

Community Oriented Policing 2020 – Course Outline

- I. **Definition: Community policing** is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

- II. Eras of **Policing** in the U.S. and how they related to Community Engagement
 - a. 1840 – 1930 (Political Era)
 - i. Police had intimate relationship with their communities
 - ii. Foot and bicycle patrols were the patrol technique used
 - iii. Little to almost no formal training
 - iv. Bribery & Corruption were common
 - v. Strategies were to satisfy citizens and political persons
 - vi. Decentralized organization
 - vii. Focus was on “maintaining order”
 - viii. Was named the “Political Era” because politicians rewarded supporters with police positions
 - ix. In 1929 because of the political corruption President Hoover established a commission to look into L.E. strategies.
 - b. 1930 – 1970 (Reform Era)
 - i. Police more focused on arrest
 - ii. Distanced themselves from the public
 - iii. New technology of cars and radios detached cops from their communities
 - iv. Training and education became normal
 - v. Specialized units started
 - vi. Women got into L.E.
 - vii. Police became less approachable and less concerned with citizens and businesses
 - viii. Looked at more as “us vs. them”
 - ix. Corruption came in the form of codes of conduct by officer’s
 - x. This era brought on separation and rotating shifts and movement of beats
 - xi. Policing became more centralized to ensure compliance
 - xii. Social distancing occurred between police and the community they served
 - c. 1970 – Present (Community Policing Era)
 - i. Community based crime prevention
 - ii. Increased accountability to the public
 - iii. Pro-active policing is highlighted
 - iv. Prevention of crime became the impetus
 - v. Increase in decentralized command
 - vi. Relationships with community returned
 - vii. The “broken windows” theory takes over
 - viii. Predictive analysis & crime analysis started using data to predict and anticipate crime trends

- ix. Social media and technology contribute to stopping crime
- d. Now and into the future (Community Engagement Era?) – The strategic inclusion, involvement and engagement of grass root community members in the facilitation and support of crime prevention efforts.

III. Community Partnerships:

- a. BGCO – Boys & Girls Club of Oceanside
 - i. OYP
 - ii. Turkey Feast
 - iii. Yearly Festival
 - iv. Day for Kids
- b. SOS – Save Our Streets
 - i. 1st Tuesday – Libby
 - ii. 2nd Tuesday – Crown Heights
 - iii. 3rd Monday – Melba
 - iv. 4th Tuesday – Balderrama
 - v. Basketball Tournament @ John Landis - November
- c. ENA – East Side Neighborhood Association
 - i. Last Thursday – Balderrama
- d. OCSP – Oceanside Community Safety Partnership
 - i. 2nd Wednesday - OPD
- e. Neighborhood Watch
 - i. 4th Tuesday - Block Captain Meetings – OPD
 - ii. Setting up Neighborhood Watch throughout Oceanside
- f. Crime Free Multi-Housing
- g. Interfaith
- h. Oceanside Promise
- i. Transformational Consulting (TC)
 - i. Turkey Drop - December
- j. VCC – Vista Community Clinic
- k. REACH
 - i. Friends Giving @ Balderrama
- l. NAACP Meetings
- m. Faith Based Meetings
 - i. Quarterly

- IV. Community Events that OPD participate in for engagement purposes**
- a. Monthly
 - i. Coffee with a Cop
 - b. Bi-Yearly
 - i. OYP
 - ii. Residence Academy
 - c. January
 - i. Blood Drive
 - ii. MLK Event @ Mira Costa
 - iii. Day Of Kindness
 - d. February
 - i. Public Safety Night
 - e. March
 - i. Parent Academy
 - ii. Celebration of Life – Libby Lake
 - f. April
 - i. STREAM – Mira Costa
 - ii. Palomar Public Safety Event
 - iii. Eastside Easter Egg hunt
 - iv. Di De Los Ninos
 - g. May
 - i. Law Enforcement Memorial Run (Zepetalla and Bessant)
 - ii. Libby Lake Resource Fair
 - h. June
 - i. Love of Literacy
 - ii. June Teenth
 - iii. Crown Heights Festival
 - iv. Teri Ink Emergency Preparedness
 - v. Rady's Night Night Cart
 - i. July
 - i. Love of Literacy
 - j. August
 - i. National Night Out
 - ii. Blood Drive
 - iii. Tip a Cop
 - k. September
 - i. Rady's Golf Tournament
 - ii. Noche Mexicano
 - iii. Pride Festival
 - iv. City Health Safety Fair
 - v. Comprehensive Autism Center
 - vi. Harbor Days
 - vii. Latino Book Festival – Mira Costa
 - l. October
 - i. Dia De Los Muertos
 - ii. Truck or Treat – Laurel Elementary
 - iii. Red Ribbon Week – Mission Meadows & Palmquist
 - m. November

- i. STREAM – Bonsall West Elementary
 - ii. Dia De Los Muertos
 - n. December
 - i. Teddy Bear Drive – December
 - ii. Light the Way – December
 - iii. Shop with a Cop
 - o. Station Tours
 - i. Throughout year
 - p. Samoan Cultural Event
 - i. Yearly
 - q. Philippine Cultural Event
 - i. Yearly
- V. Officer Buy-In
 - a. Knowing the community, you serve
 - b. Being a part of activities that help OPD connect with citizens
- VI. Organizational Transformation
 - a. Challenges
 - i. Resources
 - ii. Calls for service
 - iii. Budget
 - b. Opportunity
 - i. Matt Lyons example
 - ii. OYP
 - iii. HOT
- VII. What can you do?
 - a. Get out of your car
 - b. Talk to the citizens on your radio calls
 - c. Join the community meetings and events throughout the city
 - d. Volunteer or flex for OYP & Special Events

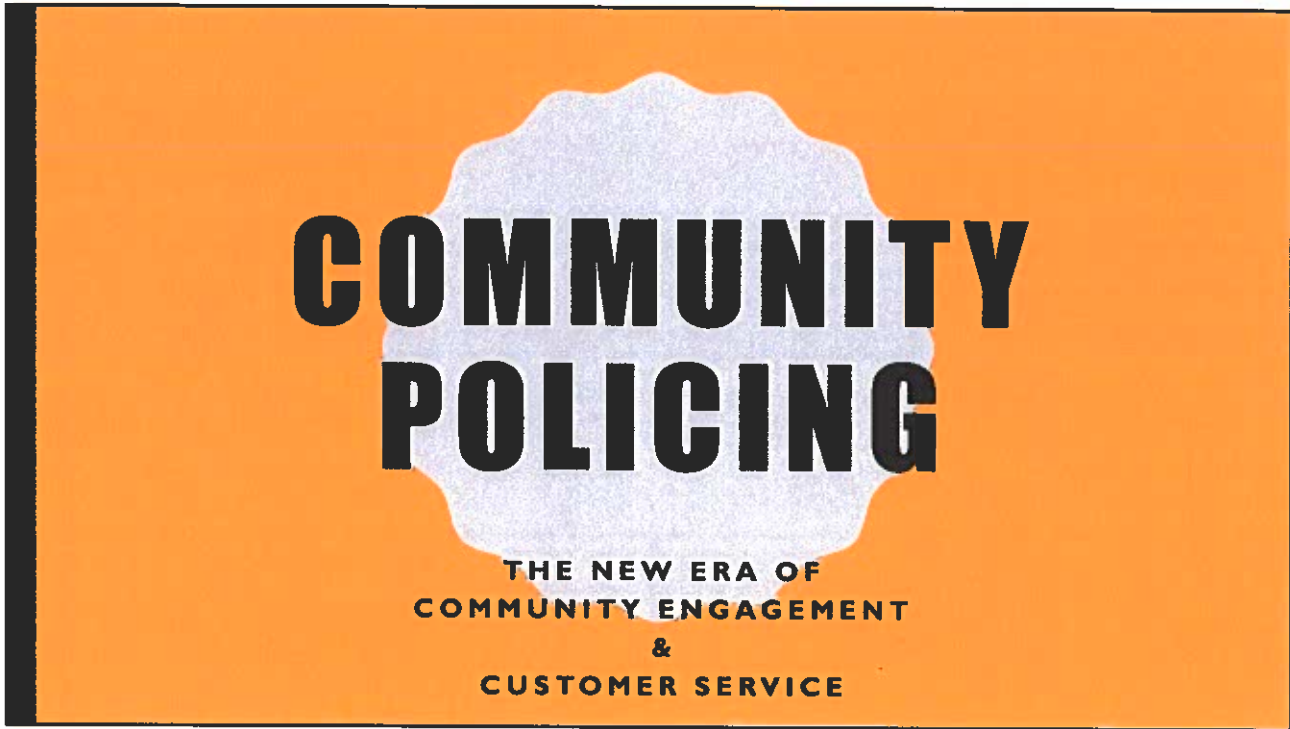
VIII. VIDEOS

Tucson PD (8 min)

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjv8YP_p5_mAhVT0z4KHdSRCcEQtwIIMDAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DiKKOq4v1O0c&usg=AOvVaw2zNtmjtNHciWeTg2wsf9wG

Canton PD (4 Min)

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjv8YP_p5_mAhVT0z4KHdSRCcEQtwIIODAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DhAo0hLHX3I4&usg=AOvVaw1RfxgriyeSpOwJNpFqYWJI

A graphic with an orange background and a white scalloped-edged circle in the center. The text 'COMMUNITY POLICING' is written in large, bold, black letters across the circle. Below the circle, the text 'THE NEW ERA OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CUSTOMER SERVICE' is written in smaller, bold, black letters.

**COMMUNITY
POLICING**

**THE NEW ERA OF
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
&
CUSTOMER SERVICE**

A graphic with a black background. On the left side, there is a white, wavy, vertical shape with an orange border. To the right of this shape, the text 'ERAS OF POLICING IN THE U.S.' is written in large, bold, white letters. Below this text, '1840-NOW' is written in smaller, orange letters.

**ERAS OF
POLICING IN
THE U.S.**

1840-NOW

POLITICAL ERA 1840-1930

- Police had intimate relationship with their communities
- Foot and bicycle patrols were the patrol technique used
- Little to almost no formal training
- Bribery & Corruption were common
- Strategies were to satisfy citizens and political persons
- Decentralized organization
- Focus was on "maintaining order"
- Was named the "Political Era" because politicians rewarded supporters with police positions
- In 1929 because of the political corruption President Hoover established a commission to look into L.E. strategies.

[Gangs of New York CLIP \(2:30\)](#)

REFORM ERA 1930-1970

- Police more focused on arrests
- Distanced themselves from the public
- New technology of cars and radios detached cops from their communities
- Training and education became normal
- Specialized units started
- Women got into L.E.
- Police became less approachable and less concerned with citizens and businesses
- Looked at more as "us vs. them"
- Corruption came in the form of codes of conduct by officer's
- This era brought on separation and rotating shifts and movement of beats
- Policing became more centralized to ensure compliance
- Social distancing occurred between police and the community they served

[Untouchables CLIP \(3:25\)](#)

COMMUNITY POLICING ERA 1970-2010?

- Community based crime prevention
- Increased accountability to the public
- Pro-active policing is highlighted
- Prevention of crime became the impetus
- Increase in decentralized command
- Relationships with community returned
- The "broken windows" theory takes over
- Predictive analysis & crime analysis started using data to predict and anticipate crime trends
- Social media and technology contribute to stopping crime

[The Wire \(2 Min\)](#)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ERA 2010? - PRESENT

The strategic inclusion, involvement and engagement of grass root community members in the facilitation and support of crime prevention efforts.

- Increase trust with the community
- Build rapport with community leaders
- Minimize fear between police and the community
- Build relationships with citizens
- Training and De-escalation tactics highlighted
- Enhance and emphasize social media platforms
- Transparency vs. Ambiguity
- Department initiated programs that include the public
- Formation of specialized units that focus on community needs

[Tucson PD \(8Min\)](#)



OPD'S PARTNERSHIPS

- SOS (Save our Streets)
 - Developed following Dan's death with the intent to encourage leaders within the different neighborhoods to talk with one another and share information with the police. This rotates between the 4 major neighborhoods monthly in OC.
- ENA (Eastside Neighborhood Association)
 - Brings together citizens and leaders specific to the Eastside to coordinate with the police on a monthly basis.
- VCC (Vista Community Clinic)
 - Provides a variety of resources to kids and families in need within the community.
- BGCO (Boys & Girl Club)
 - Primary partner for OYP and a resource for after school programs at 7 different schools in OC in addition to their main facility on Country Club Ln.
- Neighborhood Watch
- Crime Free Multi-Housing Program

OPD'S PARTNERSHIPS CONT...

- REACH (Recreation, Employment Readiness, Academic Achievement, Communication and Healthy Lifestyle)
 - Community organizer developed through VCC that focuses on at risk youths and provides an after school community for them to utilize for current and future success.
- Interfaith
 - Faith based community organization that works with families and kids in need of various services
- Oceanside Promise
 - A local group that coordinates and collaborates with other local agencies within the community to provide necessary resources for families and youths.
- OCSP (Oceanside Community Safety Partnership)
 - Various leaders within the community meet monthly at OPD to discuss a variety of topics
- Main Street (Downtown business association)
- NAACP
- Faith Based Partnership

COMMUNITY EVENTS

OPD'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL
EVENTS

EVENT ENGAGEMENT

- CWAC (Coffee with a COP)
 - Monthly
- OYP (Oceanside Youth Partnership)
 - Bi-annual, Fall & Spring sessions
- Station Tours
 - On-going throughout the year
- January
 - Blood Drive
 - Day of Kindness
- February
 - Public Safety Night
- March
 - Celebration of Life – Libby Lake

EVENT ENGAGEMENT CONT...

- April
 - Eastside Easter Egg hunt
 - Dia De Los Ninos
- May
 - Law Enforcement Memorial Run
 - Libby Lake Resource Fair
- June
 - Love of Literacy
 - Juneteenth
 - Crown Heights Festival
- June
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 - Juneteenth
 - Crown Heights Festival
- July
 - Love of Literacy
- August
 - National Night Out
 - Blood Drive
 - Tip A Cop

EVENT ENGAGEMENT CONT...

- September
 - Noche Mexicano
 - Pride Festival
 - Harbor Days
 - Latino Book Festival
- October
 - Dia De Los Muertos
 - Truck or Treat – Laurel Elementary
 - Red Ribbon Week – Mission Meadows & Palmquist
- December
 - Shop With a Cop



DEPARTMENT PHILOSOPHY

OFFICER BUY-IN & ORGANIZATIONAL
TRANSFORMATION

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Providing quality service to our community is paramount to engaging with community
- Know the community you serve
- Participate in various community engagement activities at the department
- Get out of your car
- Talk to citizens on your radio calls
- Join community meetings & events within the city
- Volunteer or flex for special events

[Canton PD \(4 Min\)](#)

Thanks for your time!

Oceanside Police Department

Block Training 2020

Transients Issues

Lesson Plan



- A. Welcome & Introduction 3 min
 - 1. Greet Students
 - 2. Present instructional goal
 - a. Advise will consist of Best Practice for Transient related issues

- B. Legal Issues 30 min
 - 1. Martin v. Boise
 - 2. Trespassing Private/Public
 - a) 602 PC
 - b) 602.8 PC (riverbed trespassing infraction)
 - 3. Encampments
 - a) OCC 20.21 (a)(1) (Public Property)
 - b) OCC 20.21 (a)(2) (Private Property)
 - 4. Reporting
 - a) DA's request for advisements of services provided
 - b) Stay away orders 1203.2 PC

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



Oceanside Police Department Blood Borne Pathogens 2020 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



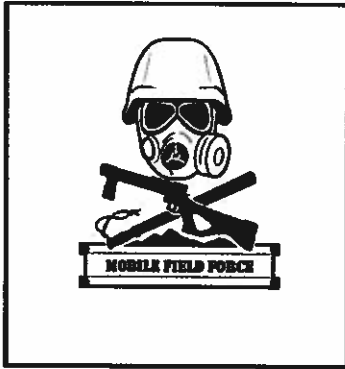
If Exposed

- Wash area appropriately
- Report incident to Designated Officer



Designated Officer

- Documents incident
- Arranges blood tests
- Reports results



Oceanside Police Department



Less-Lethal Certification / Refresher Block Training 2020

Instructional Goal:

- A. To provide initial certification training and updates on Less-Lethal Launchers and SIMS (Specialty Impact Munitions) utilized by the Oceanside Police Department. This course will also serve as a refresher to qualified OPD Officers who have received their initial training.

Student Objectives:

- A. The student will be able to explain the department UOF policy and the fundamental of Marksmanship.
- B. The student will demonstrate the loading and unloading process of the 40mm single-shot launcher, Remington 870 less lethal shotgun, and the FTC Pepperball launcher.
- C. The student will be able to explain the components of the impact munitions in use by OPD and their tactical applications.
- D. The student will be able to achieve a passing score on a live-fire range and written test.

References:

- A. National Training Concepts, Less Lethal Instructor's Course Book
- B. Defense Technologies Website (www.defense-technology.com)
- C. Combined Training Systems Website (www.combinedsystems.com)
- D. Pepperball Website (www.pepperball.com)

Teaching Aids:

- A. Def-Tech single shot launchers
- B. Def-Tech 40mm Exact Impact Sponge round

- C. Remington 870 less lethal shotgun
- D. CTS Super sock round
- E. Pepperball FTC launcher
- F. Pepperball Inert training rounds

Expanded Course Outline

1. Introduction
 - a. Welcome and Introduction
 - i. Introduce Instructors
 - ii. Sign-in Roster / Verification of POST ID
 - b. Course Overview
 - i. 40mm less lethal weapons system & less lethal munitions
 - ii. Less lethal shotgun weapons system & less lethal munitions
 - iii. Pepperball Less Lethal Weapon system & munitions
 - c. Definition of SIMS (Specialty Impact Munitions)
2. Liability
 - a. Law Enforcement Use of Force Review
 - 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. Marksmanship Fundamentals
 - a. Review 3 M's
 - b. Optics and Sights
4. 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?
5. Defense Technologies 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. Preventive maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Discharging of cartridge
 - iii. Misfires
 - iv. After operation (cleaning)
6. Remington 870 Less Lethal Shotgun
- a. Characteristics
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Length
 - iii. Number of rounds & reload time
 - iv. Mission specific
 - b. General Care and Handling
 - i. Do's and don'ts
 - ii. Safety Rules
 - iii. Preventive maintenance
 - c. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading
 - ii. Pump Actuation
 - iii. Discharging of cartridge
 - iv. Misfires
 - v. After operation (cleaning)
7. Pepper Ball FTC Launcher
- a. Specifications
 - i. 3000 PSI air bottle/Semi-automatic
 - ii. 160 round capacity for the hopper
 - b. Operation Instructions
 - i. Loading/unloading
 - ii. Refilling air bottle
 - iii. Misfires/Jamming
 - iv. After operation/Staging of launcher
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.
 - b. 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.
- c. Pepper Ball PAVA/Live- Capsaicin II projectiles
 - i. Specifications
 - 1. Powder/inert/water/marking
 - ii. Optimal energy range
 - 1. 0-60 ft. individual target range for powder filled rounds
 - 2. 0-150ft. for area saturation (non-target specific, PAVA/Capsaicin rounds only)
 - v. Intended use
 - 1. Pain compliance and irritant for dangerous, aggressive, and noncompliant subjects.
 - 2. Crowd control
 - a. Protection of the line
 - b. Targeting and/or marking specific agitators, and organizers of the crowd
 - vi. Decontamination

9. Injuries

- a. Blunt force trauma
- b. Medical treatment for injuries
- c. Case study reviews reference injuries
- d. Pepperball emphasis on subjects 'folding when contacted'

10. Tactical Considerations

- a. Significant deployment factors
 - i. Selecting shot placement
 - ii. Backstop
 - iii. Contingency Plans (backup plan)
 - 1. Taser
 - 2. Pepperball
 - 3. 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 or shotgun)
 - v. Placement of less-lethal operator in arrest team
- c. Containment
 - i. Cover officer
 - ii. "Runners" who present danger
 - iii. Weapons selection (40mm or shotgun)

11. Range Safety

- a. Range safety rules and expectations

Application:

- A. Loading and unloading of the 40mm single shot, less lethal shotgun, and Pepperball FTC.
- 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 (Three Exact Impact Sponge rounds, two super sock rounds, and approximately 20 Inert Pepperball rounds).

Test & Verification:

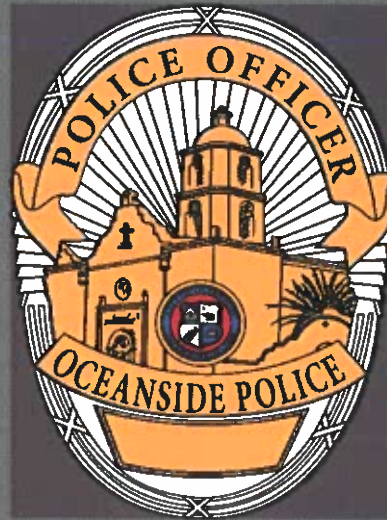
- A. Written Exam
- B. Practical Application – course of fire and demonstration by student

Administrative:

- A. Training Summary:
 - a. Injury survey
 - b. Course review
 - c. Questions
- B. Course Feedback
 - a. Department course evaluation form
 - b. Return forms to coordinator
- C. Range and firearms maintenance
 - a. Brass and Trash cleanup
 - b. Launcher maintenance
 - c. Range set-up / secure equipment

OPD Patrol

Less Lethal Munitions Course



Goals and Objectives

- To provide initial certification training on less lethal launchers and impact munitions utilized by the Oceanside PD.
- This course will also serve as a recertification to previously qualified officers.
- Familiarize officers with OPD Use of Force policy & case law related to the deployment of less lethal munitions.
- Familiarize officers with the loading and unloading of our less lethal options (40mm, 12ga. Bean bag, & PepperBall), and their munitions.
- Practical application / live fire.

OPD Policy & Procedures Manuel

- **501 Use of Physical Force**
- **501.01**

It is general policy of the Department that police officers and others acting under the authority of the Department are authorized to use that force which is reasonable to accomplish a legitimate and legal purpose. The use of any force is governed by the Department's policy and procedure as it relates to a specific force option. The use of deadly force is authorized only when exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Department Firearms and Shooting Policy. The use of the police baton is authorized only when exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Department Baton Policy. (Revised 08/04)

- **510**

Less-Lethal Weaponry. Police officers and others acting under the authority of the department are generally not authorized to use traditional less-than lethal force options/weapons with the intent to cause serious bodily injury. Bearbag shotguns, police service dogs, batons, pepperball weapons, tasers, or any other departmentally approved less-lethal force option/weapons are authorized to be deployed in a manner that is likely to result in non-serious bodily injury. It is understood that in certain circumstances less-than lethal force options/weapons may be deployed where serious bodily injury or death might result. In these instances, the use of lethal force must be justified.

OPD Policy & Procedures Manuel (cont.)

- **501 Use of Physical Force**
- **501.04**

Authorization for the Use of Force. Within legal restraints and the limitations set forth in this policy, members are hereby authorized to use physical force under the following circumstances:

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.

- **510.02**

"Bean Bag" / Flexible Baton Ammo. The use of the Flexible Baton (beanbag) ammunition is an effective control device for close range immobilization. Flexible Baton (beanbag) rounds may be used to control violent or potentially violent subjects when an officer reasonably believes conventional tactics have been or likely will be ineffective. Flexible Baton (beanbag) rounds can be useful in situations where the use of a firearm may not be appropriate, and/or it is unsafe to approach within contact range of the suspect. (Ref Vol. II, Section 505) (Revised 2005)

OPD Policy & Procedures Manual (cont.)

- **502**

PepperBall Less Lethal Weapons. This procedure authorizes the use of the PepperBall less-lethal weapon as a proper response where lethal force would ordinarily be inappropriate and when deployed by those officers trained in its use. (Added 02/01)

- **502.01**

Authorized Users of the PepperBall Less Lethal Weapons. Only qualified members who have been trained in the operation of these devices should use the PepperBall devices. (Added 02/01) (Revised 08/04)

- **502.03**

Targets to avoid intentionally hitting at minimum range are the head and eyes. (Added 02/01) 502.03.1 The PepperBall projectiles are effective from three (3) feet to thirty (30) feet. (Added 02/01)

- **502.03.2**

The upper body and legs should be the intended target. (Added 02/01)

Use of Force/Less Lethal Case Law

- **Graham v. Connor**

"Objectively Reasonable"- Officers shall evaluate each situation requiring the use of force in the light of the known circumstances, including, but not limited to, the seriousness of the crime, the level of threat or resistance presented by the subject, and/or danger to the community, in determining the necessity for force and the appropriate level of force.

- **Quezada v. County of Bernalillo**

An officer may be held liable for putting him/herself in a situation which required deadly force.

- **O'Neal v. De Kalb County**

Police agencies should have Less Lethal options available.

- **Plakas v. Drinkski**

There is no constitutional duty to use non-deadly alternatives first.

- **Langford v. Gates**

Proper documentation of training and operational use of distraction devices/equipment.

- **Whiteley v. Warden**

"If it is to the agency's benefit and it is not in writing, it did not happen."

- **Deorole v. Rutherford**

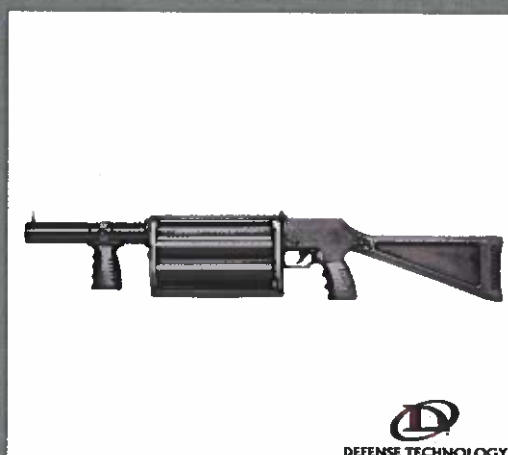
Officers have a duty to warn, if possible, before using any force option, including bean bags.

40MM LAUNCHERS




DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY

Single Shot Launcher




DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY

Multi-Launcher ("Six-Shot")

40MM Munitions



- **Sponge/Direct Impact Rounds- 5' minimum standoff**
- **Optimal energy range 10-75 feet**
- **Lower extremities when closer than 15 feet**



DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY

exact iMPact™
40 MM SMOKELESS POWDER SPONGE ROUND

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Diameter	1.62 in / 41 mm
Length	4.60 in / 116 mm
Projectile Count	1
Velocity	325 fps / 99 mps
Mass	1.30 oz / 36.6 grams

PROJECTILE SPECIFICATIONS

Material	Paper
Height	2.48 in / 6.3 cm
Diameter	1.62 in / 4.1 cm
Weight	1.30 oz / 36.6 g
Part No.	6323
Warranty	5 years from date of manufacture

All trademarks are registered and subject to change.

The exact iMPact™ 40 mm Sponge Round was evolved from the design of the 40 mm XM2989 projectile, developed by the US Army Research Laboratory. It incorporates a lightweight, high-strength plastic casing of a plastic body and a foam element that is split longitudinally via the incorporated rifling collar into the 40 mm head's cylindrical shell. The Defense Technology pneumatic system allows transition powder to the propellant, allowing velocities that are substantially consistent.

The exact iMPact™ 40 mm Sponge Round is a "semi-arm, semi-armor" sized round that is most commonly used by tactical teams in situations where maximum destructive energy is desired for the incapacitation of an adversary. Non-destructive rounds, in some applications, they are being selected for both tactical use and as an effective option for pain.

The exact iMPact™ 40 mm Sponge Round is intended for direct fire employment. The operator should be absolutely trained in the use of Less Lethal Impact Munitions and have a thorough understanding of the effect and consequences for selecting shot placement such as the effect, target distance, aim, and timing.

The exact iMPact™ 40 mm Sponge Round will provide most successful for incapacitation when used within its effective range of approximately 1 - 25 meters, although it may be used in situations from 2 - 80 meters. This option also offers the necessary energy and accuracy to target the upper torso, groin, the buttocks, thigh, and even the lower of the subject. These areas provide substantial pain stimuli, which provide reducing without or de-escalating injuries.



The exact iMPact™ Sponge Round can also be deployed in crowd control situations to protect the riot line, control or disperse chemical munitions, or targeting specific agitators and aggressors of the crowd. When used in this fashion, it is primarily both a psychological deterrent and physical deterrent serving as a pain compliance device to either get the crowd or subject moving or leaving them at a designated distance.

WARNING: This product is to be used only by authorized and trained Law Enforcement, Corrections, or Military Personnel. This product may cause serious injury or death to you or others. This product may cause serious damage to property. Always store and use with extreme care and caution. Use only as instructed.






SAFARILAND 800.847.0280
www.exactround.com/usa/index.html • www.defense-technology.com
WE ARE YOUR FORCE OPTION

Less Lethal Shotgun



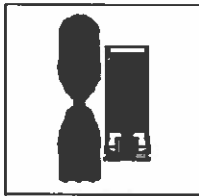


Minimum standoff
0 feet
Optimal energy range
15-60 feet
Lower extremities when closer than 15 ft.



PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Model No. 2581	Development Phase Super-Sock Foam Proj.



NOT TO SCALE

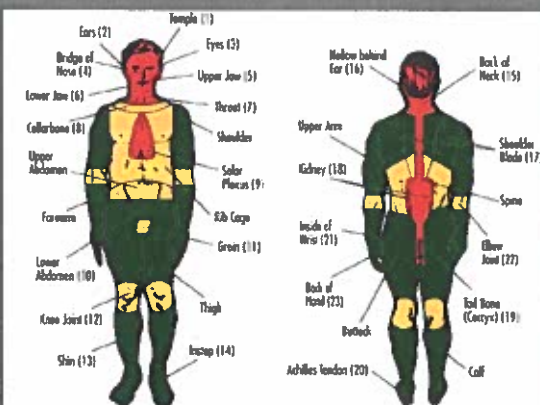
WARNING: 40mm caliber munitions are highly effective and can cause serious injury or death. They are not intended for use as a crowd control device. They are not intended for use in situations where the individual operator's safety may be compromised. These projectiles are considered low velocity, non-lethal, and will not penetrate the skin. They are not intended for use in situations where the individual operator's safety may be compromised. They are not intended for use in situations where the individual operator's safety may be compromised. They are not intended for use in situations where the individual operator's safety may be compromised.

INTEGRATED FEATURES	
Type	Force Control Impact Munition
Color	White/Black
Minimum Compatibility	20MM L3F Non-Drop 2581 Type
Cartridge Length	4.9" (124.4 mm)
Cartridge Weight	1.6 lbs
Projectile Weight	0.3 lbs
Projectile Diameter	0.75" (19.0 mm)
Velocity	250-300 ft/sec
Warranty	3 Years from Inception Date

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Manufacturer Name	Combined Tactical Systems, Inc.
UN Number	1.4G
Material Class	1.4G
Labels Required	None
Country of Origin	USA
Net Weight	0.3 lbs
Package Type	UN Specification UN3380 Limited Quantity
Package Dimensions	15 x 13 (7 gal) 3.5" x 3.5" x 3.5"
Net Explosive Weight	0.0 lbs

CAUTION: Shots to the head, neck, throat, heart, or spine can result in fatal or serious injury.

CTS is a Division of Goodstead Systems, Inc.
340 Research Rd.
Aurora, PA 15104 USA
TEL: (724) 852-2777
FAX: (724) 852-2168
EMAIL: info@goodstead.com
www.goodstead.com



STRIKING

<p>GREEN TARGET AREAS</p> <p>WARNING: Minimal level of residual trauma. Injury tends to be temporary rather than long-lasting; however, exceptions can occur.</p> <p>Except for the HEAD, NECK, and SPINE, the entire body is a Green Target Area for the application of force striking and contact.</p>	<p>YELLOW TARGET AREAS</p> <p>WARNING: Moderate to serious level of residual trauma. Injury tends to be more long-lasting but may also be temporary.</p>	<p>RED TARGET AREAS</p> <p>WARNING: Highest level of residual trauma. Injury tends to range from serious to long-lasting rather than temporary and may include incapacitation, serious bodily injury, death or death.</p>
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Targeting

- Primary Target Areas
- Lower abdomen/torso/arms
- Lower extremities
- Secondary Target Areas
- Upper torso/shoulders/arms

When using 40MM less lethal munitions for less lethal purposes, avoid impacts to a suspect's Head, Heart, Neck, and Spine

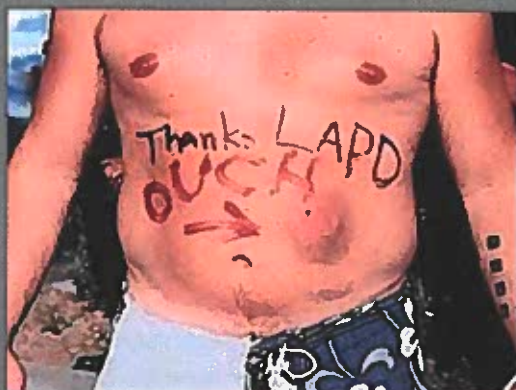
Targeting Factors

- Clothing
- Size/age of the suspect
- Weather conditions
- Multiple impacts



Injury Potential

- Blunt force Trauma



- Medical evaluation for all suspects struck

PepperBall Launchers

Model FTC (newer model)

- Semi-automatic
- Firing rate of 10-12 RPS
- Cross-bolt safety switch
- 13 Cubic inch high pressure air system
- Equipped with electric hopper



PepperBall Launchers (cont.)



Model SA-200 (Older model)

Similar operation to the FTC model.

PepperBall Munitions



PAVA Powder Projectiles (Red)

- Non-oil based capsaicin found in pepper plants
- Ideal for direct impact and area saturation, especially in confined, interior spaces.

Inert Powder Projectiles (Purple)

- Contain scented powder (Similar to baby powder)
- Do not contain any irritant

Water Projectiles (Clear)

- For impact, but NOT to be combined with other munitions

PepperBall Targeting



- Center of the torso is the preferred target
- Hold the front sight directly below where you want the projectile to hit
- Suspect may lower their head when hit with projectiles. Anticipate this and move your shots downward
- Avoid the Head, Neck, and Spine
- Consider hands and feet if the suspect is wearing thick clothing

Primary Effects of PepperBalls

- Inhalation/Exposure- coughing, sneezing, burning eyes and skin, nausea, and
- Possible vomiting.
- Psychological
- Pain compliance
- Envelopment



Injury Potential

Ballistics and Accuracy

- 0-60' Individual target range for powder filled rounds (PAVA and Inert)
- 0-30' Individual target range for liquid filled rounds (Water/Marking)
- 0-150' Area saturation (Non-target specific/PAVA rounds only)
- 10-12 foot pounds off kinetic energy

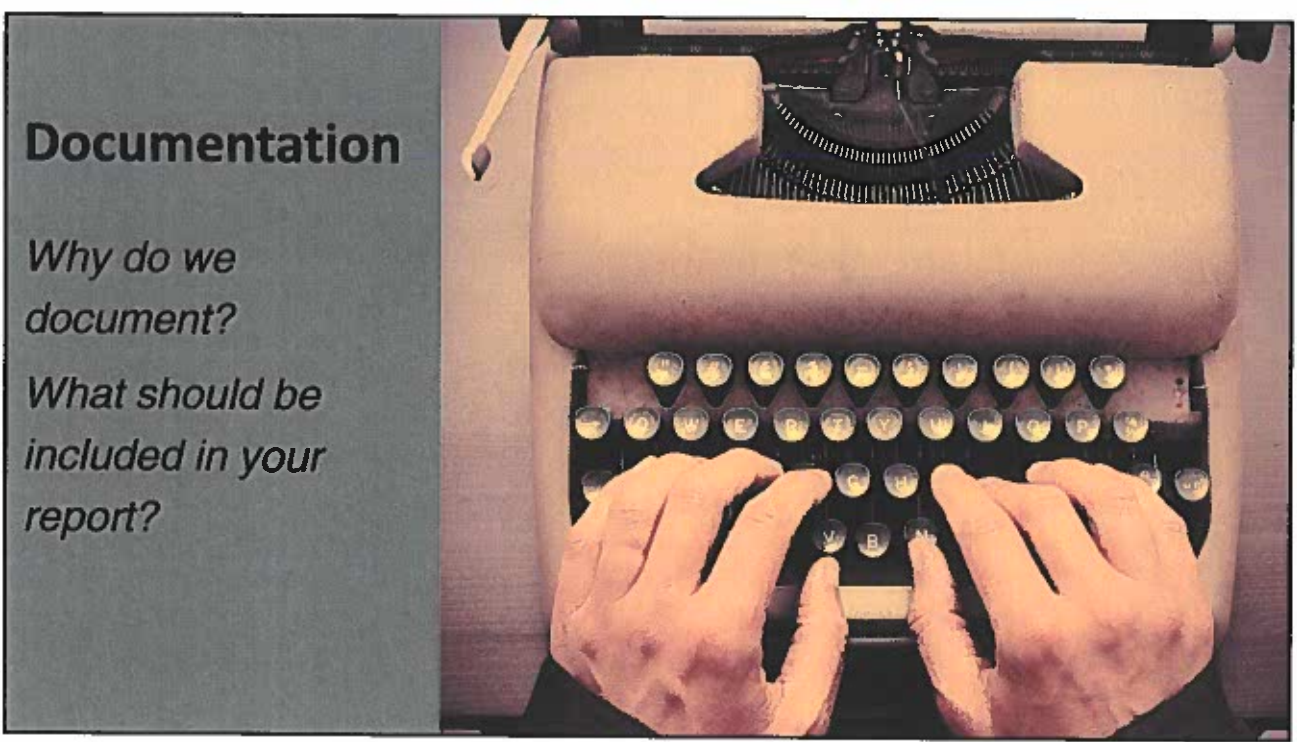
Applications of PepperBall

- Officer protection
- Area denial
- Dislodge suspect from vehicle
- Civil disobedience



Decontamination

- Skin-Wash skin with cool water
- Eyes-Flush eyes with cool water and move subject to fresh air
- Medical eval for exposure/impact trauma



Documentation

Why do we document?

What should be included in your report?

Department Re. ting <u>Huntington Beach</u>	
GRAND THEFT (AUTO)	
REPORT	
Serial No. <u>A-11</u>	
Name of Injured Party: <u>Jack F. Hickey</u>	Where Committed: <u>6th & Magnolia</u>
Sex: <u>Male</u>	Reported by: _____
Address: <u>Costa Mesa</u>	Address: _____
Phone: _____	Time Reported: _____
Date Committed: <u>1/12/35</u>	Reported to: _____
Time Committed: <u>12:30 A.M.</u>	Investigating Office: _____
Persons Attached: <u>Officers Grant & Pontius</u>	Persons Arrested: <u>Jack F. Hickey</u>
Property Attached: _____	by: <u>Grant & Pontius</u> Date: <u>1/12/35</u>
How Attached: <u>SHOT AT 2 TIMES, WITH A .38</u>	Suspect: <u>Jack F. Hickey</u>
Means of Attack: <u>GUN</u>	Race: <u>Brown</u> Eye Color: <u>Hazel</u>
Object of Attack: <u>Had stolen a car & was</u>	Height: <u>5'-8"</u> Weight: <u>135</u> Age: <u>18</u>
Trademark: _____	Complexion: <u>White</u> Build: _____
Vehicle: <u>Series Ford V-8 Sedan, 3-2</u>	Occupation: <u>Student</u>
Location: <u>Stolen in Laguna Beach</u>	Report: _____
Reason or Cause and Description of Property: _____	Eye Color: _____
<p>We saw 2 Cars at 23rd & Ocean coming at a high rate of speed. We took after them & chased them down Ocean to 6th & out to 17th St & Main, where we lost one, so we chased the other to 6th & Magnolia, where it turned over & as we got out of our Car, the driver of the Ford V 8, (which was stolen in Laguna Beach), took a couple of shots at us, so we returned the fire. One of our shots hit the boy in the leg. Hickey came very near hitting Grant but the bullet hit the Car on right rear fender. Grant called Bergay from the Office, & Pontius & Bergay brot Hickey to Station while Grant stayed at the scene until he found the Gun Hickey used, which was a M & R (American Double Action) .38 cal.; Called Dr. Hardy & he gave Hickey First Aid; We also called Main St. Garage & they came & hauled in the wreck Hickey had 2 home-made Saps, beside the Gun.</p> <p>Chief Gelsler & Officer Pontius took Hickey to the County Jail;</p>	

Documentation

A detailed use of force report will accompany any deployment of less lethal munitions. The report should include:

- All factors leading up to the deployment of less lethal munitions, including the officers mind set.
- The deployment of less lethal munitions.
- Individual justification for each deployment (especially with 40mm & 12ga beanbag rounds).
- How the suspect was taken into custody.
- First aid & medical treatment provided to the suspect.
- Injuries sustained by the suspect and complaint of pain.
- Witnesses contacted and evidence collected.

Sample Report Writing

Believing he was reaching for a weapon, I launched one 40mm sponge impact round from my 40mm launcher towards his right upper thigh region. As I was launching the 40mm sponge impact round, Rodriguez simultaneously turned, opened the hinged gate, and began to flee west through the front yard. The sponge impact round made contact with the wooden fence and did not contact Rodriguez.

I continued pursuing Rodriguez on foot west through the front yard at which time I saw Officers Dominique and Olsen also pursuing him. We continued west across Sunningdale into the front yard of 681 Sunningdale. Rodriguez continued fleeing towards the wooden fence in between 681 and 685 Sunningdale. Rodriguez appeared as if he was going to jump the fence west into the backyard of 685 Sunningdale.

Not knowing if Rodriguez was armed and fearing for the safety of my partners as well as the safety of the community, I launched another 40mm sponge impact round towards Rodriguez's left hamstring region. The 40 mm sponge impact round made contact with Rodriguez's left hamstring region.

LESS LETHAL LAUNCHER SAFETY

Treat launcher no differently than you would any firearm!

- **Treat launchers as if they are loaded.**
- **Be sure launcher is loaded with less lethal munitions.**
 - **If you are given a loaded launcher, take the time to unload weapon and confirm it is loaded with less lethal munitions (Not necessarily applicable to PepperBall).**
 - **IF DEPLOYED, YOU WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT COMES OUT!!**
- **Be sure of your target and what is beyond.**
- **Communicate to other officers your deployment of less lethal.**
"LESS LETHAL, LESS LETHAL, LESS LETHAL"

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Block Training 2020- 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

2020 Block Training

Hot Stops & Officer/Citizen Rescues

Instructional Objective(s) for Scenario Training and Practical Application

The following instructional objectives apply to all scenarios:

- The student will demonstrate a tactically sound approach to the downed subject.
- The student demonstrates clear, appropriate radio and/or verbal communication as needed.
- The student demonstrates appropriate verbal communication with their team.
- The student exhibits command presence.
- The student demonstrates proper use of cover / safe standoff when appropriate.
- The student demonstrates proper danger cue awareness.
- The student demonstrates effective use of light tools & light discipline as appropriate.
- The student demonstrates tactically sound movement.
- The student demonstrates appropriate and efficient use of equipment.
- The student uses an objectively reasonable amount of force to control and overcome the suspect's exhibited level of resistance.
- The student articulates his/her justification for the method and amount of force used to overcome the suspect's resistance.
- The student will demonstrate proper and appropriate weapon manipulation.

Scenario Specific Objectives

Shield Rescues

- Using a 5 man team the students will demonstrate the ability to work as a team using the shield and affect a downed officer/citizen rescue in a confined area.

Patrol Vehicle Rescues

- Using a 3 man team the students will demonstrate the ability to work as a team using a patrol vehicle in order to affect a rescue of a downed officer/citizen in an urban environment

BearCat Rescues

- Using a 5 man team the students will demonstrate the ability to work as a team using the Bearcat in order to affect a rescue of a downed officer/citizen in an urban environment and an open air rural environment

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Unmanned Aerial Systems / Visual Observer

UAS BLOCK TRAINING

Expanded Course Outline

A. WELCOME & INTRODUCTION	5 Min
1. Greet students and complete roster	
2. Present instructional goal (Power Point)	
3. Advise training will consist of proper VO training	
4. Advise training will consist of drone request protocol	
5. Cover topics to be discussed	
B. Mission	2 Min
1. Provide the Mission definition through operations manual, 2017.	
C. Definitions for UAS	3 Min
1. Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)	
2. Remote Pilot in Command (RPIC)	
3. Visual Observers (VO)	
4. Payload Operator	
D. Need for a Visual Observer	2 Min
1. Why does UAS need a VO	
2. What does a VO do?	
E. P&P on Using a Visual Observer	5 Min
1. Key Topics	
a. Visual Observer Duties	
b. VO's should have sufficient training	
c. Operations near other Aircraft	
d. Radio Operations	
e. Low Light Visual Illusions	
f. In-flight visibility	

F. Operating Near Other Aircraft

2 Min

1. Key Topics

- a. No person may operate an aircraft to create a collision hazard
- b. All unmanned aircraft must yield to all other aircrafts
- c. Unmanned aircraft may not pass over, under or ahead

G. Cloud Clearance / Visibility

2 Min

1. Key Topics

- a. Minimum visibility is 3 statute miles
- b. UAS must be at least 500 feet below clouds
- c. UAS must be at least 2000 feet horizontally from clouds

H. Scanning

3 min

1. Key Topics

- a. VOs should constantly scan the skies and the ground for hazards
- b. Avoid staring at the same spot for too long.
- c. Aircraft, powerlines, trees, or any other obstacles need to be relayed to RPIC.
- d. Don't assume the RPIC already knows

I. Radio Operations

3 min

1. Key Topics

- a. Relay information via the radio or cell phone
- b. The RPIC may not be able to safely release the controls to broadcast info
- c. Operational Updates (Suspect info, area checked, photos taken)
- d. Aircraft Updates (loss of connection, battery changes, elevation)

J. Day VS. Night Vision 2 min

1. Key Topics

- a. Color lost at night
- b. Detail reduction
- c. Retinal Sensitivity

K. Night Scanning 2 min

1. Key Topics

- a. Avoid staring at objects to keep clear visibility
- b. Continuously move eyes to avoid fading
- c. Move eyes slowly from sector to sector to avoid blurring.

L. Off-Center Viewing 1 min

1. Key Topics

- a. Diagram

M. Drone call out protocol 4 min

1. Supervisor notification and Radio request for drone assistance
2. Deployed UAS team members will make UAS Sgt. Notifications
3. Equipment is likely stored 10-19 and requires a time delay to retrieve
4. Pre-planned operation requests are made through Sgt. Davis and Sgt. Reed

N. Camera Capabilities 8 min

1. US1 Camera system – FLIR
 - Zoom capabilities
 - o <https://youtu.be/xwUu93WAd2o> 3:38 video
2. Thermal view and night capabilities
3. Matrice 210 Camera System – FLIR Z30
 - o <https://youtu.be/rXZM2q4PtN0> 0:49 video
4. Mavic attached camera system
 - o <https://youtu.be/NUlawLOSknA> 2:28 video

5. Spark attached camera system
6. Resolution or print out size

O. Camera Limitations 1 min

1. Lighting
 - a. Lens flares and towards the sun imagery
 - b. Visibility from the operator's monitor
2. Set-up time / Deployment delays

P. Drone Capabilities 5 min

1. US1 Drone
 - a. Flight times are roughly 50-70 minutes of air time
 - b. 1 hour of charge will provide roughly 80% battery
 - c. Quieter flight operation
2. Matrice 210 (Atticus)
 - a. Larger battery flight times last 22-28 minutes
 - b. Smaller battery flight times last 15-22 minutes
 - c. 2 gimbals available for 2 payloads
 - d. 1 person can retrieve the drone for deployment
3. Mavic
 - a. Estimated flight times of 18-24 minutes
 - b. Rapid deployment, sometimes kept in a patrol vehicle
 - c. This drone can provide overhead eyes quickly
4. Spark
 - a. Estimated flight times of 15-22 minutes
 - b. Small drone, capable of flying indoors
 - c. Perching can offer prolonged visibility towards an area

Q. Drone Limitations 5 min

1. US1 Drone
 - a. Very large, heavy and requires 2 people to load from 10-19
2. Matrice 210 (Atticus)
 - a. Lots of parts to assemble, requires more time to set up
 - b. Battery life will require multiple take off and landings in most ops
3. Mavic
 - a. There is virtually no useful zoom on this drone
 - b. It's very difficult to spot objects on the phone size screen
4. Spark
 - a. Indoor flights often times have connectivity issues

b. The drone may be interrupted while indoors

R. Private Drone Laws

2 min

Law Enforcement:

Law Enforcement Drone Card

FAA Point of Contact: Law Enforcement Assistance Program (L.E.A.P.)

Video link 3 min

For Public:

FAA San Diego Flight Standards District Office (FSDO)

8525 Gibbs Drive, Suite 120, San Diego, California 92123

Phone: (858) 502-9882 Fax: (858) 502-9985

Contact a FSDO for

Low-flying aircraft

Accident Reporting

Air carrier certification and operations

Aircraft maintenance

Aircraft operational issues

Aircraft permits

Airmen certification (licensing) for pilots, mechanics, repairmen, dispatchers, and parachute riggers

Certification and modification issues

Enforcement of Airmen & Aircraft Regulations

S. Private Drone Usage and Enforcement

4 min

Peeping:

PC 647 (j) (1) A person who looks through a hole or opening, into, or otherwise views, by means of any instrumentality, including, but not limited to, a periscope, telescope, binoculars, camera, motion picture camera, camcorder, mobile phone, electronic device, or unmanned aircraft system, the interior of a bedroom, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room, or tanning booth, or the interior of any other area in which the occupant has a reasonable expectation of privacy, with the intent to invade the privacy of a person or persons inside. This subdivision does not apply to those areas of a private business used to count currency or other negotiable instruments.

Interfering with emergency personnel:

PC 402 (a) (1) Every person who goes to the scene of an emergency, or stops at the scene of an emergency, for the purpose of viewing the scene or the activities of police officers, firefighters, emergency medical, or other emergency personnel, or military personnel coping with the emergency in the course of their duties during the time it is necessary for emergency vehicles or those personnel to be at the scene of the emergency or to be moving to or from the scene of the emergency for the purpose of protecting lives or property, unless it is part of the duties of that person's employment to view that scene or those activities, and thereby impedes police officers, firefighters, emergency medical, or other emergency personnel or military personnel, in the performance of their duties in coping with the emergency, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, a person shall include a person, regardless of his or her location, who operates or uses an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote piloted aircraft, or drone that is at the scene of an emergency.

(b) Every person who knowingly resists or interferes with the lawful efforts of a lifeguard in the discharge or attempted discharge of an official duty in an emergency situation, when the person knows or reasonably should know that the lifeguard is engaged in the performance of his or her official duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) For the purposes of this section, an emergency includes a condition or situation involving injury to persons, damage to property, or peril to the safety of persons or property, which results from a fire, an explosion, an airplane crash, flooding, windstorm damage, a railroad accident, a traffic accident, a powerplant accident, a toxic chemical or biological spill, or any other natural or human-caused event.

Liability for law enforcement:

Civil Code 43.101 An emergency responder shall not be liable for any damage to an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, if that damage was caused while the emergency responder was providing, and the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system was interfering with, the operation, support, or enabling of the emergency services listed in Section 853 of the Government Code.

Government Code 853 A local public entity or public employee of a local public entity shall not be liable for any damage to an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, if the damage was caused while the local public entity or public employee of a local public entity was providing, and the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system was interfering with, the operation, support, or enabling of any of the following emergency services:

(a) Emergency medical services or ambulance transport services, including, but not limited to, air ambulance services.

(b) Firefighting or firefighting-related services, including, but not limited to, air services related to firefighting or firefighting-related services.

(c) Search and rescue services, including, but not limited to, air search and rescue services.

Applicable laws for drone use:

UAS can apply or be related to the following CA laws:

PC 632 (Eavesdropping/Invasion of Privacy)

PC 634 (Trespassing for purpose of invasion of privacy)

PC 602 (Trespassing)

PC 646.9 (Stalking)

PC 402 (Interfering w/ Emergency)

No current local ordinances specific to UAS use in Oceanside

T. UAS Team Members 1 min

1. Team Member Roster for licensed FAA Part 107 operators.

U. Questions? 3 min

1. Take questions
2. Complete presentation

Presentation length **60 min**

Oceanside Police Department's UAS Unit

Block Training



Topics to be Discussed

- ✓ Our Mission
- ✓ Definitions
- ✓ Visual Observer (VO)
- ✓ Call Out Procedures
- ✓ Drone Capabilities and Limitations
- ✓ Drone Laws
- ✓ Questions

Mission

It shall be the mission of those personnel of the Oceanside Police Department who are trained in the use of UAS, to use this resource to protect the lives and property of citizens and first responders in a constitutionally and legally sound manner. Use of an aerial system can be utilized in circumstances which would save life and property, as well as being able to detect possible dangers that could not otherwise be seen.

(OPD UAS Operations Manual)

Definitions

- ▶ **Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)**– Aircraft including but not limited to, a flight system capable of operating without an internal pilot or tethered by a radio control link.
- ▶ **Remote Pilot in Command (RPIC)** – The remote pilot in command is chiefly responsible for the safe operation of the UAS and the safety of the public during flight operations.
- ▶ **Visual Observers (VO)** – a person who is designated by the remote pilot in command to assist the remote pilot in command to see and avoid other air traffic or objects aloft or on the ground.



Need for a Visual Observer

✓ FAA Part 107

A **Visual Observer (VO)** is an optional crew member for a flight mission who serves as a second set of eyes, monitoring the UAS in flight in order to support the Remote Pilot in Command (RPIC).

Simply put, the VO helps the RPIC by communicating crucial information needed to ensure the safe operation of the UAS.

P&P on Using a Visual Observer

✓ 91.5.5 VISUAL OBSERVER DUTIES.

Visual Observer shall maintain constant communication with the RPIC and the Incident Commander. An Observer may maintain contact with the RPIC by being in close proximity and providing clear communication, utilizing a police radio, or cell phone.

- ▶ Observers must have been provided with sufficient training to communicate clearly with the pilot and the following responsibilities:
- ▶ Operations Near Other Aircraft and Right-of-Way Rules
- ▶ Cloud clearance/In-flight visibility
- ▶ Scanning
- ▶ Radio Operations
- ▶ Low Light Visual Illusions



Operating Near Other Aircraft

- ▶ (a) No person may operate an aircraft so close to another aircraft as to create a collision hazard.
- ▶ (b) Each small unmanned aircraft must yield the right of way to all aircraft, airborne vehicles, and launch and reentry vehicles. Yielding the right of way means that the small unmanned aircraft must give way to the aircraft or vehicle and may not pass over, under, or ahead of it unless well clear.



Cloud Clearance/Visibility

Minimum visibility, as observed from where you're operating the UAS from / where your transmitter is, may not be less than 3 statute miles (sm)



If there are clouds, the UAS must be at least 500 feet below the clouds and at least 2,000 feet horizontally from the clouds.

Scanning

VOs should constantly scan the skies and the ground to identify potential hazards and notify the RPIC of those hazards as they arise.

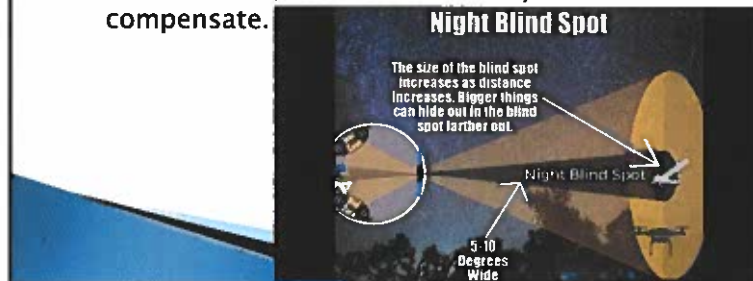
- ▶ Begin your scan by looking high in the sky.
- ▶ Scan from left to right, making sure to cover the area/airspace the RPIC is currently flying in, changing elevation with each scan.
- ▶ Avoid staring at the same spot for too long. This causes your eyes to play tricks.
- ▶ Aircraft, powerlines, trees or any other potential obstacles needs to be relayed to the RPIC.
- ▶ Don't assume the RPIC already knows!

Radio Operations

- ▶ Relay information via the radio
- ▶ The RPIC will be continually gathering information of the area and what is being seen through the aircraft's camera. It's not always safe to release controls to broadcast pertinent information to other units involved.
- ▶ Operational Updates (suspect movement, area checked, photos taken)
- ▶ Aircraft Updates (loss of connection, battery changes, elevation restrictions)

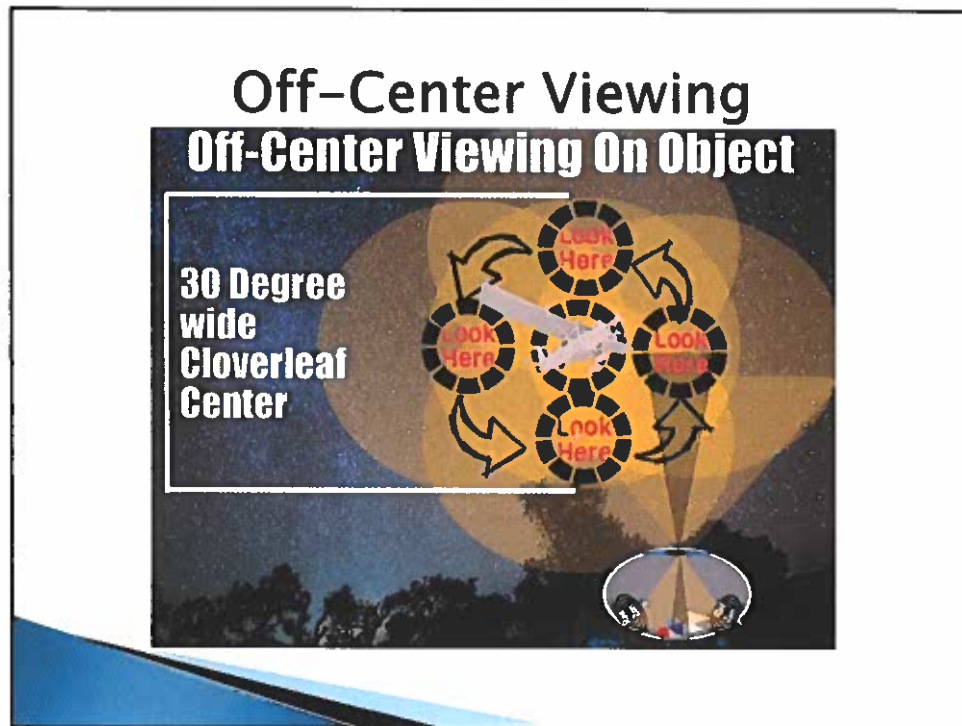
Day vs. Night Vision

- ▶ Color—lost at night
- ▶ Detail—Fine detail lost, in full moon light only 1/7th the acuity of daylight
- ▶ Retinal Sensitivity—central vision becomes less effective, night blind spot 5–10 degrees wide, due to concentration in the fovea central, because in both eyes binocular vision cannot compensate.



Night Scanning

- ▶ When looking at an object, avoid staring at it too long. If staring at an object without moving the eyes, the retina becomes accustomed to the light intensity and the image begins to fade. To keep it clearly visible, new areas in the retina must be exposed to the image.
- ▶ Small, circular eye movements help eliminate the fading.
- ▶ Also, move the eyes more slowly from sector to sector than during the day to prevent blurring.



Drone call out protocol

Requests for UAS (UAS OPERATIONS MANUAL)

- ✓ 1. Requests for UAS support shall be made through the Watch Commander or OPD Dispatch, who will maintain the most current list of UAS operators and supervisors to contact.
- ✓ 2. Requests for UAS support can be made at any time during the day or night.
- ✓ 3. If a request is made for UAS support during off hours, the Watch Commander or OPD Dispatch will contact the UAS supervisor with the phone numbers provided.

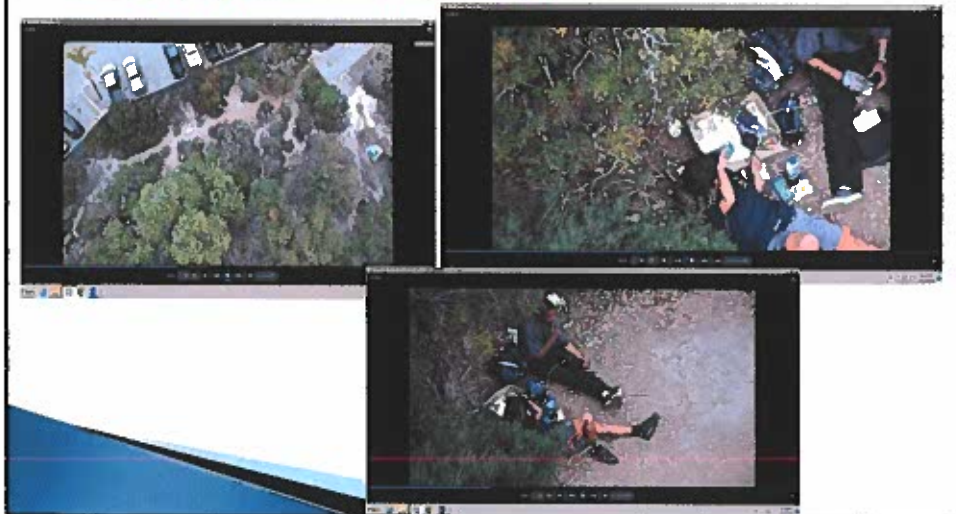
Drone Camera Capabilities

- ▶ US1 Drone:
 - Zoom capabilities
 - Thermal View and night capabilities
 - <https://youtu.be/xwUu93WAd2o> 3:38 video



Matrice 210 Camera - Z30

<https://youtu.be/rXZM2q4PtN0> 0:49 video



DJI Mavic 2

- ▶ Mavic attached camera system
 - <https://youtu.be/NUlawLOSkNA> 2:28 video



Camera Limitations

- ▶ Lens flares or light contrast
- ▶ Low light and shadowing
- ▶ Screen glare
 - Live vs Recorded



AS1

Specific Aircraft & Capabilities

- Impossible US1
- Flight times are approximately 50–70 minutes
- 1 hour of charge will provide roughly 80% battery
- Decreased flight noise
- Better FLIR camera for thermal



Specific Aircraft & Capabilities

Matrice 210 – “Atticus”

Multiple Payload Capacity

Zenmuse XT (FLIR)

Zenmuse Z30 (Zoom lens)

Flight Time(s) 27 –38 Mins.

Varies based on batteries/ payload

Max. Speed: 51 MPH

Max. Altitude: 1.5 Miles/8,200ft AGL

Max. Transmit Dist.: 2.5/3.1 Miles

Strengths: longer on station time, versatility w/ missions, collision avoidance, camera payloads.

Weakness: Time delay to deploy

Key Use: Protracted events, Night-time ops



Slide 19

AS1 Adam Stingley, 2/5/2020

Specific Aircraft & Capabilities

Mavic Pro

No Payload
Flight Time(s): 24–30 Mins.
Max. Speed: 40MPH
Rapid deployment, sometimes kept in a patrol vehicle



OPD has 2 Mavics available.

Strengths: Rapid deployment (3–mins), minimal support needed, good for quick containment, scene assessment or over-watch.

Weakness: Daytime only, no frills system

Key Use: Daytime critical incidents, can be used while waiting for "Atticus" or "US1"

Specific Aircraft & Capabilities

▶ Spark

- ▶ Estimated flight times of 15–22 minutes
- ▶ Rapid deployment
- ▶ Small drone, capable of flying indoors or outdoors
- ▶ Perching can offer prolonged visibility towards an area
- ▶ OPD has 3 Spark drones



Specific Aircraft Limitations

- ▶ Impossible US1
- ▶ Our largest drone
- ▶ Requires 2 people to load



Specific Aircraft Limitations



Matrice 210

- Batteries usually have to be swapped out multiple times during operations
- Lots of parts to assemble requires more time to set up

Specific Aircraft Limitations



Mavic Pro

- There is virtually no useful zoom on this drone
- It's difficult to spot objects on the operator's phone size screen

Specific Aircraft Limitations

▶ Spark

- ▶ Indoor flights often times have connectivity issues
- ▶ Drone flight may be interrupted while indoors



Private Drone Laws

Contact for reporting to the FAA for Law Enforcement:

FAA Drone Incident Reporting:
(206) 231-2089

- ▶ FAA Point of Contact: Law Enforcement Assistance Program (L.E.A.P.)
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bnxG6uYZd5k&feature=youtu.be>
- ▶ “Take the drone out of the incident and you can apply already existing law”

Private Drone Laws

- FAA San Diego Flight Standards District Office (FSDO)
 - 8525 Gibbs Drive, Suite 120, San Diego, California 92123 Phone: (858) 502-9882 Fax: (858) 502-9985
 - Contact a FSDO for
 - Low-flying aircraft
 - Accident Reporting
 - Air carrier certification and operations
 - Aircraft maintenance
 - Aircraft operational issues
 - Aircraft permits
 - Airmen certification (licensing) for pilots, mechanics, repairmen, dispatchers, and parachute riggers
 - Certification and modification issues
 - Enforcement of Airmen & Aircraft Regulations

Penal codes applying to drones

Peeping:

- ▶ PC 647 (j) (1) A person who looks through a hole or opening, into, or otherwise views, by means of any instrumentality, including, but not limited to, a periscope, telescope, binoculars, camera, motion picture camera, camcorder, mobile phone, electronic device, or **unmanned aircraft system**, the interior of a bedroom, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room, or tanning booth, or the interior of any other area in which the occupant has a reasonable expectation of privacy, with the intent to invade the privacy of a person or persons inside.

Penal codes applying to drones

- ▶ PC 402 (a) (1) (Misdemeanor) – Interfering with personnel at the scene of an emergency.
- ▶ (2) For purposes of this subdivision, a person shall include a person, regardless of his or her location, who operates or uses an **unmanned aerial vehicle**, remote piloted aircraft, or drone that is at the scene of an emergency.

Applicable laws for drone use

- ▶ PC 632 (Eavesdropping/Invasion of Privacy)
- ▶ PC 634 (Trespassing for purpose of invasion of privacy)
- ▶ PC 602 (Trespassing)
- ▶ PC 646.9 (Stalking)
- ▶ PC 402 (Interfering w/ Emergency)
- ▶ No current local ordinances specific to UAS use in Oceanside

Law Enforcement Liability

- ▶ **Civil Code 43.101** An emergency responder shall not be liable for any damage to an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, if that damage was caused while the emergency responder was providing, and the **unmanned aircraft** was interfering with, the operation, support, or enabling of the emergency services listed in Section 853 of the Government Code.

Law Enforcement Liability

- ▶ **Government Code 853** A local public entity or public employee of a local public entity shall not be liable for any damage to an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, if the damage was caused while the local public entity or public employee of a local public entity was providing, and the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system was interfering with, the operation, support, or enabling of any of the following emergency services:
 - ▶ (a) Emergency medical services or ambulance transport services, including, but not limited to, air ambulance services.
 - ▶ (b) Firefighting or firefighting-related services, including, but not limited to, air services related to firefighting or firefighting-related services.
 - ▶ (c) Search and rescue services, including, but not limited to, air search and rescue services.

UAS Team Members

Lt. Aaron Doyle
Sgt. Ryan Davis
Sgt. Jack Reed
Ofc. Mark Bussey
Ofc. Rick Gonzales
Det. Adam Morales
Ofc. Calvin Berger
Ofc. Mark Wheeler
Ofc. Adam Stingley
Ofc. Dustin Schmidt
Ofc. Angela Guerra
Ofc. Clint Bussey
Ofc. Brannon Heathman



Questions?



OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Court & Temporary Holding Facility Course

Expanded Course Outline

- A. Welcome & Introduction** 15 Mins
1. Greet students
 2. Present instructional goal
 - a. Discuss relevant issues pertaining to persons in custody
 - b. Provide training on the operation of a Temporary Holding Facility
 - c. Meet legislative training mandate (Title 15 §1024)
 3. Provide course overview
 - a. Eight (8)-hour class
 - b. POST-certified for Continuing Professional Training (CPT)
 4. Jail Inspections
 - a. Auditing Agencies and functions
 - b. Problems Encountered
- B. Prisoner Oversight** 135 Mins
1. Searches
 - a. Field Searches
 - b. Pat Down Searches
 - c. Strip Searches
 - d. Cavity Searches
 - e. Jail Cell Searches
 2. Compulsory Testing/Forced Blood Draws
 - a. P&P 713.04.01
 - b. P&P 713.04.02 Exemptions
 3. Inmate Segregation
 - a. CCR 1050 & 1027
 - b. PC 4021
 4. Suicide Prevention
 5. Combative Subjects
- C. Definitions** 60 Mins
1. Identify, list and discuss the definitions pertaining to temporary holding Facility operations
 - a. Definition Quiz
 - b. Review
- D. Prison/Jail Civil Liability** 60 Mins
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
 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

OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

2019 Block Training

Drug Interdiction

- A. Introduction to drug interdiction 5 min
 - 1. Greet students
 - a. Administrative duties/roster
 - 2. Present Power Point
 - a. Distribution areas

- B. Patrol areas 5 min
 - 1. Key Topics
 - a. Parking lots
 - b. Freeway
 - c. Bypass
 - d. Stationary vs. roving patrol

- C. Vehicle targeting 15 min
 - 1. Key Topics
 - a. Registration
 - b. Crossings
 - c. Travel direction and times
 - d. Registration and crossing examples

- D. Stop Considerations 5min
 - 1. Key Topics
 - a. Proximity to on-ramps
 - b. Knowledge of area (shoulders/turnouts/offramps)
 - c. Highway safety

- E. Roadside interviews 15min
 - 1. Key Topics
 - a. Violation
 - b. Initial observations
 - c. Behavior
 - d. Travel story

- F. Case overviews 15min
 - 1. Key Topics
 - a. Discuss prior cases/narcotics seizures

- G. Vehicle searches 10 min
 - 1. Key Topics
 - a. Consent (signed/verbal)
 - b. K9 sniffs
 - c. Relocating vehicle
 - d. Tools

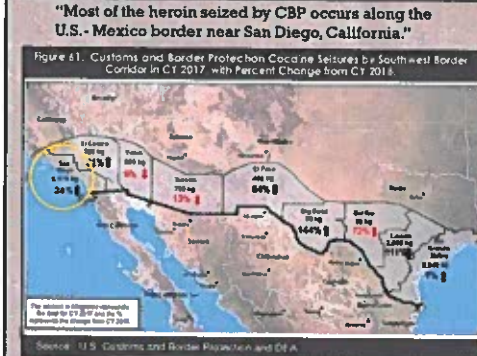
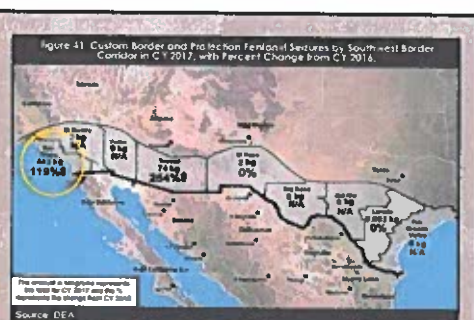
- H. Asset forfeiture 10 min
 - 1. Discuss when to seize for forfeiture, forms and notification

DRUG INTERDICTION

DISTRIBUTION

- Source countries
- Source cities
- Distribution cities
- Drugs, money and guns

Boundaries are not necessarily authoritative. Locations are approximate.



"Most of the heroin seized by CBP occurs along the U.S. - Mexico border near San Diego, California."

"The CBP San Diego Field Office AOR remains the primary entry region for fentanyl entering the United States via the SWB"

"Most of the heroin seized by CBP occurs along the U.S. - Mexico border near San Diego, California."

SUCCESS

- High volume
- Vehicle targeting
- Routine
- Roadside interview
- Search

PATROL AREAS

- Parking lots near on/off ramps
- Fuel, snacks and big signs
- Freeway
- Turn-arounds/bypass
- Stationary or roving

TARGETING VEHICLES

- Registration
 - recently registered, OCID
 - Suspended registration
 - crossings NICB
 - paid off
 - recent transfers of owner/multiple flips, salvaged
- License plate frames
- Driver not R/O
- Travel direction and times

Narco history on driver. Driver not R/O.

DATE: 11/20/19 TIME: 16:23
 INSURANCE INFORMATION UNKNOWN
 POSSIBLE FILE CODES: A(6EBC433) S(6EBC433)
 PNO VALID FROM: 03/14/19
 REG VALID FROM: 04/08/18 TO 04/08/19
 LIC#:8EBC433 YRMD:09 MAKE:TOYT BTM :4D VIN :JTDBL40E19J000339

R/O :TIGLIO MICHAEL G, OR TIGLIO RUTH A, 2826 E SAINT ANDREWS ST
 CITY:ONTARIO C.C.:36 ZIP#:91761
 SOLD:00/00/08 RCID:04/07/18 OCID:11/20/14 LOCD:9

TYPE:11 POWR:0 VEH :12 BODY:0 CLAS:DS
 REC STATUS:
 03/16/17 SMOG DUE 04/08/19

PNO-REGISTRATION DEFERRED
 MAILING ADDRESS:
 1ST: 2826 E SAINT ANDREWS ST
 CITY: ONTARIO C.C.: 36 ZIP: 91761
 05/08/08 PREV LIC 889206V

RELEASE OF LIABILITY (REG. 138)
 RECEIPT DATE:11/02/19 TRANSFER DATE:11/01/19 SELL PRICE:000000
 BUYER:SERVICES ADVANCED R, 116 JOHNNY CAKE HILL
 CITY:MIDDLETOWN RI SELLER:SAME AS R/O ON FILE

RELEASE OF LIABILITY (REG. 138)
 RECEIPT DATE:11/06/19 TRANSFER DATE:11/05/19 SELL PRICE:000000
 BUYER:SS MOTORS, 542 PORT HARWICK
 CITY:CHULA VISTA CA SELLER:NOT THE SAME AS ON FILE

RELEASE OF LIABILITY (REG. 138)
 RECEIPT DATE:11/08/19 TRANSFER DATE:11/05/19 SELL PRICE:000000
 BUYER:AUTOMOTRIZ CR, AV CUBA CUAHUT NORTE APT 499
 CITY:MEXICALI MX SELLER:NOT THE SAME AS ON FILE

POE CROSSINGS

DATE: 10/31/19 TIME: 14:04
 INSURANCE INFORMATION ON FILE
 POSSIBLE FILE CODES: A(4XYE103)S(4XYE103)
 REG VALID FROM: 08/08/19 TO 08/08/20
 LIC#: 4XYE103 YRMD: 03 MAKE: HOND BTM :UT VIN :2HKYF18853H608135
 R/O :HORTA JOANN ROMERO, 52043 ADELE AVE CITY: CABAZON C.C.:33
 ZIP#: 92230
 SOLD: 00/00/02 RCID: 06/13/19 OCID: 06/13/19 LOCD: 3

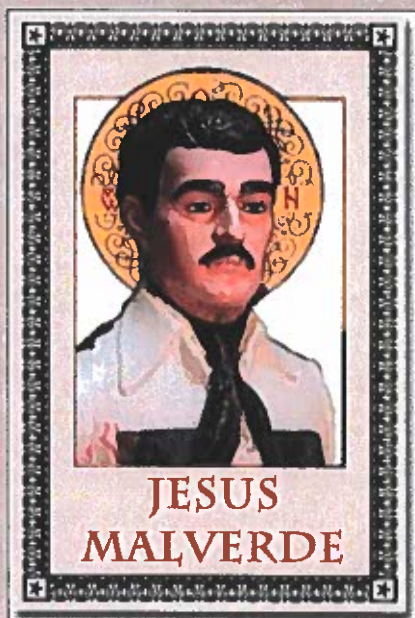
CROSSING LOCATION: INBOUND
 ADDRESS: USCS-2500 PASEO INTERNATIONAL
 CITY: OTAY MESA STATE: CA ZIP: 92173
 CROSSING DT/TIME: 10/11/2019 22.36.01
 LIC PLATE: 4XYE103 STATE: CA COUNTRY: U
 CROSSING LOCATION: INBOUND
 ADDRESS: USCS-2500 PASEO INTERNATIONAL
 CITY: OTAY MESA STATE: CA ZIP: 92173
 CROSSING DT/TIME: 10/18/2019 22.53.13
 LIC PLATE: 4XYE103 STATE: CA COUNTRY: U
 CROSSING LOCATION: OUTBOUND
 ADDRESS: USCS-8485 CUSTOMS HOUSE PLAZA
 CITY: SAN DIEGO STATE: CA ZIP: 92173
 CROSSING DT/TIME: 10/18/2019 18.37.25
 LIC PLATE: 4XYE103 STATE: CA COUNTRY: U
 CROSSING LOCATION: INBOUND
 ADDRESS: USCS-2500 PASEO INTERNATIONAL
 CITY: OTAY MESA STATE: CA ZIP: 92173
 CROSSING DT/TIME: 10/25/2019 00.22.50
 LIC PLATE: 4XYE103 STATE: CA COUNTRY: U
 CROSSING LOCATION: OUTBOUND
 ADDRESS: USCS-8486 CUSTOMS HOUSE PLAZA
 CITY: SAN DIEGO STATE: CA ZIP: 92173
 CROSSING DT/TIME: 10/24/2019 21.32.01
 LIC PLATE: 4XYE103 STATE: CA COUNTRY: U

CONSIDERATIONS FOR STOP

- Proximity to an on ramp
- Know the road
- Highway safety. Move to a safe place if possible.

CONTACT / ROADSIDE INTERVIEW

- Violation / Admission
- Initial observations
 - Single key in ignition
 - Interior conditions:
 - Baggage, GPS, items out of place, air fresheners, energy drinks, religious items
 - Odors
 - Nervousness, shaking, breathing and carotid, travel story
 - Separate occupants if possible to question independently



INTERVIEW

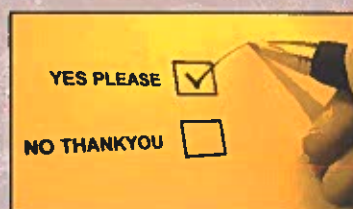
- Destination/origin
- Paperwork/who does the car belong to?
- Purpose and length of stay
- Job and money
- Anything illegal (list drugs for reaction)

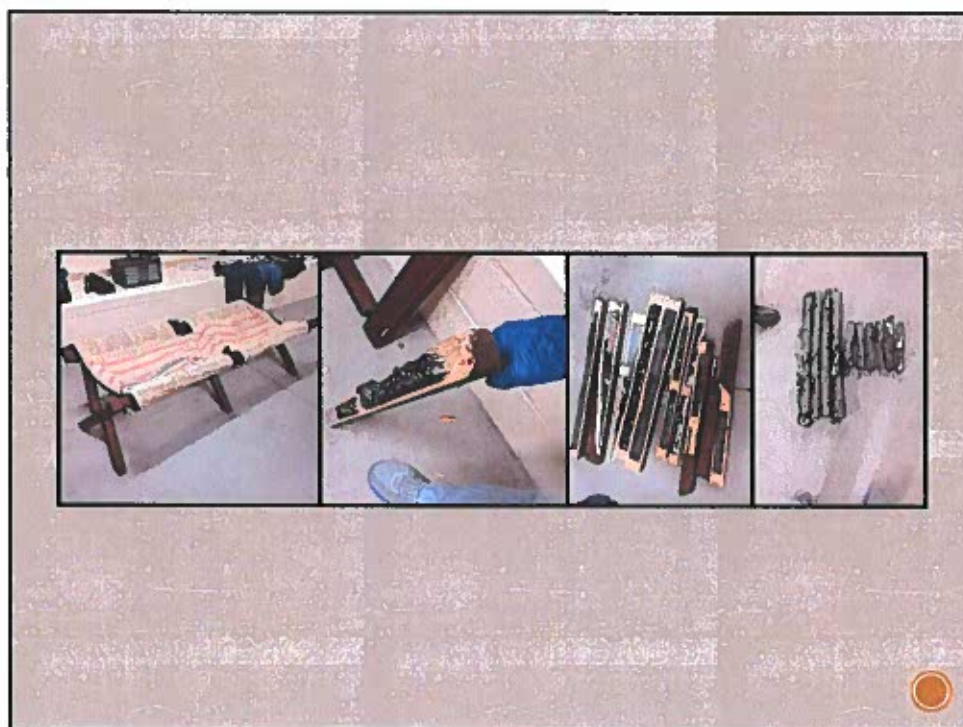


REASONABLE SUSPICION / PC



VS
CONSENT





SEARCH

- Consent (signed) / K9
 - Time awareness for K9
- On consent, search obvious places first for suicide loads or obvious indicators
 - Tooling, loose panels, natural voids and non-factory compartments
- Confirm consent if time is extended
- Placement of patrol cars and number of officers
- Cover officer with occupants. Move to a position where they are not watching search if possible

SEARCH

- Positive K9 alerts = vehicle is yours
- Consider relocating vehicle to COC or Checkpoint for a more thorough search
- Tools

BULK CASH

- Concealed or out in the open?
- If monies are concealed or admission you may charge HS 11370.9, drug proceeds
- Controlled K-9 sniff.
- Monies can be seized for asset forfeiture





Officers contacted a driver acting suspicious, nervous and evasive. When allowed to search the vehicle, Officers located cash hidden behind the seat and K-9 alerted to the odor of narcotics.



\$33,495 seized



Vehicle was stopped for speeding. Subject said she came from Tijuana (Baja plates) heading to Anaheim to visit family. She said she picked up the bags from "Carmen" at Costco and was unaware they contained drugs.



25.6 lbs of Meth



Officers observed a vehicle with expired tags (also a salvaged veh from Mexico). When the driver noticed officers, he began acting nervous. Driver and passenger then parked and walked into Denny's abandoning the vehicle. Vehicle was towed. Tow company discovered narcotics in backpacks in the trunk. Two subjects later arrived to claim vehicle.



25-30 lbs of meth/cocaine



Hidden compartments



Officers conducted a stop on a Lyft vehicle for tinted windows. Two passengers had kilos of cocaine strapped to their bodies. They were traveling from Chula Vista to Pomona, CA. It was determined the Lyft driver was uninvolved in the transport.



4.8 lbs of cocaine on each suspect



Officers conducted a traffic violation stop. Suspect claimed he was going to San Diego from Los Angeles to visit a friend overnight although an overnight bag was not observed in vehicle. K9 alerted to vehicle. Compartment discovered in fuel tank.



\$8,000 from fiberglass compartment built into fuel tank



\$1,600 found in suspect's jacket



Officer stopped the vehicle with expired registration. Suspect had an expired license and acted very nervous when questioned. He stated he was traveling from San Ysidro to Long Beach to visit family. Narcotics were located in flooring and inside door panels.



350 lbs. of cocaine & meth





USBP Intel
(619) 216-4180

USBP checkpoint
(760) 430-5300

EPIC
<https://esp.usdoj.gov>

Safer Web
<https://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov>
company snapshot

Oceanside Police Department Block Training 2020

HazMat Awareness Update Lesson Plan



I. Welcome

- Why we are here
- Importance of HazMat Awareness

II. Powerpoint

- FRA- Purpose and Goal
 - Preservation of Life
 - 1st Responding
 - ERG-Purpose and use
 - Signs, Numbers and Outlines

III. Fit Testing


- All except CSO, Lieutenant and Above

HAZWOPER / HAZMAT

First Responder Awareness
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)

Annual Refresher

2020



The slide features a dark background with a cityscape at night. A large '2020' is displayed in a white box on the left. On the right, the cover of the 2020 Emergency Response Guidebook is shown, featuring a red and white design with a diamond-shaped hazard symbol.

Equipment needed for this class.

- Gas mask !!!



Inspect them for rips, tears, loose parts, missing items, unknown growing substances, etc...



• Fit testing

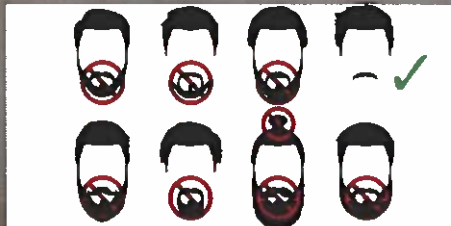
- Takes approx 3 mins/person (40 sec ea test)
Normal breathing Talking
Deep breathing Bending head over
Head side to side Normal breathing
Head up and down

- Will conduct testing 2 officers at a time.



Fit Testing Exemptions:

- Claustrophobia / respiratory issues (*Need supervisor approval, City Safety Officer and physician to medically get you exempt)
- SES & Detectives w/ Beards (**Supervisor has authority to have you remove beard for testing)



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

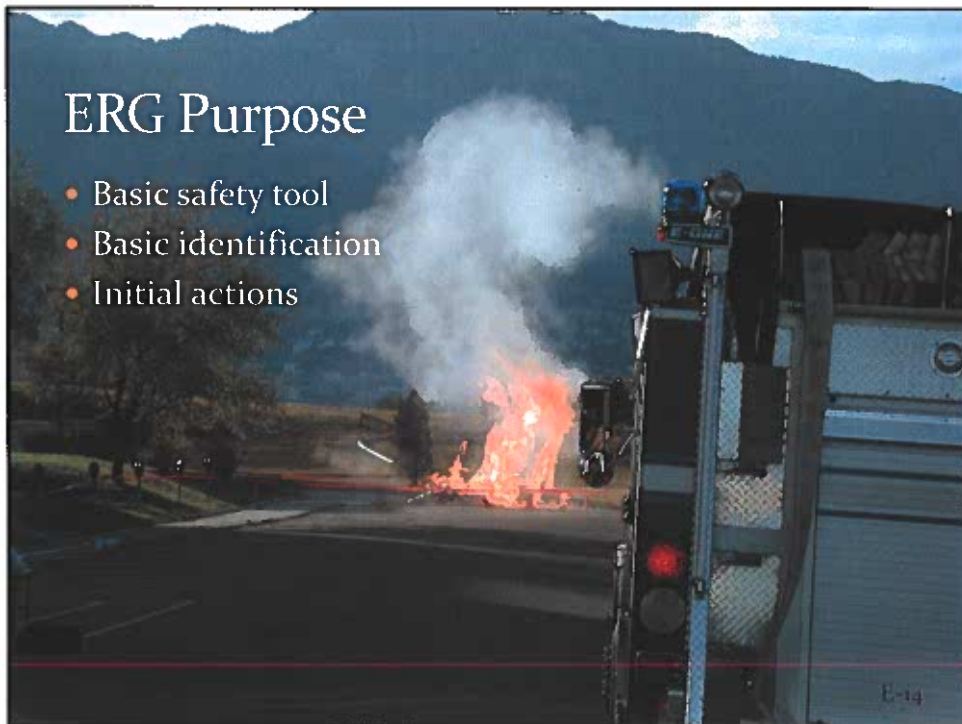
1. An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
2. An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.
3. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
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**.

ERG Purpose

- Basic safety tool
- Basic identification
- Initial actions



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 White Pages (part 1)

- Railcar & Road Trailer ID (pages 10-13)
 - Intermodal Container ID # (pages 16-19)
 - Pipeline ID & Info (pages 20-25)
- New 2016
Page locations

E-14

ERG Yellow-Bordered Pages

- Materials listed by ID number

ID Guide No. No.	Name of Material	ID Guide No. No.	Name of Material	ID Guide No. No.	Name of Material	ID Guide No. No.	Name of Material
1035 115	Ethane	1036 115P	Ethyl acetate, compressed	1066 121	Nitrogen, compressed	1071 121	Nitrogen dioxide
1035 116	Ethane, compressed	1037 117	NO	1067 122	Nitrogen dioxide	1071 122	Nitrogen dioxide
1036 116	Ethylamine	1038 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized	1068 123	Nitrogen dioxide	1072 122	Oxygen, compressed
1037 115	Ethylchloride	1039 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized, 20% hydrogen cyanide	1069 125	Nitrogen dioxide	1072 122	Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)
1038 115	Ethylene, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)	1040 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized, 20% hydrogen cyanide, 20% acrylonitrile	1070 122	Nitrous oxide	1073 122	Oxygen, compressed
1039 115	Ethyl methyl ether	1041 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized, 20% hydrogen cyanide, 20% acrylonitrile, 20% nitroethane	1070 122	Nitrous oxide, compressed	1073 122	Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)
1039 115	Methyl ethyl ether	1042 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized, 20% hydrogen cyanide, 20% acrylonitrile, 20% nitroethane, 20% nitropropane	1071 121	Nitrogen, compressed	1073 122	Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)
1040 115P	Ethylene oxide	1043 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized, 20% hydrogen cyanide, 20% acrylonitrile, 20% nitroethane, 20% nitropropane, 20% nitrobutane	1071 122	Nitrogen, compressed	1074 121	Oxygen, compressed
1041 115	Carbon dioxide and Ethylene oxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1044 117P	Ethylamine, liquid, stabilized, 20% hydrogen cyanide, 20% acrylonitrile, 20% nitroethane, 20% nitropropane, 20% nitrobutane, 20% nitrotoluene	1072 122	Oxygen	1074 122	Oxygen, compressed
1041 115	Carbon dioxide and Ethylene oxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1045 115	Isobutylene	1072 122	Oxygen, compressed	1075 115	Isobutane
1041 115	Ethylene oxide and Carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1056 121	Krypton	1073 122	Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)	1075 115	Isobutane mixture
1041 115	Ethylene oxide and Carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1056 121	Krypton, compressed	1075 115	Isobutane	1075 115	Isobutane mixture
1041 115	Ethylene oxide and Carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1057 113	Lighter refills (cigarettes) (flammable gas)	1075 115	Isobutane	1075 115	Liquefied petroleum gas
1041 115	Ethylene oxide and Carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1057 115	Lighters (cigarettes) (flammable gas)	1075 115	Isobutane	1075 115	LPG
1041 115	Ethylene oxide and Carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% Ethylene oxide	1058 120	Liquefied gases, non-flammable, charged with Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide or Air	1075 115	Isobutane mixture	1075 115	Petroleum gases, liquefied
1043 125	Fertilizer, ammoniating solution, with free Ammonia	1060 116P	Methylacetylene and Propadiene mixture, stabilized	1075 115	Propane mixture	1075 115	Propane
1044 120	Fire extinguishers with compressed gas	1061 116	Methylamine, anhydrous	1075 115	Propylene	1075 115	Propylene
1044 120	Fire extinguishers with liquefied gas	1062 122	Methyl bromide	1076 122	Carbon dioxide	1076 122	Carbon dioxide
1045 121	Helium	1063 115	Methyl chloride	1076 122	Carbon dioxide	1076 122	Carbon dioxide
1046 121	Helium, compressed	1063 115	Refrigerant gas R-40	1076 122	Carbon dioxide	1076 122	Carbon dioxide
1049 115	Hydrogen	1064 117	Methyl isocyanide	1077 115	Propylene	1077 115	Propylene
1049 115	Hydrogen, compressed	1065 121	Neon	1077 115	Propylene	1078 126	Dispersant gas, n.o.s.
		1065 121	Neon, compressed	1078 126	Dispersant gas, n.o.s.	1078 126	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s.
		1066 121	Nitrogen				

ERG Blue-Bordered Pages

- Materials listed by name

Name of Material	Guide No.	ID No.	Name of Material	Guide No.	ID No.	Name of Material	Guide No.	ID No.	Name of Material	Guide No.	ID No.
Alcohols, toxic, n.o.s.	131	1986	Alkaloid salts, liquid, n.o.s. (poisonous)	181	3140	Allyl bromide	131	1099	Aluminum reworking by-products	138	3170
Aldehydes, flammable, poisonous, n.o.s.	131	1988	Alkaloid salts, solid, n.o.s. (poisonous)	181	1544	Allyl chloride	131	1100	Aluminum resinate	133	2215
Aldehydes, flammable, toxic, n.o.s.	131	1588	Alkylamines, n.o.s.	132	2733	Allyl cyanide	131	1101	Aluminum silicon powder, uncatalyzed	138	1398
Aldehydes, n.o.s.	129	1985	Alkylamines, n.o.s.	132	2734	Allyl ethyl ether	131	2335	Aluminum silicate by-products	138	3170
Aldehydes, poisonous, n.o.s.	131	1988	Alkylamines, n.o.s.	183	2735	Allyl formate	131	2338	Amines, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s.	132	2733
Aldehydes, toxic, n.o.s.	131	1888	Alkyl phenols, liquid, n.o.s. (including C7-C12 homologues)	183	3145	Allyl glycidyl ether	132	1219	Amines, liquid, corrosive, flammable, n.o.s.	132	2734
Alidol	153	2835	Alkyl phenols, solid, n.o.s. (including C7-C12 homologues)	183	2438	Allyl isocyanate, stabilized	138	1545	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.	132	2735
Alkali metal alcoholates, self-heating, corrosive, n.o.s.	138	3206	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2584	Alumina, molten	189	9295	Amines, solid, corrosive, n.o.s.	184	3259
Alkali metal alloy liquid, n.o.s.	138	1421	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2586	Aluminum alkyl hydrides	138	3075	2-Amino-4-chlorophenol	181	2873
Alkali metal amalgam	138	1389	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2583	Aluminum alkyls	138	3051	2-Amino-5-diethylaminoethane	183	2948
Alkali metal amalgam, liquid	138	1385	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum borohydride	138	2873	2-Amino-4,6-dinitrophenol, wetted with not less than 28% water	183	3317
Alkali metal amalgam, solid	138	1389	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum borohydride in solvents	138	2873	2-(2-Aminoethoxy)ethanol	184	3655
Alkali metal amides	138	1390	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum bromide solution	184	2583	N-Aminoethylpiperazine	183	2815
Alkali metal dispersion	138	1391	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum carbide	138	1394	Aminoethanol	182	2512
Alkali metal dispersion, flammable	138	3482	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum chloride, solution	184	2581	Aminoglycolates	183	2871
Alkane earth metal alcoholates, n.o.s.	138	1393	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2583	Aluminum diacetyl	138	3170	Aminonitriles	183	2872
Alkane earth metal alloy, n.o.s.	138	1393	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2583	Aluminum diisobutylate	138	1438	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 35% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkane earth metal amalgam	138	1392	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2583	Aluminum diisobutylate powder	138	1395	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkane earth metal amalgam, liquid	138	1392	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2583	Aluminum hydride	138	2463	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkane earth metal amalgam, solid	138	3482	Alkyl sulfonic acids, liquid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2583	Aluminum nitrate	148	1438	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkane earth metal dispersion	138	1391	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum oxide, coated	178	1309	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkane earth metal dispersion, flammable	138	3482	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum powder, pyrophoric	138	1381	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkoxide, liquid, n.o.s. (poisonous)	181	3140	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum powder, uncoated	138	1395	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873
Alkoxides, solid, n.o.s. (poisonous)	181	1544	Alkyl sulfonic acids, solid, with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	183	2585	Aluminum processing by-products	138	3170	Aminonitriles, solution, with more than 50% ammoniac	138	2873

ERG Orange-Bordered Pages

- Number guide pages

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GUIDE 128	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (NON-POLAR/WATER-IMMISCIBLE)	ERG2012 ERG2012	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (NON-POLAR/WATER-IMMISCIBLE)	GUIDE 128
POTENTIAL HAZARDS				
<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 hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. • Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. • Runoff in sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. • Containers may explode when heated. • Many liquids are lighter than water. • Substance may be transported hot. • For UN3168, if lithium ion batteries are involved, also consult GUIDE 147. • If facilities themselves is involved, refer to GUIDE 169. 				
<p>HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eye. • Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. • Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. • Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. 				
PUBLIC SAFETY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE (See phone 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. 				
EVACUATION				
<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 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. 				
		EMERGENCY RESPONSE		
		<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 foam 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/Railer Loads</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 device or discoloration of tank. • ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. • For massive 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-sparking 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 burn, 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

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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								
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								
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								
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								
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								
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								
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								
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)		

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California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) Training

Facilitator's Guide for Access to Victim Compensation - Law Enforcement's Role

Introduction

The California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) and law enforcement share an important mission to help all victims of crime.

CalVCB values its working relationship and relies on the connections that law enforcement has with the community to spread the word about victim compensation. Many law enforcement officers are not aware of the Victim Compensation Program or their duty to inform victims of the compensation assistance available to them. To increase awareness of victim compensation among law enforcement, CalVCB developed a 3-minute video providing an overview of the program.

Training Objective

To provide law enforcement with a basic overview of the victim compensation program and share materials to assist them in fulfilling their duty to inform crime victims about CalVCB.

Training Module

- **Video – Access to Victim Compensation – Law Enforcement's Role**
This 3-minute video was designed for roll calls/shift briefings. Access the video on CalVCB's Law Enforcement webpage: <https://victims.ca.gov/lawenforcement>



- **Handout**
The handout for this video is the First Responder Card.



CRIME CALVCB CAN HELP WITH AND FOR	CRIME CALVCB CAN HELP PAY FOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault • Child Abuse • Domestic Violence • Drunk Driving • Elder Abuse • Hate Crimes • Homicide • Human Trafficking • Online Harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery • Sexual Assault • Stalking • Vehicular Manslaughter • Funeral and burial expenses • Medical and dental treatment • Mental health services • Income loss • Relocation • Residential security • Home or vehicle modifications for victims who became disabled • Crime scene clean up

First Responder Cards and other publications requests can be fulfilled by submitting a **Material Request Form**



victims.ca.gov | 800-777-9229

CRIME HURTS EVERYONE WE CAN HELP

CaIVCB CAN HELP VICTIMS OF:

- Assault
- Child Abuse
- Domestic Violence
- Drunk Driving
- Elder Abuse
- Hate Crimes
- Homicide
- Human Trafficking
- Online Harassment
- Robbery
- Sexual Assault
- Stalking
- Vehicular Manslaughter

CaIVCB CAN HELP PAY FOR:

- Funeral and burial expenses
- Medical and dental treatment
- Mental health services
- Income loss
- Relocation
- Residential security
- Home or vehicle modifications for victims who became disabled
- Crime scene clean up