

Customer Service?



QUALITY SERVICE

Are quality service and customer service the same thing?

Is there a place for either concept in law enforcement?





Customer Service

- Customer is always right
- Customer is #1
- Customers deserve to be listened to
- Customers are our future
- Customers perception is your reality

Quality Service

- Safety is #1
- Dignity & Respect
- Agile Listening
- Real communications
- Citizen perception is their reality

People remember and share POOR experiences

What does quality service look like?

Corporate

- Knowledge of product
- Empathy
- Customer focus
- Patience/Flexibility
- Language skills

Law Enforcement

- Knowledge of laws & statutes
- Professionalism
- Empathy
- Adaptability
- Communication



QUALITY SERVICE

- Sheriff's captain placed on leave for federal investigation – FOX News
- Carlsbad police officer arrested in burglary, stalking case – UT
- EPD Officer Arrested in Temecula on Suspicion of Public Intoxication – Times of SD
- Sheriff's deputy arraigned on 14 charges related to sexual misconduct – UT
- Yuma Police Officer Found Guilty of Raping Wife's Cousin in San Diego – KTLA
- Oceanside Police arrest sheriff's deputy for alleged domestic violence – CBS
- BP agent arrested by OPD on suspicion of possessing heroin, illegal gun - UT
- Oceanside police sergeant pleads guilty – CBS

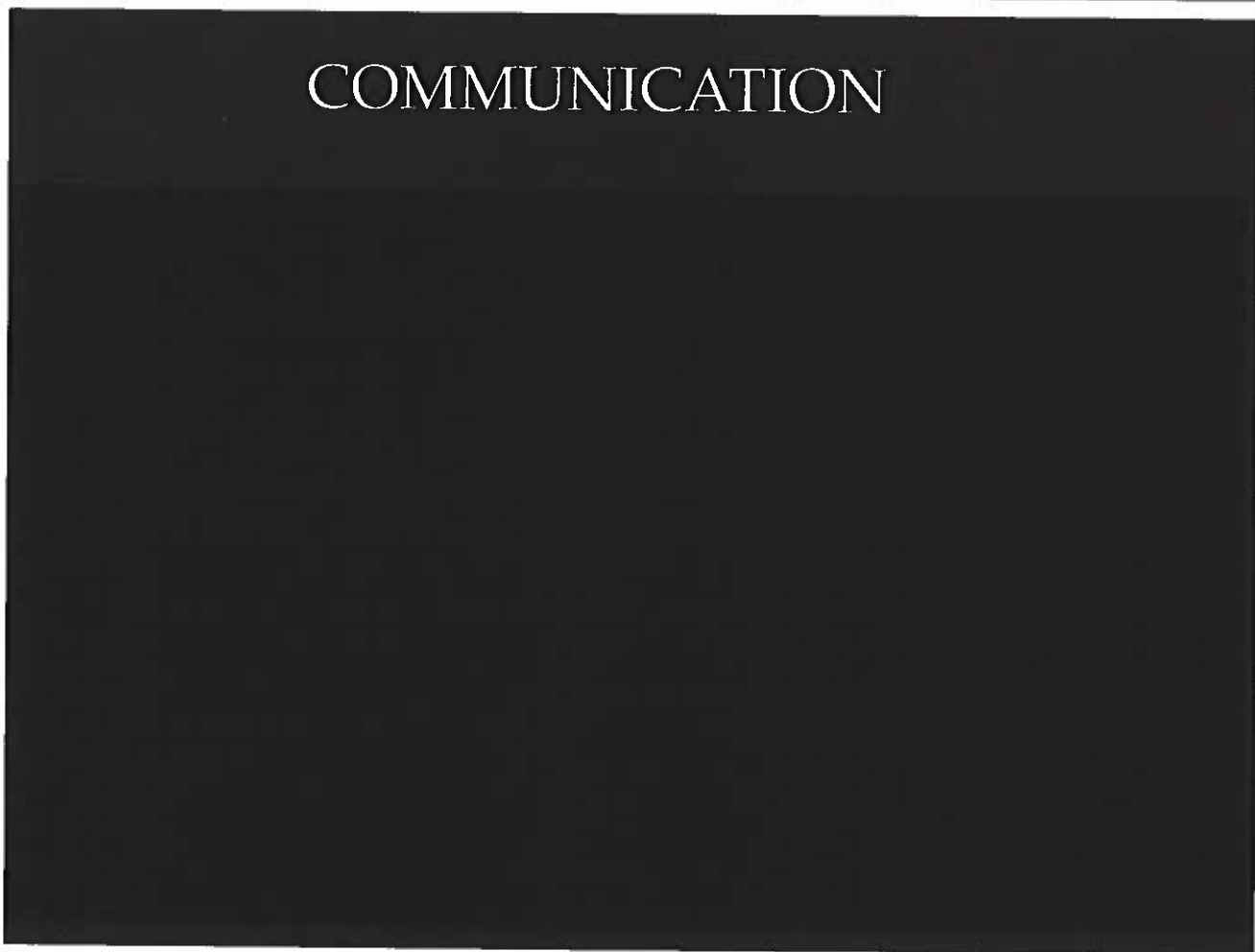
- 3 Miami police officers arrested in drug sting. One suspect agreed to provide a uniform and badge for a planned hit – NBC
- Roswell cops fired after using coin flip to determine arrest - AJC
- Seven NYPD Cops Arrested in Connection to Prostitution Ring


PERCEPTION IS REALITY

COMMUNICATION



COMMUNICATION





- 60% of our lives are spent listening
- We typically retain 25%
- We need to do better

You have 2 ears & 1 mouth.
Use your ears twice as much as your mouth!



Course Goal

Teach the importance of defensive driving principles and techniques in order to maintain safe driving habits



Basic Driving Principles

Components of Defensive Driving



Vehicle Inspections

- Tires
 - Maximum tire pressure helps maintain shape of tire during cornering
 - Helps prevent hydroplaning
- Vehicle Attitude
- Under the Vehicle
 - Fluids
- Exterior
- Lights
- Interior





Basic Driving Principles

- Weight Transfer
 - Lateral (side to side)
 - Longitudinal (front to rear/rear to front)
- Steering Control
 - Driver Seating Position
 - Method (hand position & shuffle steering)
- Throttle Control
- Roadway Position
 - Entry, Apex & Exit





Legal and Moral Aspects

- CVC 21055
 - Who has the right of way during a pursuit?
- CVC 21056
- Department Policy
- Liability
 - Criminal & Civil
- Moral / Ethical Considerations



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Driver Awareness

- Safe driving can reduce risk of collision and injury
- Officers have a duty to drive in an exemplary manner
- Defensive driving
 - Driving in a manner that avoids collisions at all times regardless of who has the right of way in normal conditions, Code-3 response, or pursuits



Complacency Kills

- **A more general and less objective category of deaths which, on close analysis, indicate some degree of complacency or lack of preparedness.**
- *Complacency is among the most dangerous and insidious threats we face because it lays us open to all the others.*

Jeff Chudwin, Chief, Olympic Fields, IL
President, IL Tactical Officers Association



Driver Awareness

- Driving Factors
 - Physiological (lack of sleep, illness, meds)
 - Study conducted by the University of Washington: warfighters and first responders
 - 80% demonstrated some level of fatigue (7 hours)
 - Effects: slower judgment
 - 12 hour shifts + commute
- Equal "TIRED COPS"



Driver Awareness

- Psychological (excitement, overconfidence, peer pressure, distractions)
- Driving Conditions
 - Road
 - Weather
 - Traffic

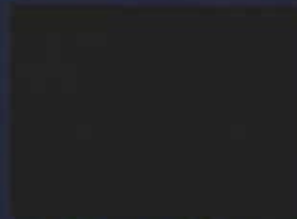


Driver Awareness

Characteristics of a Defensive Driver

- ✦ View safe driving as personal responsibility
- ✦ Recognize the Risks
- ✦ Prioritize the Risks
- ✦ Manage the Risks

✦ Drive at a speed that is safe for conditions
BELOW 100 – What's Important Now? (W.I.N.)



Collision Avoidance

Space Cushion

- ✦ Clear area to maneuver around another vehicle
- ✦ Includes front, rear & sides of vehicle

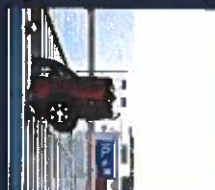
Intersections

- ✦ Clearing intersections
- ✦ Fresh green light
- ✦ Stale green light
- ✦ Right turns
- ✦ Left turns



Collision Avoidance

- ✦ Maintaining High Visual Horizon
 - ✦ Three second rule
 - ✦ Focal point
 - ✦ Perception / Reaction time (formula)
- ✦ Backing
 - ✦ Large % of collisions occur while backing
 - ✦ Backing at greater than 10 mph
 - ✦ Backing on roadway
 - ✦ Backing into traffic



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Collision Avoidance

- ✦ Lane Changes
 - ✦ Failing to signal
 - ✦ Merging
- ✦ Blind Spots
 - ✦ Failing to check may result in collision



Vehicle Dynamics

- ✦ Rear Wheel Cheat
 - ✦ Occurs any time vehicle is turned from a straight path
- ✦ Front End Swing
 - ✦ Occurs when backing
 - ✦ Can cause collision if driver fails to allow sufficient clearance
- ✦ Oversteer
- ✦ Understeer



Occupant Safety Devices "If it's predictable, then it's preventable"

- Seat Belts
 - Department policy
 - When to engage/disengage



WEAR YOUR SEATBELT – Below 100

1944

- was last year that LODD number was below 100.
- Reached a high of 279 in 1974.
- For the last five years have fluctuated between 116 and 185.
- More than 160 in 2010.



Why is that Important?

- **Traffic Collisions is the leading cause of In the Line of Duty Deaths for 10 of the past 11 years.**
- **2010 – 72 out of 171**
- **Three reasons:**
- **Speed**
- **Seatbelts**
- **Struck by other vehicles (spike-strips 27 since 2005)**



Why is that Important?

- **From 1980- 2008: 733 fatal T/C's involving On-duty Officers**
- **42% not wearing seatbelts**
- **On average: 70% of Officers on duty do not wear seatbelts**



Safety Guidelines

- General Guidelines
- Course Safety Guidelines
- Instructor Responsibilities
- Student Responsibilities



Pursuit Policy Update 2019



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. (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

- ④ Under no circumstances will pursuing units cross the International Border.
- ④ Pursuit units should not be any closer than fifty (50) feet of the International Border gates.
- ④ 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.
- ④ 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

- ④ 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.
- ④ 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 units will 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

- ④ 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.
- ④ 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.
- ④ 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

Blood Borne Pathogens

Expanded Course Outline

A. Welcome & Introduction **10 Mins**

1. Greet students
2. Present instructional goal (Power Point)
 - a. Discuss relevant issues pertaining to BBP
 - b. Discuss exposure forms and reporting procedures

B. Video

- a. Key Topics **20 Mins**
 - a. Blood-borne diseases
 - b. Avoiding infection
 - c. Exposed
 - d. Reporting

Naloxone for First Responder

Expanded Course Outline

A. Course Overview

1. Key Topics **30 Min**
 - a. OPD Policy Overview
 - b. Opioid Epidemic
 - c. Local Statistics
 - d. Terminology
 - e. Brief note on Fentanyl
 - f. Why intranasal Naloxone
 - g. Signs and Symptoms of an Overdose
 - h. Application
 - i. Naloxone Locations at OPD

First Responder Awareness

Expanded Course Outline

A. Course Overview

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Key Topics | 15 Min |
| a. What is FRA | |
| b. Why we train | |
| 2. ERG Purpose? | 20 Min |
| a. Basic safety tools | |
| b. Basic identification | |
| c. Initial actions | |
| 3. Practical application | |
| a. Identification of warning placards | 15 Min |



Oceanside Police Department Blood Borne Pathogens 2019 Annual training

- Policy & Procedures Volume III section 615
- Report to a supervisor if exposed
- Injury / exposure report located online in the "police.local" portal, open in "Chrome" works better
- The following video covers the required training required by OSHA and our P&P



HIV

- May appear healthy for many years
- There's no preventative vaccine
- There's no known cure



HBV

- Develop chronic liver disease, liver cancer or die
- There is a preventative vaccine
- Infection may go unnoticed



HCV

- Most people infected show no signs or symptoms
- Most will develop chronic liver disease
- There is no preventative vaccine



How Infections Are Spread

- Blood, semen, vaginal secretions
- Fluid or tissue that contains visible blood
- Fluid that surrounds an unborn child
- Fluid around heart, lungs, joints
- Contact with broken skin, cuts or sores



Exposure Risks

- Pricked by contaminated needle
- Cut with contaminated object
- Splashed by blood
- Large dose of virus



Avoiding Infection

- Proper use of PPE
- Safe work practices
- Washing hands
- Cleaning equipment



Help Avoiding Infection

- You will be given all the necessary PPE and trained to use it
- Dispose of items according to department's regulations
- Read Exposure Control Plan for specifics
- Treat all blood and body fluids as if contaminated



If Exposed

- Wash area appropriately
- Report incident to Designated Officer



Designated Officer

- Documents incident
- Arranges blood tests
- Reports results

NALOXONE TRAINING



2019 Block Training



Today's training will include

- OPD Policy Overview
- Opioid Epidemic
- Local Statistics
- Terminology
- Brief note on Fentanyl
- Why intranasal Naloxone
- Signs and Symptoms of an Overdose
- Application
- Naloxone Locations at OPD



OPD POLICY

Policy and Procedure Manual, Volume II – Administrative Procedures

1041.02 Foundation. California law permits the administration of nasal naloxone by public safety personnel, which includes peace officers. The medical director of a local EMS agency may, pursuant to H&S § 1797.221, approve of the use and administration of naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonists by pre-hospital emergency medical care personnel. Existing law also allows for the furnishing of naloxone by a pharmacist over the counter. (AB-1525, SB-1438, H&S § 1797.189 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a)).

1041.05 Use of Nasal Naloxone. Only naloxone approved by the City of Oceanside shall be authorized for use.

When a member has arrived at the scene of a medical emergency prior to the arrival of EMS, and has made a determination that the patient is suffering from a probable opiate overdose, the responding member should administer 4mg of naloxone to the patient by inserting the tip of the nozzle into one nasal passage and pressing the plunger firmly.



OPD POLICY

- For internal departmental use at this time
- Storage concerns in vehicle
- Not a large supply for everyone at this time.



Opioid Epidemic in the US

- About half a million people died from drug ODs between 1999 and 2014
- About 60% of those ODs involved an opioid
 - In 2016, 115 people died from opioid OD a day
- Drug overdose is the leading cause of unintentional injury in the U.S.
- Opioid epidemic renewed the heroin epidemic
 - 75% of new heroin uses begin with prescription opioids
 - Heroin-related OD deaths tripled between 2010 to 2015, 12,989 deaths in 2015
 - "Cutting" of heroin with other substances (fentanyl and related substances)
- The epidemic also poses a risk to first responders, children, and others



THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS

IN 2016...



116
People died every day from opioid-related drug overdoses



11.5 m
People misused prescription opioids¹



42,249
People died from overdosing on opioids²



2.1 million
People had an opioid use disorder³



948,000
People used heroin⁴



170,000
People used heroin for the first time⁴



2.1 million
People increased prescription opioids for the first time⁵



17,087
Deaths attributed to overdosing on commonly prescribed opioids⁶



19,413
Deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids other than methadone⁷



15,469
Deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin⁸



504 billion
in economic costs⁹

Sources: ¹ 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; ² Mortality in the United States, 2016 NCHS Data Brief No. 293, December 2017; ³ CEA Report: The Undersampled Cost of the Opioid Crisis, 2017



LOCAL STATISTICS

- 2016 San Diego County Medical Examiner Report
 - Highest rate of drug/medication deaths among ages 45-64
 - ~45 deaths per 100,000
 - Approximately 2:1 Male: Female ratio
 - Heroin deaths highest in ages 20-29, increasing for the past 5 years

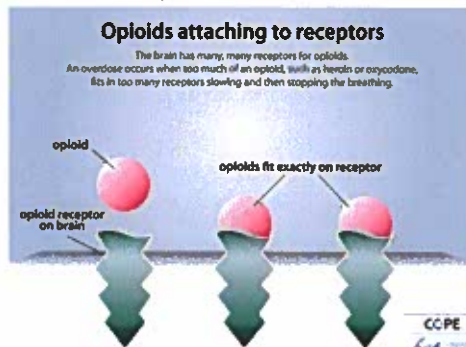
- Opioid deaths steadily increasing since ~2000, 253 deaths in 2016
 - As a class, opioids are the #1 cause of drug death in SD
 - Individually, meth is #1, alcohol #2, then heroin #3

- 2016 highest OD deaths due to “novel” opioids (11)
 - Examples include fentanyl analogs and kratom



TERMINOLOGY

- Opioid - all encompassing term for natural or synthetic substances that bind to opioid receptors and produces morphine-like effects
- Opiate - *an older term* that refers to drugs derived from the opium plant, including morphine itself
- Receptor - where drugs bind and initiate their actions (like a key fitting into a lock)
- Morphine-like effects - euphoria, decreased pain, respiratory depression, constipation, and nausea



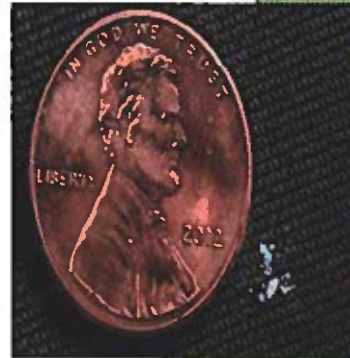
BRIEF NOTE ON FENTANYL

Expect to use more doses of naloxone given the following:

- Fentanyl is -50x more potent than heroin and -100x more powerful than morphine
- Carfentanyl is up to 10,000x more potent than morphine
- The usual dose of fentanyl in hospitals is on the order of MICROGRAMS
- Persons may OD on doses of MILLIGRAMS

Universal Precautions and Personal-Protective-Equipment:

- Respiratory protection (Mask), Gloves (Nitrile preferred)
- Eye protection Coveralls, Boot covers, Protective sleeves
- Don't use alcohol-based hand sanitizer
 - Alcohol can increase the absorption of drug through skin



WHY INTRANASAL NALOXONE

- Fast acting since the nose has a large surface area for absorbing certain drugs directly into the blood stream
- No need to handle needles which is safer for you and the patient



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF A OVERDOSE

- No breathing or slow breathing
 - “Respiratory arrest” - Insufficient respirations leading to inadequate oxygenation, removal of carbon dioxide, and eventually “Cardiac Arrest”
- No pulse or slow pulse
- Pinpoint pupils (miosis) - not in all overdoses if polypharmacy or brain damage from extended lack of oxygen
- Eyes rolled back
- Blue, gray/pale skin color; especially lips & fingertips (cyanosis)
- Unresponsive or decreased level of consciousness
 - Can't walk or talk

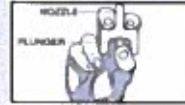


Application

Remove NARCAN Nasal Spray from the box.
Peel back the tab with the circle to open the NARCAN Nasal Spray.



Hold the NARCAN nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.



Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril.

- Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril, until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.



Press the plunger firmly to give the dose of NARCAN Nasal Spray.
• Remove the NARCAN Nasal Spray from the nostril after giving the dose.



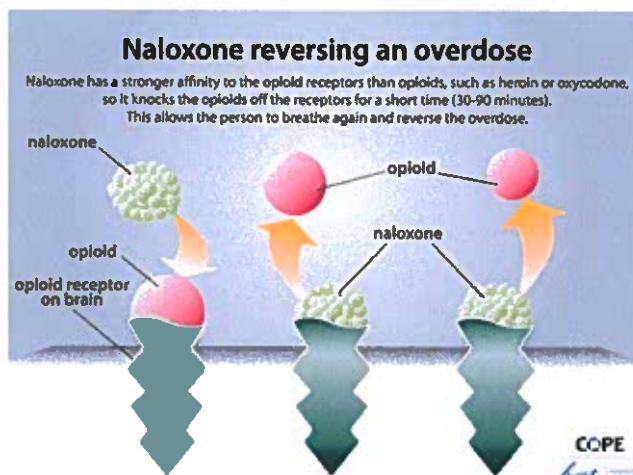
Application

https://player.vimeo.com/video/151191919?badge=0&autopause=0&player_id=0&app_id=66513&api=1&player_id=151191919



WHAT NALOXONE DOES

- Naloxone is an opioid receptor antagonist ("blocker") that displaces opioids from the receptors, then binds to and blocks the receptor
- Short acting - 30-90 minutes



LOCATIONS WHERE NALOXONE IS STORED

- FET OFFICE 10-19
- SES OFFICE 10-18
- EVIDENCE IN THE DRUG ROOM



ANY
QUESTIONS
?

Oceanside Police Department Block Training 2019

ERG / FRA / Fit Testing *

Jan 1, 2019



Lesson Plan

- I. Welcome
 - o Why we are here
 - o Importance of First Responder Awareness
 - o Retrieve gas mask
 - o Pass out City of Oceanside Respirator Protection Prgm sheet for testing & acknowledgment*

- II. Fit Testing*
 - o Fit testing will take approx. approx. 7 min per student.

- III. Gas Mask familiarity
 - o Mask inspection
 - o Inventory / Replace / Repair

- IV. Powerpoint
 - ERG-Purpose and use
 - o Signs, Numbers and Outlines
 - Recognition and identification Overview
 - o Purpose of Identification
 - o S.I.N.
 - Marking and Colors
 - o Quick Recognition
 - Review
 - o Training
 - o Safety

- V. Exercises
 - A. APR/ Gas Mask
 - B. ERG Exercises
 - C. Placard Identification
 - D. Hazard Awareness around station

- VI. Review

HAZWOPER / HAZMAT

First Responder Awareness
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)

Annual Refresher

2019

2016
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE
GUIDEBOOK



Name the Pros & Cons to this Incident.

Pros:
You can See it!
You know the Direction!
You know the Speed!
You have time to make
Notifications!

Other Pros & Cons??

Cons:
What is it?
Is it Dangerous or Lethal?

What is FRA?

- (A) First Responder, Awareness Level (FRA): First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

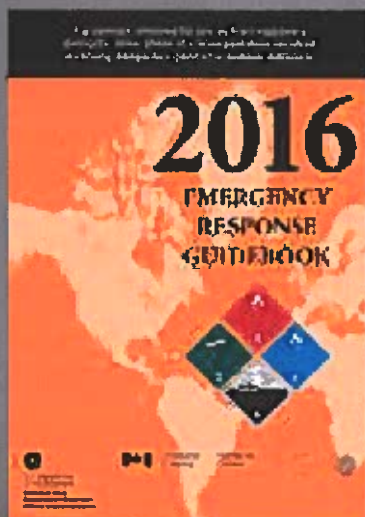
Your Responsibilities

- 1. An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
- 2. An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.
- 3. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- 4. The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible.
- 5. An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan (including site security and control), and the U. S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
- 6. The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center

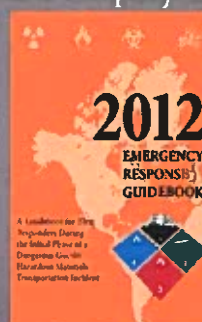
Why do we train?

- Refresher Training—CalOSHA Hazwoper Regulation The OSHA regulation on Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (Hazwoper) is found in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulation §5192. This regulation addresses waste site cleanup, operations at treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDF) and emergency response. This document discusses the requirements of Title 8 §5192(q), Emergency Response. The regulation states: (8) Refresher training. (A) Those employees who are trained in accordance with subsection (q)(6) of this section shall receive **annual refresher** training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at **least yearly**.

Basic FRA Process



- Identify material(s)
- Consult ERG
- Follow employer's policies



ERG Purpose

- Basic safety tool
- Basic identification
- Initial actions



ERG Review

- Open your ERGs

ERG White Pages (part 1)

- Instructions (page 1)
 - Safety Precautions (pages 4-5)
 - Hazard Classes (page 6)
 - Table of Placards (pages 8-9)
- New 2016
Page locations

E-14

ERG Orange-Bordered Pages

- Number guide pages

GUIDE 128	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (NON-POLAR/WATER-IMMISCIBLE)	ERG2012 ERG2012	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (NON-POLAR/WATER-IMMISCIBLE)	GUIDE 128
POTENTIAL HAZARDS		EMERGENCY RESPONSE		
<p>FIRE OR EXPLOSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. • Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. • Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. • Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). • Vapor explosion/flash heard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. • Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. • Rolloff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. • Containers may explode when heated. • Many liquids are lighter than water. • Substance may be transported hot. • For UN316, if Lithium Ion batteries are involved, also consult GUIDE 147. • If motion stimulants is involved, refer to GUIDE 168. <p>HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. • Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. • Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. • Rolloff from fire container or dilution water may cause pollution. <p style="text-align: center;">PUBLIC SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Impersonal Number on Shipping Paper first, if Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover). • As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. • Keep unauthorized personnel away. • Stay upwind. • Keep out of low areas. • Ventilate closed spaces before entering. <p>PROTECTIVE CLOTHING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). • Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection. <p>EVACUATION</p> <p>Large Spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet). <p>Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 600 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 900 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. 		<p>FIRE</p> <p>CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be ineffective.</p> <p>CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foams may be more effective.</p> <p>Small Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam. <p>Large Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water spray, fog or regular foam. • Do not use straight streams. • Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. <p>Fire Involving Tanks or Car Trailers Loaded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. • Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. • Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. • ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. • For inoperative fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. <p>SPILL OR LEAK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, sparks or flames in immediate area). • All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. • Do not touch or walk through spilled material. • Stop leak if you can do it without risk. • Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. • A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. • Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. • Use clean non-absorbent tools to collect absorbed material. <p>Large Spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dike for ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. • Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. <p>FIRST AID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move victim to fresh air. • Call 911 or emergency medical service. • Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. • Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. • Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. • In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes. • Wash skin with soap and water. • In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. • Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin. • Keep victim warm and quiet. 		

ERG Green-Bordered Pages

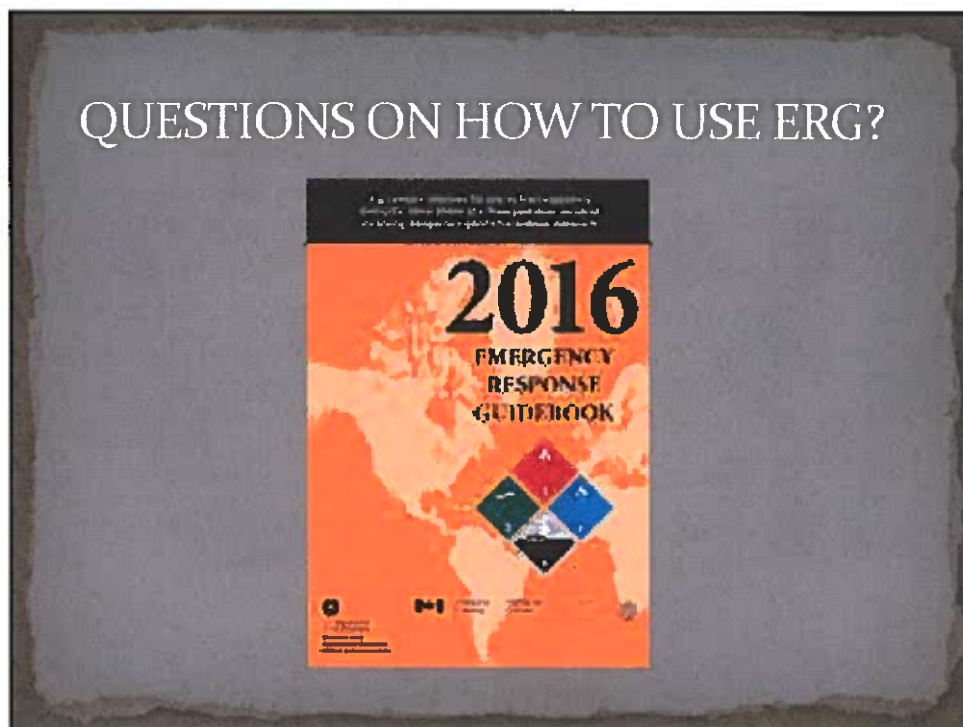
- Isolation & Protective Actions
 - Toxic Inhalation Hazards
 - Water Reactive Substances
 - Six Most Common Substances

E-14

TABLE 1 - INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES

ID No.	Guide	NAME OF MATERIAL	SMALL SPILLS <i>(From a small package or small leak from a large package)</i>				LARGE SPILLS <i>(From a large package or from many small packages)</i>			
			First ISOLATE in all Directions Meters (Feet)	Then PROTECT persons Downwind during:		First ISOLATE in all Directions Meters (Feet)	Then PROTECT persons Downwind during:			
				DAY Kilometers (Miles)	NIGHT Kilometers (Miles)		DAY Kilometers (Miles)	NIGHT Kilometers (Miles)		
1005*	125	Ammonia, anhydrous	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.8 km (0.5 mi)	2.0 km (1.3 mi)		
1005*	125	Anhydrous ammonia	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.8 km (0.5 mi)	2.0 km (1.3 mi)		
1008	125	Boron trifluoride	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.5 km (0.4 mi)	300 m (1000 ft)	1.7 km (1.1 mi)	4.8 km (3.0 mi)		
1008	125	Boron trifluoride, compressed	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.5 km (0.4 mi)	300 m (1000 ft)	1.7 km (1.1 mi)	4.8 km (3.0 mi)		
1016	119	Carbon monoxide	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	200 m (600 ft)	1.2 km (0.8 mi)	4.8 km (3.0 mi)		
1016	119	Carbon monoxide, compressed	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	200 m (600 ft)	1.2 km (0.8 mi)	4.8 km (3.0 mi)		
1017*	124	Chlorine	60 m (200 ft)	0.4 km (0.2 mi)	1.5 km (1.0 mi)	500 m (1500 ft)	3.0 km (1.9 mi)	7.9 km (4.9 mi)		
1023	119	Coal gas	60 m (200 ft)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	100 m (300 ft)	0.4 km (0.2 mi)	0.5 km (0.3 mi)		
1023	119	Coal gas, compressed	60 m (200 ft)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	100 m (300 ft)	0.4 km (0.2 mi)	0.5 km (0.3 mi)		
1026	119	Cyanogen	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.5 km (0.3 mi)	60 m (200 ft)	0.4 km (0.2 mi)	1.7 km (1.0 mi)		
1026	119	Cyanogen gas	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.5 km (0.3 mi)	60 m (200 ft)	0.4 km (0.2 mi)	1.7 km (1.0 mi)		
1040*	119P	Ethylene oxide	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.9 km (0.5 mi)	2.0 km (1.3 mi)		
1040*	119P	Ethylene oxide with Nitrogen	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.9 km (0.5 mi)	2.0 km (1.3 mi)		
1045	124	Fluorine	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	100 m (300 ft)	0.5 km (0.3 mi)	2.3 km (1.4 mi)		
1045	124	Fluorine, compressed	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	100 m (300 ft)	0.5 km (0.3 mi)	2.3 km (1.4 mi)		
1048	125	Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	200 m (600 ft)	1.2 km (0.8 mi)	3.9 km (2.4 mi)		
1050*	125	Hydrogen chloride, anhydrous	30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	60 m (200 ft)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	1.3 km (0.8 mi)		
1051	117	AC (when used as a weapon)	60 m (200 ft)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	1.0 km (0.6 mi)	1000 m (3000 ft)	3.7 km (2.3 mi)	8.4 km (5.3 mi)		

QUESTIONS ON HOW TO USE ERG?



I. Introduction and orientation

I (c)

- a. Student registration:
 - 1. Complete POST course roster.
 - 2. Verify all POST ID numbers
- b. Course orientation:
 - 1. Training overview and purpose.
 - 2. Course safety brief.

II. Use of force review

I (h, i, & j)

- a. SPO#1: Provided with a presentation on the Department's use of force policy, the student will participate in a guided review of Department policy, use of force law, and the moral obligations fundamental to the use of force and use-of-force decision-making.
- b. Department Policy:
 - 1. Use of physical force
 - 2. Deadly force
- c. Use of force law:
 - 1. PC §835a.
 - 2. PC §196.
 - 3. The 4th Amendment.
- d. Moral and ethical obligations:
 - 1. Recognizing when force is prohibited.
 - 2. Duty to intervene.
 - 3. De-escalation.

III. Practical review of marksmanship fundamentals

I (b, d, e & f)

- a. SPO #2: Provided with a presentation and practical demonstration of the fundamental principles of marksmanship and emergency gun handling techniques, and given the student's duty sidearm (with holster and magazine pouch), three loaded magazines, and live-fire range with pre-positioned targets, the student will demonstrate the components of an effective shooting platform, efficient reloading technique, and the application of both immediate and remedial action to fix a malfunctioning weapon.

Oceanside Police Department 2019 Tactical Firearms PSP Expanded Course Outline

- b. The combat triad:
 - 1. Mindset.
 - 2. Marksmanship.
 - 3. Manipulations.
- c. The principle goals when shooting a pistol:
 - 1. Visually locate the target.
 - 2. Get the gun on the target.
 - 3. Keep the gun on the target as you shoot.
- d. The shooting platform:
 - 1. Firing grip.
 - 2. Index.
 - 3. Base.
- e. Stance:
 - 1. Isosceles.
 - 2. Weaver.
- f. Sight alignment:
 - 1. The orientation of the eyes, the weapon's sights, and the target.
 - 2. Acceptable versus perfect sight alignment.
- g. Trigger management:
 - 1. Trigger finger index when not shooting.
 - 2. Trigger finger placement.
 - 3. Staging the trigger between shots.
- h. Follow-through:
 - 1. Verifies sight alignment and shot placement.
 - 2. Observe where the front sight is oriented before taking the shot.
 - 3. Observe the front sight's movement as the weapon is fired.
 - 4. Observe where the front sight settles after firing the weapon.
- i. Reloading the pistol:
 - 1. Tactical (in-battery) reload technique.
 - 2. Combat (out-of-battery) reload technique.
 - 3. Problems associated with the administrative reload.

Oceanside Police Department 2019 Tactical Firearms PSP Expanded Course Outline

- j. Weapon malfunctions – causes and how to fix the problem in the field:
 - 1. Human error.
 - 2. Interruption of the cycle of operation.
 - 3. Mechanical breakage.
 - 4. Immediate action.
 - 5. Remedial action.
- k. Live-fire drills:
 - 1. One-shot callout drill.
 - 2. Follow-through drill.
 - 3. Reloading drill.
 - 4. Immediate action drill.
 - 5. Remedial action drill.

IV. **Shooting while in motion**

I (b, d, & e)

- a. SPO #3: Provided with instruction and a practical demonstration and given the student's duty sidearm (with holster and holster magazine pouch), three loaded magazines, and live-fire range with pre-positioned targets, the student will participate in a live-fire exercise focused on applying the techniques attendant to shooting the pistol while in motion.
- b. Key considerations:
 - 1. Obstacles - natural and man-made.
 - 2. Movement with the unholstered firearm.
 - 3. The effect of movement on the shooting platform.
 - 4. Movement to cover.
 - 5. Movement to contact.
- c. Shooting while moving techniques:
 - 1. Body mechanics and the shooting platform.
 - 2. Applying the marksmanship principles while moving.
 - 3. Avoid timing shots – always be prepared to shoot.
- d. Live fire drills:
 - 1. S-pattern movement drill (forward and lateral movement).
 - 2. N-pattern movement drill (movement over low obstacles).

V. Traffic stop counter-ambush techniques

I (a, b, d, e, g & i)

- a. SPO #4: Provided with instruction and a practical demonstration of traffic stop counter-ambush techniques and given the student's duty sidearm (with holster and magazine pouch), three loaded magazines, patrol car, and a live-fire range with pre-positioned targets, the student will participate in a live-fire traffic-stop ambush drill. Students must demonstrate effective counter-ambush movement, safe weapon handling, use of force decision-making, and the effective application of force.
- b. Situational awareness:
 1. Location of the stop.
 2. Pre-identification of escape route(s) / nearby cover.
 3. Positioning of the patrol car.
 4. Identify potential threat cues.
 5. Broadcast critical radio traffic.
- c. Patrol vehicle considerations:
 1. Front windows - down.
 2. Doors – unlocked.
 3. Emergency lights.
 4. White light.
- d. Movement:
 1. Once stopped, quickly exit the patrol vehicle.
 2. Initial approach to the suspect vehicle - Driver's-side / passenger-side.
 3. Positioning at the suspect's vehicle.
- e. Tactical communication:
 1. Clear verbal commands.
 2. Avoid complex directions and language.
- f. Immediate action:
 1. When still in the patrol car.
 2. While on approach to suspect's vehicle.
 3. When at the suspect's vehicle.
 4. While returning to the patrol car.

g. Live-fire immediate action drill:

1. Solo officer response to ambush on approach to the suspect's vehicle.
2. Two officer response to ambush on approach to the suspect's vehicle.

VI. Close quarters room entry and clearing techniques I (a, b, d, e, g, & i)

a. SPO #5: Provided with instruction and a practical demonstration of close quarters interior movement tactics and techniques and given the student's duty sidearm (with holster and magazine pouch), three loaded magazines, and a live-fire range with a designated breach-point into a simulated room, the student will perform both single-officer and two-officer tactical room entries. The student must demonstrate safe and efficient movement, threat discrimination, appropriate tactical communication, and effective application of force.

b. Solo officer movement and close quarter tactics:

1. Risk assessment.
2. Positioning at the breach-point.
3. Visually clearing the room from the breach-point.
4. Addressing threats from the breach-point.
5. Making entry into the room – clearing the deep corners.
6. Clearing the room – always re-check.
7. Suspect located – threat assessment.
8. Shooting while moving.
9. Post-use of force actions.

c. Two-officer movement and close quarter tactics:

1. Risk assessment.
2. Positioning at the breach-point.
3. Visually clearing the room from the breach-point.
4. Addressing threats from the breach-point.
5. Making entry – clearing the deep corners.
6. Clearing the room – always re-check.
7. Suspect located – threat assessment.
8. Shooting while moving.

9. Post-use of force actions.

d. Live-fire drills:

1. Solo officer – live-fire entries.
2. Two officer – live fire entries.

VII. Movement to contact with active shooter evaluation I (a, b, d, e, g, i & k)

a. SPO #6: Provided with instruction and a practical demonstration of team-based tactics and techniques for responding to an active shooter incident, the student will participate in a scenario-based evaluation simulating direct contact with an active-shooter suspect. Students will participate in the scenario as a member of a three-student team. The student team must achieve a minimum score of 80% in all specified task areas to successfully complete the evaluation.

b. Rapid deployment at the scene - considerations:

1. Priority intelligence requirements.
2. Solo officer versus team deployment.
3. Leadership.

c. Evaluation criteria:

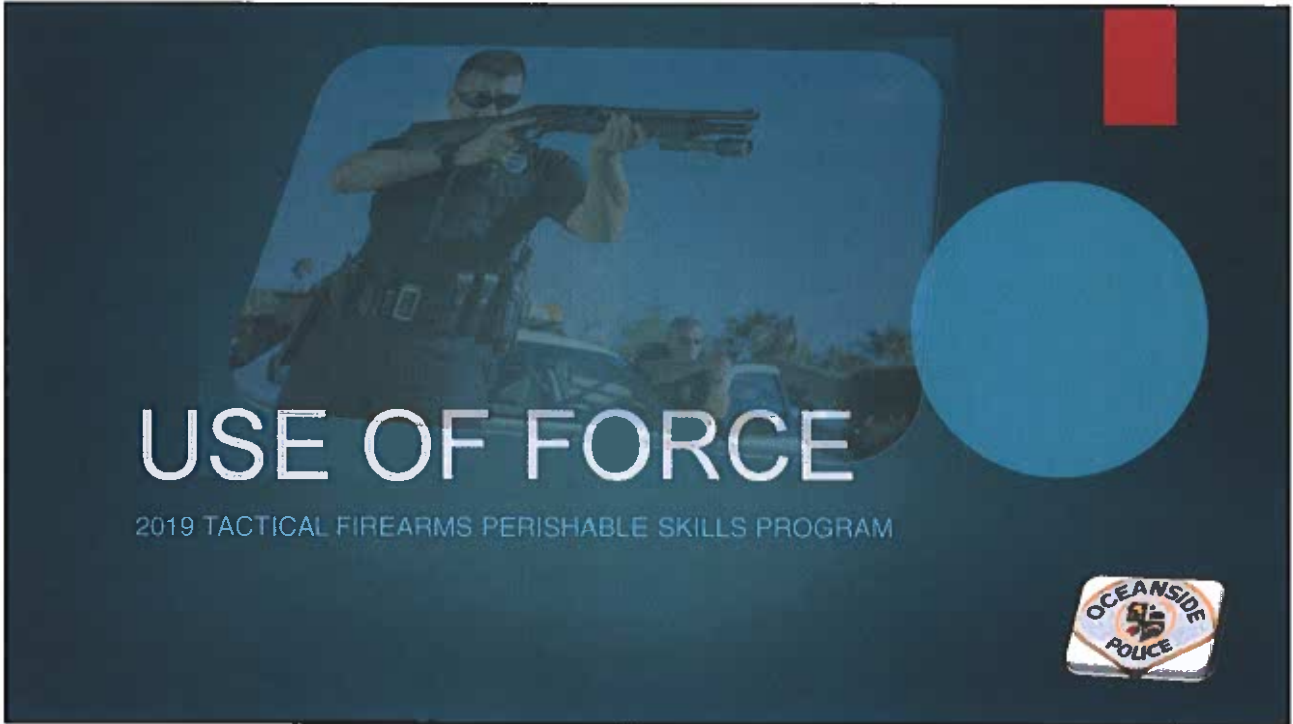
1. Demonstrated leadership.
2. Assignment of role designations.
3. Team movement.
4. Weapon handling.
5. Tactical communication.
6. Threat assessment.
7. Effective application of force.

d. Live-fire scenario evaluation:

1. Scenario brief and team assignments.
2. First attempt and performance evaluation.
3. Remediation (as needed).
4. Scenario de-brief.


VIII. Administrative end-of-training activities

- a. Training summary:
 - 1. Injury survey.
 - 2. Course review.
 - 3. Opportunity for questions from the class.
- b. Course feedback:
 - 1. Utilize Department course evaluation form.
 - 2. Return completed form to Training Coordinator.
- c. Range and firearms maintenance
 - 1. Brass & trash cleanup.
 - 2. Weapon maintenance.
 - 3. Re-set range / secure equipment.




USE OF FORCE

2019 TACTICAL FIREARMS PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM




Department Policy – Physical Force



Section 501.04:

- When reasonable to resist and neutralize an aggressive attack upon the officer or other person.
- When reasonable to overcome and neutralize resistance to an arrest.
- When reasonable to overcome and neutralize efforts by a person in custody to escape.
- When reasonable to stop someone from committing an unlawful act.
- When reasonable to gain compliance with the lawful orders or directive of a peace officer.



Department Policy – Deadly Force

- ▶ **Section 515.01** – Officers are permitted to use deadly force:
- ▶ When it reasonably appears necessary for his/her defense or the defense of another.
- ▶ To apprehend a fleeing felon when the officer reasonably believes there is a substantial risk the person whose arrest is sought will cause death or serious injury to others if apprehension is delayed.



PC §835a – Peace Officer Use of Force to Arrest:



Affecting an arrest (or detention).

Overcoming a suspect's resistance to the officer's lawful efforts to affect an arrest or detention.

Preventing the escape of a criminal suspect whom the officer is attempting to arrest (or detain).

Defense of self against a threat of physical harm.

Defense of others against a threat of physical harm.





PC §196 - Justifiable Homicide by Public Officer



Defines when a law enforcement officer's use of deadly force that results in death is lawful.



Enacted in 1872.



Modern case law has clarified the circumstances when a homicide committed by a law enforcement officer is lawful.

The 4th Amendment

- ▶ Police officers are agents of the government.
- ▶ The 4th Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and *seizures* by the government.
- ▶ A 4th Amendment *seizure* occurs when a police officer makes a detention or arrest.
- ▶ Some degree of force is always associated with the *seizure* of a person.



The 4th Amendment

- ▶ Objective reasonableness – the standard to which officers are held whenever force is used.
- ▶ Officers are required to tailor the force they use to the incident-specific facts confronting them when force is used.



The 4th Amendment



The totality of circumstances includes:

Relevant officer and subject factors (e.g., size difference, fighting ability, etc.);

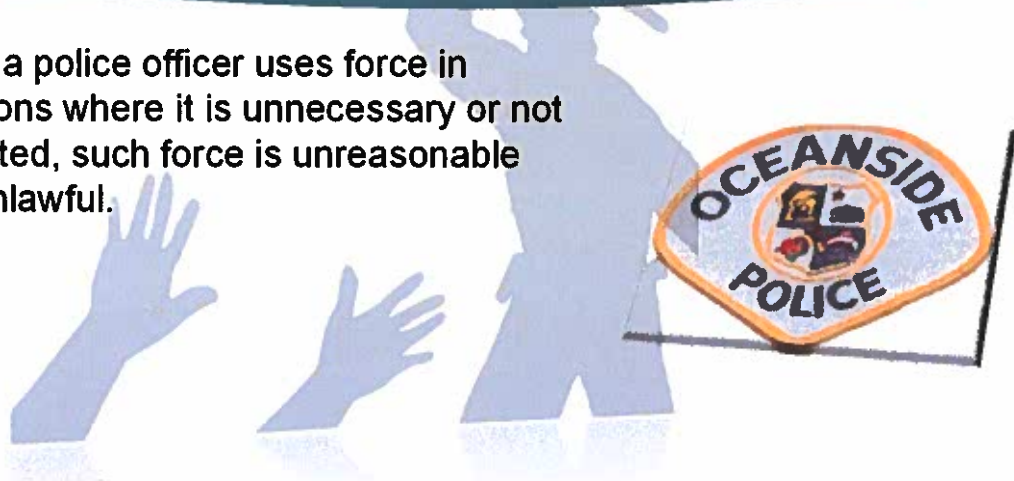
Environmental hazards present where the force encounter occurs (e.g., the shoulder of a road, a gang neighborhood, etc.);

The degree of threat posed by the suspect as reasonably perceived by the officer (justifying the amount / level of force used); and

The collective knowledge of law enforcement (example: the dangers associated with traffic stops).

Unreasonable / Unlawful Force

When a police officer uses force in situations where it is unnecessary or not permitted, such force is unreasonable and unlawful.



Department Policy – Use of Force Prohibited

Section 501.05 – The use of force is not permitted under the following circumstances:

- Force used for the purpose of administering punishment;
- Force used to compel a confession, admission, or similar statement or assistance;
- Force that exceeds the level of intensity required to accomplish the purpose for which it is approved;
- Force that continues beyond the point when the suspect's resistance or aggressive action has been overcome; and
- Force that is used to accomplish a purpose beyond the authority of the involved officer.



Duty to Intervene

Law enforcement officers have a well-established affirmative duty to intervene to prevent or stop instances of excessive force perpetrated by their fellow law enforcement officers.



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- ▶ Graham v. Conner, 490 U.S. 386, 394 (1989).
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- ▶ Oceanside Police Department. (2018). *Oceanside Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual*. Oceanside, CA: Author.
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- ▶ Ryan, J. (2003). Duty of officers to intervene when observing an excessive use of force. Retrieved from www.patc.com/weeklyarticles/duty-to-intervene.shtml
- ▶ *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1, 7 (1985).

- I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION** **III(b)**
 - 1. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
 - a. Students sign in on POST roster
 - b. Verify POST ID numbers
 - 2. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing
 - a. Evaluations and Testing protocols
 - b. Review, practice, and drill baton/carotid recertification
 - c. Review and practice handcuffing and person searches
 - d. Review and practice gun take away techniques
 - e. Discuss and practice De-escalation techniques
- II. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP** **III(a)**
 - 1. Safety plan review and medical emergencies
 - 2. Warm-up & Stretching
- III. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES** **III(g,j)**
 - 1. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
 - a. Tennessee v Garner
 - b. Graham v Connor
 - c. Forrester v San Diego
 - d. Bryan v. MacPherson
 - e. Department Policies
- IV. IMPACT WEAPONS REVIEW** **III(f, h, l,)**
 - 1. Review of types of strikes, draws and bag drills
 - a. Types of draws
 - b. Types of carries
 - c. Types of strikes
 - d. Strikes practiced on bags
- V. CAROTID CONTROL HOLD AND TAKEDOWN REVIEW** **III(d, h, l, j, k)**
 - 1. Carotid Control Hold
 - a. Three points of contact
 - b. Rear take down
 - c. Chancery control hold

- d. Recovery and medical aid for suspect

**VI. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING,
DE-ESCALATION, VERBAL COMMANDS** **III (c, e, f, g, h, I, j)**

1. Tactical considerations Department policy
 - a. Officers' positioning relative to suspect
 - b. Proper techniques and commands throughout search and handcuffing
 - c. Use of verbal commands/ command presence
2. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries:
 - a. First Aid for Suspect's injuries, wounds, fractures
 - b. Special Circumstance (pregnant, missing limbs)
 - c. Complaint of pain should be documented
 - d. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to agency
3. Practical Application - Standard Handcuffing - Quadrant Search
 - a. Rear finger lock
 - b. Breaking the suspect down to an off balance stance
 - c. Handcuff/ complete quadrant search
 - d. Safely remove handcuffs
 - e. Contact / cover considerations
4. Practical Application - Felony Prone Handcuffing - Quadrant Search
 - a. Approach, arm snatch and pin shoulder
 - b. Open the palm up and rotate down and to center of back
 - c. Handcuff down and away
 - d. Quadrant search- roll suspect
 - e. Assist in the standing of suspect/DON'T use your back, safely remove handcuffs.
 - f. Use of maximum restraints (WRAP/Cord Cuff)

VII. GUN RETENTION/TAKE AWAY DRILL

III (d, f, g, h, l, m)

1. Prevention of the unsuspected gun grab while standing
 - a. Be cognizant of surroundings in current situation
 - b. Balance and focus (foot positioning, fighting stance)
 - c. React appropriately and **utilize clear verbal commands**
 - d. First Aid for Suspect's injuries, wounds, fractures
 - e. Complaint of pain should be documented
2. Weapon Retention Drill Practical Application
 - a. Frontal Attack (weapon at the ready)
 - b. Side Attack (weapon at the ready)
3. Weapon Take-Away Drill Practical Application
 - a. Frontal Attack (weapon below eye level)
 - b. Front Attack (weapon at or above eye level)
 - c. Rear Attack
 - d. Front Attack with Long Gun
 - e. Rear Attack with Long Gun

VIII. FORCE OPTIONS DECISION MAKING DRILL III (b, c, d, e, f, g, h, l, j, k)

1. Learning Activity: To allow officers to practice good force-options decision making skills by using proper technique and **verbal commands**.
 - a. Using the "hood drill" technique the instructor will set up the following scenario: The officer is in foot pursuit of a felony suspect. The suspect is believed to be armed. The area where the officer is standing is the last area the officer had observation of the suspect. The hood is placed over the officer. Once the hood is removed the scenario is "Live".
2. Scenarios: Instructors will set up equipment for the drill. The drill will begin with a student wearing his/her duty belt, a training weapon, training baton, training taser/cartridge and mock OC canister. The student will stand in a designated spot while an instructor describes the scenario. Another instructor will portray the part of a suspect with a pre-determined scenario ending in place. The "suspect" will act in accordance with the pre-determined ending and when the student enters the scenario, the suspect will continue his assault. The student will need to determine the correct force option response,

apply it, and keep in mind our departments Policy and Procedure regarding Use of Force.

- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) with open hands only
- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) with a baton
- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) with a firearm at close range
- Officer is attacked by the suspect(s) at a distance with firearm

3. Learning Points

- a. Officers must instantaneously identify the threat they face and then exercise the correct force option response to that threat.
- b. Frequently, confrontations occur instantaneously and an officer's response must be rapid.
- c. Officers must recognize that physical altercations are extremely taxing and that fine motor skills frequently disappear quickly when one is engaged in a fight.
- d. Recognizing this condition is paramount to overcoming it and moving beyond the initial phase of exertion and exhaustion.
- e. The will to survive must be paramount in an officer's mind and he/she must do everything possible to ensure that they survive a violent confrontation.
- f. Resources: Training area for 20-25 students & instructors; Duty Belt; Redgun; High Gear suit/Redman suit; training taser, Training batons; Mock OC spray; Training mat; Handcuffs and keys.

IX. **Wrap - Up**

1. Review Department Use of Force P&P handout
2. Complete instructor evaluation forms
3. Final roster review and signatures.

**OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT
2019 Driver Training/Awareness (PSP)
4-Hour Format**

I. INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OVERVIEW

- A. Introduction
- B. Course Objectives/ Overview/Exercises, Evaluation/Testing
 1. The course will provide the student with the necessary training for the POST Perishable Skills Training Program as it pertains to Drivers Training / Awareness.
 2. This course will include a classroom portion which will cover the topics of Basic Driving Principles, Legal and Moral Aspects, and Defensive Driving.
 3. The remainder of the course will be spent in a controlled training environment where the student will practice and show proficiency in operating a police vehicle through several Maneuvering Course Exercises.

II. COURSE OBJECTIVES

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of their Drivers Training / Awareness skills and techniques.
- B. Demonstrate a minimum standard of proficiency in decision making and psychomotor skills with each technique and exercise. If students do not meet the minimum standards, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.

III. CLASSROOM DISCUSSION

- A. Basic Driving Principles II (g)
 1. Weight Transfer
 - i. Lateral (side to side)
 - ii. Longitudinal (front to rear / rear to front)
 2. Steering Control
 - i. Seating Position
 - ii. Steering Method (hand position, shuffle steering & backing)
 3. Roadway Position
 - i. Entry, Apex & Exit
- B. Legal and Moral Aspects II (f)
 1. Liability
 - i. CVC 21055 –Who has the right of way
 - ii. CVC 21056 – Duty to drive with due regard for safety of public
 2. Policy
 - i. OPD Vehicle Operations Policy
 3. Moral/Ethical Considerations
 - i. Proper Driving/ Good Example to Public
 - ii. Safe Driving as a Personal Responsibility
 - iii. Recognition of Dangers with Police Vehicle Operations
- C. Defensive Driving II (c)
 1. Driver Awareness
 - i. Driving Factors (physiological/psychological)
 - ii. Driving Conditions (road, weather, traffic)
 - iii. Defensive Drivers/Attitudes
- D. Collision Avoidance II (d)
 1. Space Cushion
 - i. Ensure Safe Distance
 - ii. Front to Back
 - iii. Side to Side
 2. Intersections

- i. Clearing Intersections
 - ii. Fresh/Stale Green lights
 - iii. Left/ Right Turns
 - 3. Maintaining High Visual Horizon
 - i. Three Second Rule
 - ii. Focal Point
 - iii. Reaction/ Perception Time
 - 4. Backing
 - i. Highest % of Preventable Collisions
 - ii. Backing over 10 MPH
 - iii. Backing into Traffic
 - iv. Backing onto Roadway
 - 5. Lane Changes
 - i. Signal / Fail to Signal
 - ii. Merging
 - 6. Blind Spots
 - E. Occupant Safety Devices II (f)
 - 1. Seatbelts
 - i. OPD Policy and Procedures
 - ii. California Vehicle Code
 - iii. Officer Safety Concerns
 - iv. When to engage / disengage
 - F. Vehicle Dynamics II (g)
 - 1. Rear Wheel Cheat
 - 2. Front End Swing
 - G. Stop Stick Refresher Training II (f)
 - 1. Training video from Stop Stick International
 - 2. Emphasize the importance of safely deploying stop sticks.
 - 3. Student experience
 - i. Identify who in class has utilized stop sticks in actual field situations and what was the outcome.
 - ii. Cover current department P&P reference stop sticks
- IV. FIELD EXCERSISES**
- A. Safety Briefing II (i)
 - 1. Seatbelts worn at all times
 - 2. Maximum speed of 15mph
 - 3. Remain in "Safety Zone" when not driving
 - B. Course Demonstration II (a)(e)(g)
 - C. DEFENSIVE DRIVING/MANEUVERING CIRCUIT COURSE EXERCISES
 - 1. Slow Speed Maneuvers (SSM) (emphasis on technique and smoothness)
 - i. Turnaround Maneuver
 - ii. Offset Lane
 - iii. Steering Course
 - iv. Parallel Parking(Driver, Passenger Sides)
 - D. Student Practice Time II (a)(b)(e)(g)
 - E. Maneuvering Course Evaluation /Testing with Remediation if necessary II (b)
- V. STOP STICK PRACTICAL APPLICATION** II (b)
- A. Under the direction of an Instructor students will do the following;
 - 1. Retrieve the sleeved Stop Sticks from a police vehicle
 - 2. Prepare for deployment
 - i. Unlock spool

- ii. Hold spool in off hand
 - iii. Hold red loops in throwing hand
- 3. Deploy
 - i. Throw stop sticks to other side of the roadway
 - ii. Take up slack and lock spool
 - iii. Pull Stop Sticks into roadway
 - iv. Yank Stop Sticks out of roadway
- 4. Replace in vehicle