuit, the violator frequently refuses to give up and the officer feels an obligation to succeed in the pursuit. This psychological phenomenon can cloud one's judgment and may cause the officer to continue the pursuit beyond the point where common sense and good judgment would require the pursuit to be discontinued.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- A public entity is liable for death, injury, or damage proximately caused by negligent or wrongful act or omission in operation of a motor vehicle by an employee acting within the scope of employment. (17001 CVC)
- A public entity is liable for death or injury to person or property to the same extent as a private person. (17002 CVC)
- A public employee is not liable for civil damages resulting from the operation, in the line of duty, of an authorized emergency vehicle while responding to an emergency call or when in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm or other emergency call. (17004 CVC)

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- A public agency is immune from liability from injury, death, or damage caused by the collision of a vehicle being operated by an actual or suspected law violator being pursued by peace officers, employed by a public entity if the agency adopts a written policy on vehicle pursuits that meets listed minimum standards. (17004.7(c) CVC)

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle is exempt from the “rules of the road” provided that the red light and siren (defined as “yelp” or “wail” only) of the vehicle are *activated as may be reasonable*. (21055 CVC)
- The “rules of the road” exemption does not relieve the driver from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway, nor does it protect him/her from the consequences of an arbitrary exercise of the privileges granted in that section. (21056 CVC)

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle that is sounding a siren and has at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light, the surrounding traffic shall yield to the emergency vehicle. (21806 CVC)
- The provisions of Section 21806 shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with DUE REGARD FOR SAFETY of all persons and property. The officer should not assume that the right-of-way will be yielded. (21807 CVC)

PROCEDURES

When balancing the interests of public safety with effective law enforcement, each officer and supervisor involved in a pursuit should carefully and continuously consider the following factors in determining whether or not to initiate, limit, discontinue, or otherwise control the pursuit.

Initiating a Pursuit

1. Seriousness of the offense and its relationship to community safety.
2. Safety of the public and the pursuing officer.
3. Traffic conditions (pedestrians and vehicles).
4. Weather conditions.
5. Roadway conditions (road design, construction, surfaces, and visibility).
6. Location/familiarity of pursuing officers with the area of the pursuit.
7. Speed.
8. Time of day.
9. Capabilities and condition of the vehicles involved.
10. Quality of radio communication (Communications Center).
11. Juvenile occupant(s) of vehicle pursued.
12. Capabilities/conditions of involved personnel.

Continuation of a Pursuit

A pursuit requires constant evaluation. Each officer and supervisor involved in a pursuit should carefully and continuously consider the initiating factors in determining continuance of the pursuit.

Discontinuance of a Pursuit

Absolutes for discontinuing a pursuit:

- Approaching the International Border (see Section XIII).
- Directed to do so by a supervisor.
- The danger posed by continued pursuit, to the officer, the suspect, or the community, is greater than the value of apprehending the suspect(s).

Discontinuance of a Pursuit

Factors to consider in determining a pursuit should be discontinued are the same factors used in pursuit initiation, plus:

- a) Wrong side of divided highway against oncoming traffic (generally prohibited);
- b) Proximity to the pursued vehicle/location of the pursued vehicle is no longer known;
- c) Identification of suspects; able to apprehend at a later time.

Officers shall not pursue in opposing lanes of traffic on any freeway or divided highway separated by a raised island and/or center divider. Officers may use discretion on surface streets where it is necessary to utilize a two-way left turn lane, center median, non-raised divider, or opposing lanes of traffic, when necessary to move through congested traffic, as long as such operation is conducted with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway (per 21056 CVC).

PURSUING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Each officer has the responsibility for safely pursuing the suspect and discontinuing the pursuit when the conditions do not support pursuit driving. Generally, pursuits should be limited to three (3) pursuit units and one (1) supervisor. Each pursuing officer shall activate all emergency lights, to include the solid red light and sound the siren continuously when involved in a pursuit.

Primary Pursuit Unit

- The Primary Pursuit Unit is generally the vehicle closest to the suspect vehicle.
- The Primary Pursuit Unit should remain so until that status is relinquished to another unit either by the Primary Pursuit Unit or as directed by a supervisor.

Upon initiating a pursuit, the Primary Pursuit Unit shall immediately notify the dispatcher that a pursuit is in progress, giving:

- (1) Location;
- (2) Direction and speed of travel;
- (3) Reason for pursuit;
- (4) Description and license plate number of the suspect vehicle;
- (5) Number of occupants; (If known)
- (6) Identity of occupants; (If known)
- (7) Any other factors necessary to ensure safe and effective pursuit tactics.
- (8) During a pursuit, the Primary Pursuit Unit shall continually provide Dispatch with all the changes to the above, and any other pertinent information until the Secondary Unit takes over "calling the pursuit".

Secondary Unit

The Secondary Unit is the unit responsible for backup and immediate cover for the Primary Pursuit Unit.

- The Secondary Unit, if not assigned, shall notify Communications immediately.
- The Secondary Unit shall be prepared to take over primary responsibility for the pursuit if the Primary Pursuit Unit becomes disabled or if requested to do so by the Primary Pursuit Unit.
- The Secondary Unit involved in a pursuit, under most circumstances, should take over "calling the pursuit".
- Provide all changes to information about the pursuit, and any additional information available.

Assisting Units

Assisting units require the approval of the pursuit supervisor.

All units that enter the pursuit shall notify Communications immediately.

ADDITIONAL UNITS

Officers in all other units shall:

- Remain alert to the pursuit progress and location;
- Stay out of the pursuit, unless specifically requested to join by the Primary Pursuit Unit or supervisor;
- Minimize radio transmissions on the frequency being used for the pursuit;
- Move to an alternate channel/frequency as directed.

SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification of a pursuit in progress, the field supervisor and/or Watch Commander assumes the responsibility to monitor and take appropriate action for pursuit control.

- All sworn supervisors and the Watch Commander have the authority to order a pursuit discontinued when, in their judgment, the potential safety risks outweigh the need for apprehension.
- The supervisor shall ensure that no more units than necessary are involved. The Primary Pursuit Unit and the Secondary Unit are generally sufficient for the actual pursuit. Assisting Units may be added for safety and security, with the supervisor's approval.

The supervisor shall consider the following in deciding to add units;

- The type of vehicle being pursued;
- The seriousness of the offense; and
- The danger that the occupants of the vehicle being pursued pose to others.

- When more than two units are permitted to participate in a pursuit, the supervisor shall as soon as reasonably possible, direct the additional units to discontinue the pursuit.

- The supervisor shall make continual assessment during the progress of a pursuit. Factors to be considered include weather, vehicle and pedestrian traffic levels, roadway and environmental conditions, juveniles occupy the suspect vehicle, the suspect has been identified to the point that later apprehension can be accomplished, and pursuit speed considerations.

- The supervisor shall ensure that affected allied agencies are notified of the pursuit and specific assistance requested, including canine and air support.

- The supervisor or designee shall, as necessary, contact pursuing officers at the location of the pursuit termination to provide on-scene supervision, coordination, and evaluation.

- The supervisor shall ensure vehicle pursuits are reported to the California Highway Patrol on an approved form (CHP 187A), as mandated by Section 14602.1 of the California Vehicle Code. Each pursuit shall be evaluated for compliance with all codes and policies and appropriate action initiated.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a pursuit is in progress, Dispatch shall:

- Ensure that a Supervisor is assigned to the pursuit;
- Notify appropriate law enforcement agencies of the pursuit, specify if assistance is needed, and specific support requested;
- Monitor all radio traffic concerning the pursuit;
- Move all other radio traffic to an alternative channel/frequency, if necessary;
- If a Canine Unit is involved in the pursuit, the radio dispatcher shall broadcast that information for officer safety purposes.
- Ensure that the proper channels/frequencies are utilized, in compliance with the Law Enforcement Assistance Network (LEAN) protocols. Those dispatch centers unable to fully comply with the LEAN protocols due to equipment limitations may disregard those protocols with which they are unable to comply.

MOTORCYCLE UNITS

- Relinquish the primary position to the first marked four-wheel vehicle.
- Disengage the secondary position when the second marked four-wheel vehicle joins the pursuit.

UNMARKED UNITS

- Unmarked units, without emergency equipment, shall not join in a pursuit.
- Officers in unmarked vehicles may become involved in emergency activities involving serious crimes or life endangering situations. In those instances, it may be necessary to follow a suspect vehicle while summoning assistance from a marked vehicle with emergency equipment.
- When officers in an unmarked vehicle become aware that a marked unit has arrived, the unmarked unit will disengage

AIRCRAFT ASSISTANCE

- Units involved in pursuits should request air support assistance.
- Aircraft can provide valuable information to ground units concerning upcoming traffic congestion, hazards, or other factors which might endanger the safety of the officer(s) or the public.
- Once a law enforcement aircraft overtakes the pursued vehicle, the aircraft becomes an assisting unit responsible for broadcasting on-going radio updates on the route of travel.
- Once the aircraft is in position, the supervisor, in the interest of safety, shall evaluate the tactical involvement of ground units in the pursuit. In some cases, it may be prudent to discontinue the ground pursuit and track the suspect vehicle with law enforcement aircraft until the vehicle goes stationary. Once the suspect vehicle has discontinued fleeing, the law enforcement air crew can direct ground units into positions to establish a perimeter and assist with apprehension of outstanding suspects on foot.

PURSUIITS APPROACHING OR ENTERING NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

- When a pursuit approaches the jurisdictional boundary of a county neighboring San Diego County, the pursuing agency should advise the CHP or the Sheriff's Department of the neighboring county prior to entering the jurisdiction.
- When entering a neighboring county's jurisdiction, it is recommended that the CHP or the Sheriff's Department for the neighboring county be requested to assume the pursuit.
- When transitioning into a neighboring county's jurisdiction, units involved in the pursuit should expect to lose radio communications with the communications center in San Diego County managing the pursuit. Units involved in the pursuit should consider switching to a common law enforcement mutual aid frequency (e.g., CALAW8, CALAW1, and VLAW31) to communicate and coordinate with agencies in the neighboring county.

PURSUIITS APPROACHING OR ENTERING NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

- Imperial County uses the Regional Communication System as its primary radio communications system. For pursuits transitioning from San Diego County to Imperial County, San Diego County agencies can continue communicating on the San Diego County law enforcement mutual aid channel BLUE1.
- If an agency in the neighboring county has been requested to assume the pursuit, the officer with initial probable cause and/or that officer's supervisor should trail the pursuit at a reduced speed.

PURSUIITS APPROACHING THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER

- Under no circumstances will pursuing units cross the International Border.
- Pursuit units should not be any closer than fifty (50) feet of the International Border gates.
- Due to traffic conditions and physical barriers that exist between traffic lanes near the San Ysidro Port of Entry, pursuits where the fleeing vehicle is wanted for minor, non-violent violations should be discontinued a minimum of one mile prior to the International Border, at supervisory discretion.
- In those pursuits where the fleeing vehicle is wanted for violent and/or atrocious felonies, involved agencies shall use mutually agreed upon tactics as a basis for apprehension when the pursued vehicle reaches the international border.

PURSUIITS APPROACHING THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER

- In order to give warning to Mexican authorities and to provide them an increased degree of safety, US Customs and the San Diego Police Department will be advised by the involved agency of any pursuit heading southbound south of Interstate 8. They in turn, will advise the Mexican authorities. This shall occur whether or not the pursuit is discontinued. Every effort should be made to update Customs and the San Diego Police Department when a pursuit is terminated prior to the International Border.
- In the event the pursuit is terminated prior to the International Border, Mexican authorities shall be advised by US Customs and San Diego Police Department.

USE OF FIREARMS

Shooting at or from a moving vehicle is prohibited, except when immediately necessary to protect persons from death or serious bodily injury.

FORCIBLE STOPS (LEGAL INTERVENTION)

- A forcible stop is defined as one in which a vehicle or other object is used to physically stop or otherwise alter the course of another vehicle's movement. These tactics include ramming of vehicles, Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT), box-ins, channelization, barricades, or placing of objects in the path of the vehicle, and depending on the circumstances of the pursuit may, be considered a force likely to result in death or great bodily harm.
- These tactics shall only be used when the involved officer's agency policy permits its use and then only when the suspect's actions constitute an immediate and life threatening danger to the public.
- If barricading is deemed absolutely necessary, a supervisor may approve the use of police vehicles if no other suitable equipment is available. In no case will roadways be barricaded by occupied vehicles.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

The guidelines formulated for inter-agency pursuits are designed to provide for the safe coordination of pursuits involving more than one agency. Agencies requested to assist, or receive the transfer of, a pursuit from another agency will continue to balance the interests of public safety in determining whether or not to provide the requested assistance or receive the transfer.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

- When a pursuit is approaching or entering another jurisdiction, the agency with primary responsibility for the pursuit shall notify the appropriate agency for that jurisdiction. This shall be accomplished utilizing one of the various radio talkgroups as defined by LEAN protocols (LE NCMD, LE SCMD, LE ECMD, BLUE1).
- At the first practical moment, the controlling agency will patch and announce the pursuit over the appropriate radio talkgroup (LE NCMD, LE SCMD, LE ECMD, BLUE1). This announcement shall be as follows (or verbiage with the same meaning):

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

"This is (agency) on (talkgroup) patching a pursuit that is (location)."

- This notification will not be construed as a request for assistance. The purpose of this announcement is to notify allied agencies of the pursuit so that they may monitor its progress.
 - "At this time, (agency) is not (or, is) requesting assistance."
- If a request for assistance is broadcasted, the originating agency should attempt to be specific as to the type of assistance required (i.e. the involvement of a K9 unit, deployment of spike strips, etc.).
- If a transfer of the pursuit is to be requested, the originating agency shall broadcast: "This is (originating agency) to (transferring agency). We are requesting that you take over the pursuit."

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

When the initial broadcast is made, Communications will transmit to allied agencies the following information:

- a) Direction of travel, location, and speed;
- b) Vehicle and suspect description;
- c) Officer safety considerations;
- d) Type of crime;
- e) Number or occupants;
- f) Number of units involved;
- g) Unit designator of Supervisor involved;
- h) Radio frequency(s) being used;
- i) Air support being used/or requested;
- j) Unit designator of officer(s) involved.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

- The Primary Pursuit Unit, or Pursuit Supervisor, should specify if assistance is needed and the type of assistance requested.
- The allied agency(s) will assist the initiating agency only by specific request and will provide only the specific services requested.
- On all requests for assistance or transfer, the agency receiving the request shall identify the supervisor accepting or declining the request.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

Communications

- Communication operators should clarify any requests for assistance with the requesting agency and obtain pertinent information as previously listed.
- Communications shall notify a sworn supervisor of the request and receive direction for the degree of involvement provided to the requesting agency.
- In addition to a formal request by an allied agency, officers may be summoned by hand/arm gestures and/or verbal requests.
- If officers respond to these types of requests, the officer shall immediately notify Communications and the supervisor.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

During pursuits involving allied agencies, communication centers shall provide coordination between pursuing units and allied agencies including:

- Continuously monitor progress of the pursuit, transmitting pertinent information and updates;
- Coordinate radio communication on the appropriate mutual aid frequency in compliance with the LEAN Mutual Aid Communications protocols.
- Relay information via telephone if radio communications from car to car fail.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

Procedures

- Units shall not join in an active pursuit unless specifically requested and then only with the approval of a supervisor or as authorized by Communications.
- Once a pursuit has been initiated, the initiating agency will generally retain jurisdiction and control of the pursuit, even when the pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- When entering another law enforcement jurisdiction (including military installations), the pursuit shall be discontinued immediately when a supervisor of that agency recognizes a condition that constitutes an immediate and life threatening danger to the officers or public and orders discontinuance.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

- The California Highway Patrol (CHP) may respond to a specific request for assistance on pursuits conducted on the freeway system. Once in place, the CHP will assume control of the pursuit until they relinquish it. When CHP has control of the pursuit, all other units not needed will discontinue their involvement.
- When entering another agency's jurisdiction, the Primary Pursuit Unit or the pursuit supervisor should determine if the allied agency should be requested to assume the pursuit.
- An allied agency, which accepts responsibility for the pursuit, may elect to proceed with or discontinue the pursuit.

INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

- The officer with initial probable cause and/or that officer's supervisor should trail the pursuit at a reduced speed.
- Pursuits should be managed by one Communications Center only. That Communications Center should create the appropriate radio patches with mutual aid channels/frequencies (in compliance with the LEAN protocols) to allow allied agencies to assist as requested, or monitor for their safety.
- Allied agencies' units involved in the pursuit should switch to the appropriate mutual aid channel and should communicate with the managing Communications Center, in compliance with the LEAN protocols.

Military Police Pursuits On/Off Military Installations

Pursuits onto Military Installations: It is the current policy of Navy and Marine Corps installations in San Diego County to allow marked local, county, state and/or federal law enforcement vehicles to continue pursuits of any suspect that flees onto a military installation. Once on a military installation the Military Police *will not (as of 1/2023)* assume the primary pursuit positions and take control of the pursuit.

****Use Caution**** Navy and Marine Corps Installations in San Diego County may or will shortly have installed one of the following systems at almost every gate.

Military Police Pursuits On/Off Military Installations

It is the policy of all installations to stop any threat at the gate entrance to the military installation rather than allow the threat onto the installation. The standard training given to the MP's/Guards at the entrance gate is to deploy the barrier arresting system in front of any unidentified vehicle that attempts to run through a sentry position without stopping. Officers should exercise caution when following a suspect into any military installation. Officers should also be prepared to immediately stop at the MP/Guard position as these devices are designed to immediately stop any vehicle. The devices may cause extensive damage to a vehicle and possibly serious injuries to any occupants.

In cases where barriers are not installed and/or not properly deployed, the pursuing local, county, state and/or federal law enforcement units can continue the pursuit into the military installation. However, if an arrest is made on a military installation by local, county and/ or state agencies, the transfer of custody may require an arrest warrant to gain physical custody of the suspect(s). Arresting officers shall coordinate custody issues with the on-site military police/Provost Marshal's Office.

Military Police Pursuits On/Off Military Installations

Military Police Pursuits off of an Installation:

It is the current policy of the Navy and Marine Corps installations in San Diego County to pursue vehicles involved in major felony cases off of the military installations. In any case where the Military Police initiates a pursuit that leaves a military installation, the Military Police can only remain actively involved in a pursuit until a minimum of two marked local, county and/or state law enforcement vehicles join the pursuit; then they must discontinue the pursuit and turn it over to the local, county, state and/or federal enforcement agency.

Transfer of a Pursuit

- There is no legal requirement for an agency to assume a pursuit. A supervisor may determine it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the agency to refuse acceptance. Once responsibility is assumed, the pursuit may be discontinued by the assuming agency at any time.
- The supervisor of the assuming agency should notify the initiating agency in the most expedient fashion that control has been assumed.
- Responsibility for a pursuit transfers when:
 - a) the pursuing agency requests the transfer, and
 - b) a supervisor of the assuming agency agrees to accept the pursuit, and
 - c) a unit of the assuming agency becomes the Primary Pursuit Unit.
- An agency accepting transfer and assuming the Primary Pursuit Unit position should have sufficient resources to control the pursuit.

End of Pursuit

Responsibilities of the stopping agency:

- Notify all involved agencies that the pursuit has ended, its location, and supervisor to contact.
- Provide a supervisor at the location(s) where the pursuit ends for coordination with other agencies.

End of Pursuit

Responsibilities of Other Involved Agencies

- The agency of the officer who initiated the pursuit shall ensure that the officer with probable cause (or that officer's supervisor) contacts the stopping agency's supervisor to provide assistance.
- All agencies with information, witnesses, or criminal charges related to the pursuit shall contact the stopping agency.
- All agencies involved in the pursuit shall provide supplementary reports as requested by the stopping agency (or booking agency, if different).

Prisoner Processing

- In the absence of any other argument, the suspect(s) from the pursuit shall be turned over to the custody of the agency, which has the most significant charges.
- Absent of more significant charges by another agency, custody and booking of the suspect(s) shall be the responsibility of the agency initiating the pursuit.
- The agency assuming custody shall be responsible for processing, booking and all related reports.
- Arrests made on Military Installations require Local law enforcement agencies to liaison with Military and Federal law enforcement in order to transfer custody of a arrestee from Federal Custody

Traffic Collision Investigation

- The investigation of a traffic collision resulting from the pursuit shall be the responsibility of the agency within whose jurisdiction the collision occurred.
- The agency with jurisdiction over the collision scene will be the only agency to file the official collision report of record with the State of California. Involved agencies may conduct a concurrent, administrative investigation, as needed, to meet agency specific needs for internal review.

Crime Report Responsibility

Unless otherwise agreed to by the participating agencies, it shall be presumed that the agency with jurisdiction is responsible for the completion of a crime report associated with the pursuit.

PURSUIT REPORT REQUIREMENTS

- California Vehicle Code Section 14602.1 requires that all police pursuits be reported on the California Highway Patrol Pursuit Report (CHP 187A). The form shall be prepared on pursuits initiated or assumed by officers of each involved department.
- The Field Supervisor shall include a factual evaluation concerning compliance with the Department's pursuit policy. Violations shall be identified and listed in the report narrative.
- It is recommended that Department pursuits be tallied chronologically and separated into categories for further analysis. The purpose is to identify specific problem areas which include, but are not limited to the following items:
 1. Pursuit-related collisions;
 2. Policy violations;
 3. Training needs;
 4. Equipment issues;
 5. Officer safety concerns/tactical methodology;
 6. Policy or legislative concerns.

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Block Training 2023- Hot Stops and Officer/Citizen Rescues (5.5hrs)

- 1) INTRODUCTION
 - a. Greet Class
 - i. Introduce lead and assistant instructors
 - b. Identify and discuss training goal
 - i. Review and practice Hot Stops and Officer/Citizen Rescues
 - c. Provide course overview and identify topics
 - i. Hot Stop Fan Technique
 - ii. Use of Patrol Vehicle, Armored Vehicle and Shields during rescues
- 2) SAFETY BRIEF AND INSPECTIONS
 - a. Vehicle Safety
 - i. Patrol Vehicle
 - ii. Bear Cat Armored Vehicle
 - b. Weapons Safety
 - i. Simmunitions safety
 - c. Safety Checks
 - i. Safety officer/officer's responsible for checks prior to use of Simmunitions
- 3) RESCUE PLANNING
 - a. Brief a hasty rescue plan
 - b. Role designations
 - c. Contingency planning
- 4) RESCUE CARRIES AND TOOLS
 - a. Types of Carries
 - b. Mega Movers
- 5) RESCUES USING SHIELD
 - a. Positions and responsibilities
- 6) RESCUES USING PATROL VEHICLE
 - a. Ballistics
 - b. Angling
 - c. Positions and responsibilities
- 7) RESCUES USING BEAR CAT ARMORED VEHICLE
 - a. Ballistics
 - b. Angling
 - c. Positions and responsibilities
- 8) SCENARIO TRAINING AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION
 - a. Shield Rescues
 - i. Single suspect/Victim down in doorway
 - ii. Vehicle Approach
 - iii. Back yard rescue

- b. Patrol Vehicle Rescues
 - i. Single suspect/Elevated
 - ii. Sniper
 - iii. Ambush
 - c. Bear Cat Rescues
 - i. Single suspect
 - ii. Multiple suspects
 - iii. Multiple citizen/officer's down
-