

**CITY OF OCEANSIDE**  
**POLICE**

**2019 Patrol School**

- **TASER certification (6 HOUR minimum)**
  - **TASER X26 and X26P Annual CEW User V21**  
<https://www.axon.com/training-resources>
- **Defensive Tactics / Baton / Wrap Certification & Scenarios (3 HOURS minimum)**
  - **Course Outline**
- **Hot Stops & Building Searches (2 HOURS minimum)**
  - **PowerPoint**
- **First Responder Awareness (1 HOUR minimum)**
  - **Course Outline**
  - **PowerPoint**
- **Pursuit Policy (1.5 HOURS minimum)**
  - **Course Outline**
  - **PowerPoint**
- **Title 15 Jail Holding (8 HOURS minimum)**
  - **Course Outline**
- **Human Trafficking (2 HOURS minimum)**
  - **PowerPoint**

# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Defensive Tactics Program

### Safety Guidelines

## Arrest & Control (General)

### Application

General safety guidelines apply to all Department sponsored Defensive Tactics Program training courses. The intent of these guidelines is to promote student and staff safety awareness in areas involving psychomotor skills training and to reduce the potential risk for injuries. Each Defensive Tactics Instructor will be furnished with a copy of these guidelines.

All Defensive Tactics Instructors will be responsible for adhering to all applicable safety guidelines, Departmental policies and procedures, current laws, and the approved expanded course outline, lesson plan, hourly distribution, and learning activity.

#### General Safety Guidelines:

- Students will be briefed at the beginning of each class as to expected behavior during Defensive Tactics training. No horseplay will be tolerated.
- POST standards regarding attendance will be adhered to. If a student misses more than 10% of a class, he/she will not receive credit for attending the training and the roster will be completed so indicating.
- At least one Defensive Tactics Instructor at the class will carry a police radio with him/her at all times to summon assistance in the event of an emergency or accident during the training.
- A first aid kit will be brought to the training site by the Instructors and kept available during the class session.
- Students will wear clothing that allows for flexibility of movement. Shoes appropriate for the training environment will be required.

# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## DEFENSIVE TACTICS

PATROL SCHOOL



### INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL

This course is designed to provide Basic Academy graduates and new hire Lateral Officers with initial certification on the police baton and the carotid control hold. Students will also be evaluated as to their proficiency in arrest & control techniques, and be exposed to a wide variety of tactics and techniques taught to police officers during quarterly in-service D-Tac training courses.

### COURSE OUTLINE

#### **A) Welcome & Introduction**

- 1) Introduce Instructor(s) and students
- 2) Provide overview of D-Tac Program and Patrol School course
  - a) Upon successful completion of course, students will be certified to carry the police baton (side handle & ASP expandable), and to perform the carotid control hold
  - b) Students will be evaluated as to proficiency in arrest & control techniques.

#### **B) Policy & Procedure Review**

- 1) Review and discuss policy & procedures sections relevant to use of physical force, police baton, and carotid control hold



### **C) Body Movements & Stances**

- 1) The "ABCDs" of arrest & control
  - a) Awareness b) Balance c) Control d) Distance
- 2) Slide Steps
- 3) Moving off-line
- 4) Field Interview (FI) position
- 5) Position of Advantage

### **D) Police Baton**

- 1) Primary draws and strikes only

### **E) Carotid Control Hold**

- 1) Rear Take Down
- 2) Chancery Control Hold

### **F) Person Searches**

- 1) Always perform searches using the same pattern each time
  - a) High to low
  - b) Front to back
  - c) Side to side
  - d) Use "quadrant" concept
- 2) Search techniques
  - a) Low Profile, Rear Finger-Lock
  - b) Standing Modified
  - c) Felony Kneeling
  - d) Felony Prone

**G) Handcuffing Techniques**

- 1) Low Profile, Rear Finger-Lock
  - a) FBI "quick-cuff"
  - b) Wrist Twist
- 2) Standing Modified
- 3) Felony Kneeling
- 4) Felony Prone

**H) Scenario Training**

- 1) De Escalation
- 2) Taser/Less Lethal
- 3) Lethal
- 4) FOTS Training

## Patrol School Scenario Training

**Purpose of Activity:** Allow students to practice a variety of scenarios with outcomes varying from de-escalation to lethal force.

**Activity Description:** D-Tac Instructors will facilitate a discussion on tactical considerations, to include positioning, complacency, and awareness of surroundings and reaction time. Students will be presented with inert weapons, and brought in one by one to handle a video scenario/ or live action role play, where they can address a scenario. Based on their tactics and verbal skills, they will address a situation with the appropriate level of force if warranted.

### Key Learning Points:

- From an officer safety perspective, awareness of surroundings and complacency are critically important. Officers are taught to treat the video scenario as if it were real life.
- During the scenarios, officers must prevent the suspect from getting a position of advantage either from the front or the rear. When tactically possible, a continual check/scan of surroundings could prevent an attack.
- An officer must understand that these types of attacks are sudden and the officer may only get one clue (body movement, weapon glance, non-verbal communication...) that a suspect is about to attack.

# Patrol Field Tactics

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Hot Stop Training  
Patrol School

# Patrol Tactics

Oceanside Police Department  
Field Operations Division

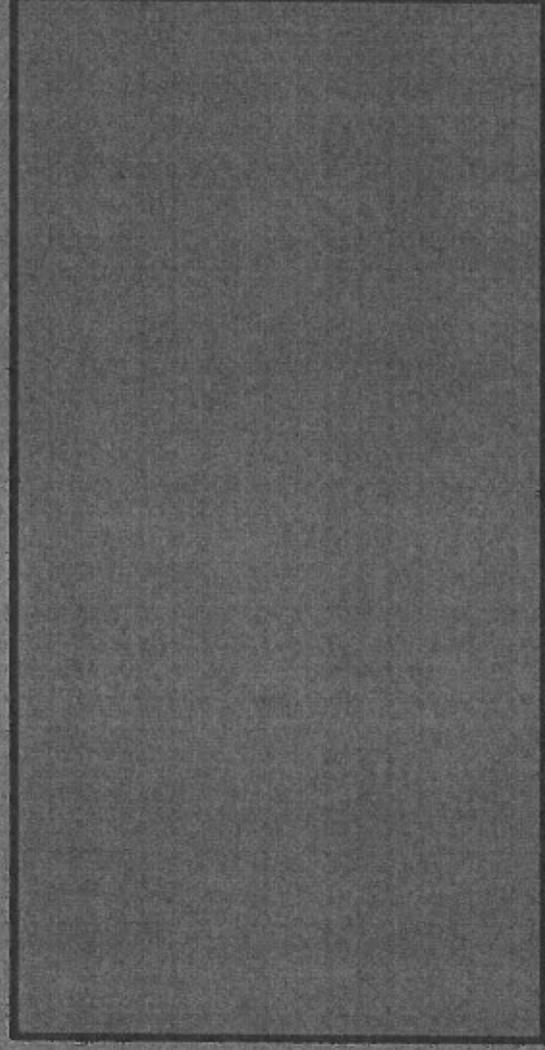
# Overview

- Building nomenclature
- Establishing perimeters
- Barricaded suspects
- Hostage situations
- Working with S.W.A.T.
- Equipment considerations

# Building nomenclature

- Buildings
  - #1 side is street side and/or the front door side
  - Clockwise

3



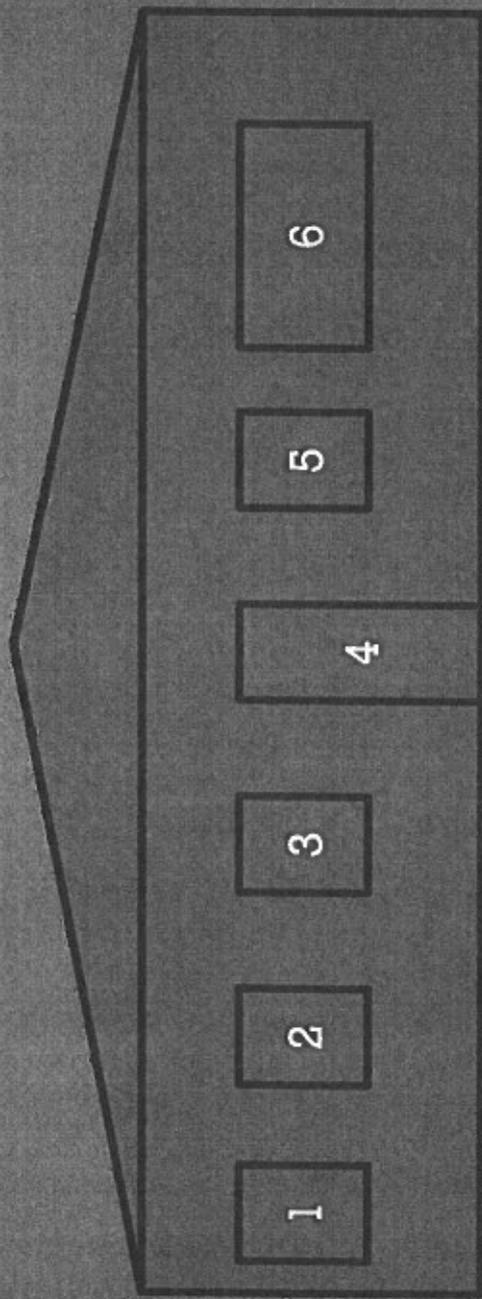
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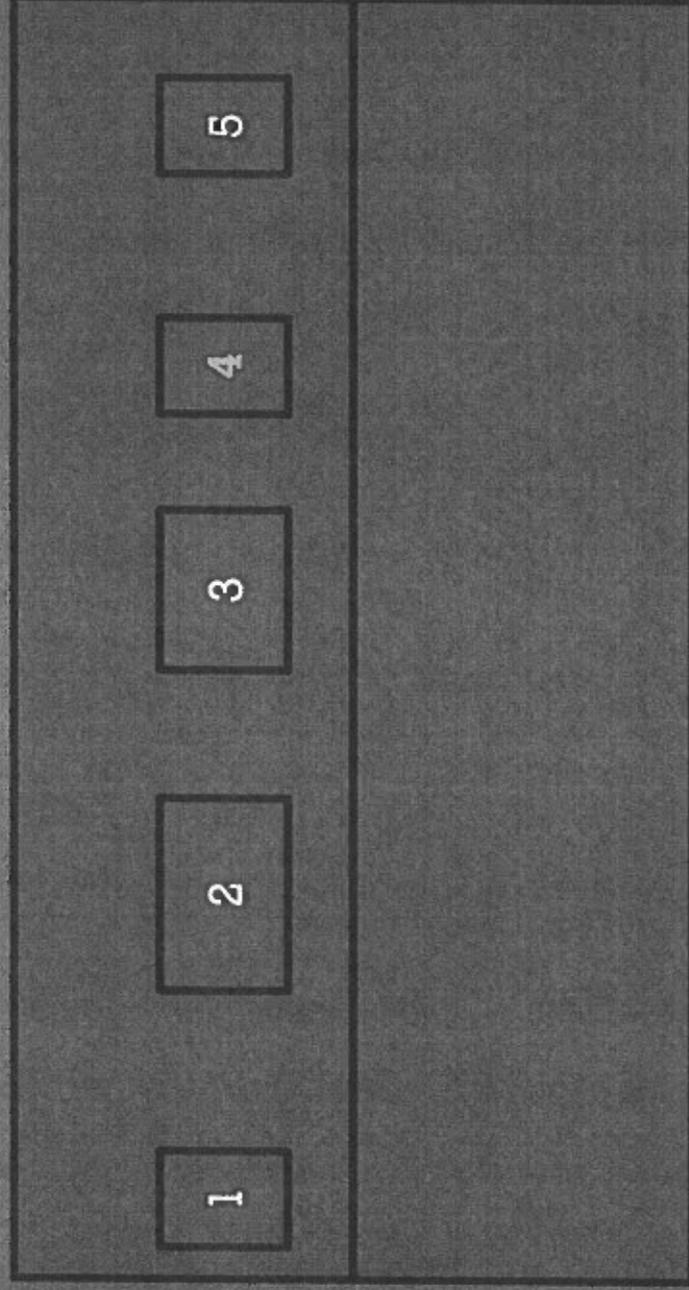
# Building nomenclature

- Numbering doors and windows



# Building nomenclature

- Multiple stories
  - Example: Side 1, level 2, opening 4 window



# Barricaded suspects

## ○ Definition:

- A person who is wanted for a felony, who is inside a structure, vehicle, boat or plane and could be armed with known or unknown type weapons and has repelled all law enforcement entities from taking he/she into custody.

# Barricaded Suspects

- **First Responder Actions**
  - Establish Arrest Team
  - Establish Containment
  - Interior perimeter (suspect location)
  - Outer perimeter (traffic and crowds)
  - Begin to gather intelligence
  - Establish a Command Post

# Barricaded Suspects

- Establishing inner perimeter
  - Cover vs. concealment
  - Suspect firearm capabilities
  - Escape routes
  - Fields of fire / crossfire considerations
- Establishing outer perimeter
  - Traffic control
  - Prevent innocent civilians from entering
  - Media

# Barricaded Suspects

- **Forming the arrest team**
  - Purpose is to take the suspect into custody in the event he surrenders, or becomes a threat to any officers or citizens
  - Made up of whoever is available
  - Should be placed near the front door but out of site
  - Contingency planning & role definitions
  - Will be the first entity replaced by SWAT

# Barricaded Suspects

- Gathering intelligence
  - Prepare a sketch if possible
  - Provide a description of the suspect if possible
  - Obtain information from family or friends on military training, medical history, employment history and marital status and background

# Hostage Situations

- A person kept as a pledge pending the fulfillment of an agreement
- A person held by another person as a security for the fulfillment of a certain demand
- A hostage is a victim held against their will by threat of the actual use of force

# Crisis Entry Team

- Provides an organized response for an unplanned event
- Should be implemented ASAP and set up at the breach point closest to the hostage if possible
- Should be out of site of L1
- May consist of a mixture of personnel initially
- Compromises

# Oceanside Police Department Block Training 2019

## ERG / FRA / Fit Testing \*

Jan 1, 2019



### Lesson Plan

#### I. Welcome

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

#### II. Fit Testing\*

- Fit testing will take approx. approx. 7 min per student.

#### III. Gas Mask familiarity

- Mask inspection
- Inventory / Replace / Repair

#### IV. Powerpoint

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

#### V. Exercises

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

#### VI. Review

\*If applicable

**HAZWOPER / HAZMAT**

**First Responder Awareness**  
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)

**Annual Refresher**

**2019**

**2016**  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE  
GUIDEBOOK

**Name the Pros & Cons to this Incident.**

## Pros:

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

## Other Pros & Cons??

## Cons:

What is it?  
Is it Dangerous or Lethal?

## What is FRA?

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

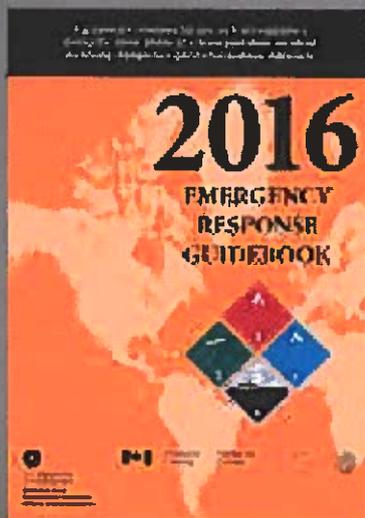
## Your Responsibilities

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

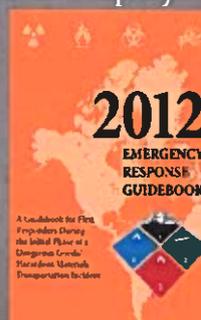
## Why do we train?

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

## Basic FRA Process

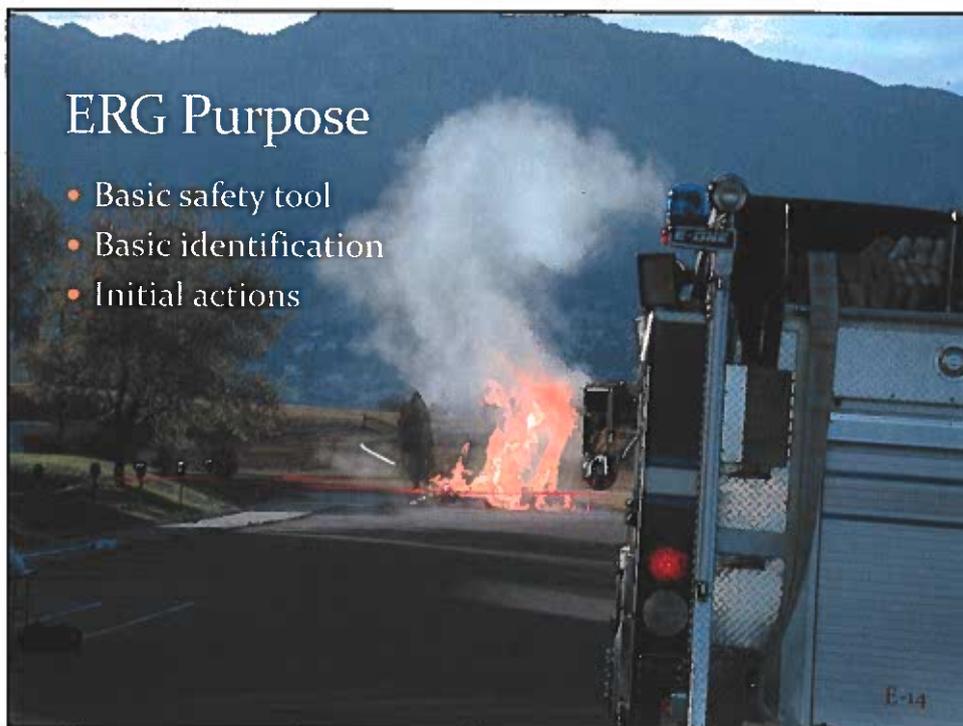


- Identify material(s)
- Consult ERG
- Follow employer's policies



## ERG Purpose

- Basic safety tool
- Basic identification
- Initial actions



## ERG Review

# • Open your ERGs

## ERG White Pages (part 1)

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

E-14

# ERG 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

### Hazardous Materials Warning Labels

### ROAD TRAILER IDENTIFICATION CHART


**CAUTION:** This chart depicts only the most general shapes of road trailers. Emergency response personnel must be aware that there are many variations of road trailers, not illustrated above, that are used for shipping chemical products. The suggested guides are for the most hazardous products that may be transported in these trailer types.

\* The recommended guides should be considered as last resort if the material cannot be identified by any other means.

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### RAILCAR IDENTIFICATION CHART

**CAUTION:** Emergency response personnel must be aware that rail cars can vary widely in construction, design and purpose. Tank cars used for toxic products may be solid, double or glass. The design may be wide diameter. It is assumed that products are shipped in completely proper condition in tank cars or containers designed for use before emergency response is needed.

The information provided on the labels or ends of tank cars, as illustrated above, may be used to identify the product using:

1. The identification number shown.
2. The color of the tank car.
3. The color of the tank car.
4. The color of the tank car.

The recommended guides should be considered as last resort if the material cannot be identified by any other means.

Page 8



## ERG Blue-Bordered Pages

- Materials listed by name

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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 smelting 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 sesquioxide	133	2715
Aldehydes, flammable, toxic n o s	131	1988	Allylamine, n o s	132	2733	Allyl glycidyl ether	129	2219	Aluminum silicate powder uncoated	138	1398
Aldehydes, n o s	129	1989	Allylamines, n o s	132	2734	Allyl methyl ether	131	2335	Aluminum smelting by-products	138	3170
Aldehydes, poisonous, n o s	131	1988	Allylbenzene, n o s	133	2735	Allyl formaldehyde	131	2336	Ammonia, flammable, corrosive n o s	132	2733
Aldehydes, toxic n o s	131	1988	Allyl phenols, liquid n o s (including C2-C12 homologues)	133	3145	Allyl isocyanate	132	1723	Ammonia, liquid corrosive, flammable n o s	132	2734
Alkyl	133	2839	Allyl phenols, solid n o s (including C2-C12 homologues)	133	2430	Allyl isocyanate stabilized	135	1545	Ammonia, liquid corrosive, n o s	133	2735
Alkali metal alcohols, wetting, corrosive, n o s	136	3206	Allyl sulfonic acids, liquid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2584	Aluminum, molten	133	3290	Ammonia, solid corrosive, n o s	134	3259
Alkali metal alloy liquid n o s	138	1421	Allyl sulfonic acids, liquid with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2588	Aluminum, molten	133	3290	2-Amino-4-chlorophenol	131	2673
Alkali metal amalgam	138	1385	Allyl sulfonic acids, liquid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2588	Aluminum ethyl hydride	133	3079	2-Amino-5-ethylaminoethane	133	2946
Alkali metal amalgam, liquid	138	1389	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2583	Aluminum ethyl	133	3051	2-Amino-4,6-dibromophenol, settled with not less than 20% water	113	3317
Alkali metal amalgam, solid	138	1389	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2585	Aluminum borohydride	133	2870	2-(2-Aminoethoxy)ethanol	134	3055
Alkali metal amalgam, solid	138	1401	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2585	Aluminum borohydride in devices	135	2870	N-Aminoethylpiperazine	133	2815
Alkali metal emulsions	138	1390	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2571	Aluminum bromide solution	134	2582	Aminoalcohols	132	2512
Alkali metal dispersion flammable	138	1482	Allyl sulfonic acids, liquid with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2584	Aluminum carbide	133	1294	Aminopyridines	133	2671
Alkali metal earth metal amalgam	138	1392	Allyl sulfonic acids, liquid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2588	Aluminum chloride, solution	134	2581	Ammonia, solution, with more than 10% but not more than 35% ammonia	134	2672
Alkali metal earth metal amalgam, liquid	138	1392	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2583	Aluminum dross	138	3170	Ammonia, solution, with more than 35% but not more than 50% ammonia	129	2673
Alkali metal earth metal amalgam, solid	138	1402	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with not more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2585	Aluminum ferrosilicon powder	133	1395	Ammonium bromide	133	1430
Alkali metal earth metal dispersion	138	1391	Allyl sulfonic acids, solid with more than 5% free sulfuric acid	133	2585	Aluminum hydride	133	2463	Ammonium carbonate	133	1431
Alkali metal earth metal dispersion, flammable	138	1482	Allyl sulfonic acids	136	2571	Aluminum isocyanate	140	1438	Ammonium chloride, solid	134	1727
Alkaloids, liquid n o s (poisonous)	181	3140	Allyl acetate	131	2333	Aluminum powder, coated	138	1399	Ammonium chloride, solution	134	1727
Alkaloids, solid n o s (poisonous)	181	1544	Allyl alcohol	131	2333	Aluminum powder, uncoated	138	1398	Ammonium dichromate	131	1430
						Aluminum powder, uncoated	138	1398	Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate	131	1431
						Aluminum processing by-products	138	3170			

## ERG Orange-Bordered Pages

- Number guide pages

GUIDE 128	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (NON-POLAR/WATER-IMMISCIBLE)	ERG2012 ERG2012	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (NON-POLAR/WATER-IMMISCIBLE)	GUIDE 128
<b>POTENTIAL HAZARDS</b>		<b>EMERGENCY RESPONSE</b>		
<p><b>FIRE OR EXPLOSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:</b> Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.</li> <li>• Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.</li> <li>• Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.</li> <li>• Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).</li> <li>• Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.</li> <li>• Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.</li> <li>• Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.</li> <li>• Containers may explode when heated.</li> <li>• Many liquids are lighter than water.</li> <li>• Substance may be heated to form a gas.</li> <li>• For LITHIUM ION BATTERIES are involved, also consult GUIDE 147.</li> <li>• If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.</li> </ul> <p><b>HEALTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.</li> <li>• Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.</li> <li>• Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.</li> <li>• Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE:</b> Telephone numbers on Shipping Paper label. If Shipping Paper not available or so obscured, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside tank cover.</li> <li>• As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.</li> <li>• Keep unauthorized personnel away.</li> <li>• Stay upwind.</li> <li>• Keep out of low areas.</li> <li>• Ventilate closed spaces before entering.</li> </ul> <p><b>PROTECTIVE CLOTHING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).</li> <li>• Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.</li> </ul> <p><b>EVACUATION</b></p> <p><b>Large Spill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).</li> </ul> <p><b>Fire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		<p><b>FIRE</b></p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.</p> <p><b>Small Fire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam.</li> </ul> <p><b>Large Fire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water spray, fog or regular foam.</li> <li>• Do not use straight streams.</li> <li>• Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fire Involving Tanks or Car-Trailer Loads</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.</li> <li>• Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.</li> <li>• Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of tank.</li> <li>• ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.</li> <li>• For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.</li> </ul> <p><b>SPILL OR LEAK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, sparks or flames in immediate area).</li> <li>• All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.</li> <li>• Do not touch or walk through spilled material.</li> <li>• Stop leak if you can do it without risk.</li> <li>• Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.</li> <li>• A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.</li> <li>• Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.</li> <li>• Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Large Spill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dike for ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.</li> <li>• Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.</li> </ul> <p><b>FIRST AID</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move victim to fresh air.</li> <li>• Call 911 or emergency medical service.</li> <li>• Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.</li> <li>• Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.</li> <li>• Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.</li> <li>• In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Wash skin with soap and water.</li> <li>• In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.</li> <li>• Keep victim warm and quiet.</li> </ul>		

## ERG Green-Bordered Pages

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

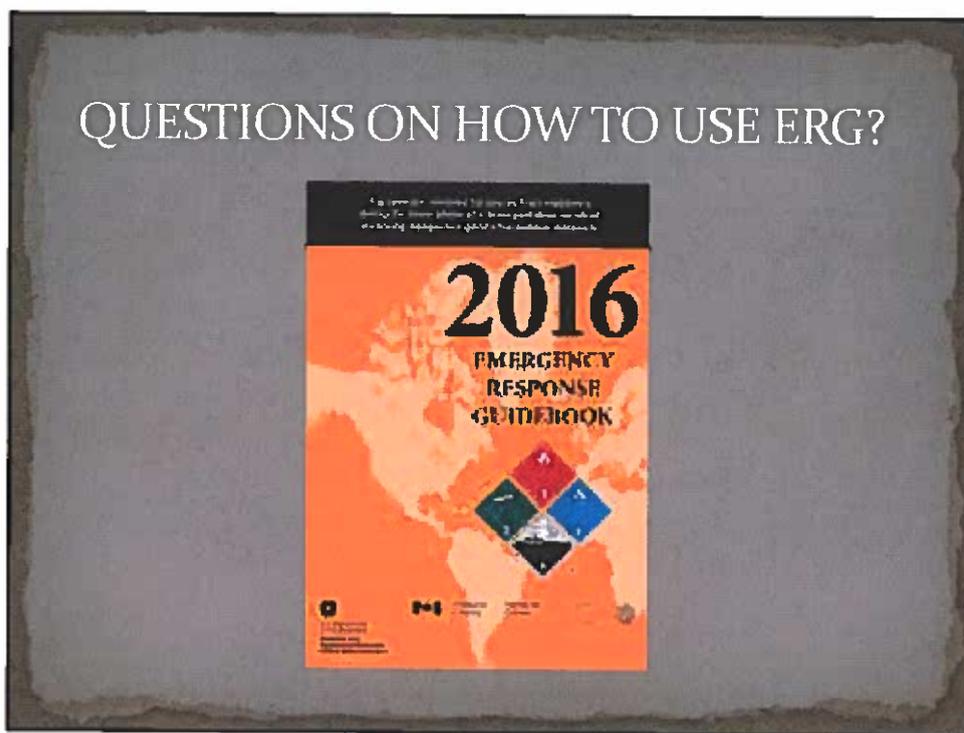
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TABLE 1 - INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES

ID No.	Guide	NAME OF MATERIAL	SMALL SPILLS <small>(From a small package or small leak from a large package)</small>				LARGE SPILLS <small>(From a large package or from many small packages)</small>		
			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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## QUESTIONS ON HOW TO USE ERG?



# Patrol School Pursuit Policy

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## I. Introduction

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

## II. Power Point Presentation

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

## V. Course Evaluation and Final Review

## *Pursuit Policy Update 2019*



## PROTOCOL STATEMENT

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

## DEFINITION OF A PURSUIT

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

## BACKGROUND

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

## BACKGROUND

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

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

## PROCEDURES

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

## Initiating a Pursuit

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

## Continuation of a Pursuit

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

## Discontinuance of a Pursuit

Absolutes for discontinuing a pursuit:

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

## Discontinuance of a Pursuit

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

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

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

## PURSUING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

## Primary Pursuit Unit

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

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

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

## Secondary Unit

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

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

## Assisting Units

Assisting units require the approval of the pursuit supervisor.

All units that enter the pursuit shall notify Communications immediately.

## ADDITIONAL UNITS

Officers in all other units shall:

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

## SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

- ⦿ The type of vehicle being pursued;
- ⦿ The seriousness of the offense; and
- ⦿ The danger that the occupants of the vehicle being pursued pose to others.
  
- ⦿ When more than two units are permitted to participate in a pursuit, the supervisor shall as soon as reasonably possible, direct the additional units to discontinue the pursuit.
  
- ⦿ The supervisor shall make continual assessment during the progress of a pursuit. Factors to be considered include weather, vehicle and pedestrian traffic levels, roadway and environmental conditions, juveniles occupy the suspect vehicle, the suspect has been identified to the point that later apprehension can be accomplished, and pursuit speed considerations.

- ⦿ The supervisor shall ensure that affected allied agencies are notified of the pursuit and specific assistance requested, including canine and air support.
  
- ⦿ The supervisor or designee shall, as necessary, contact pursuing officers at the location of the pursuit termination to provide on-scene supervision, coordination, and evaluation.
  
- ⦿ The supervisor shall ensure vehicle pursuits are reported to the California Highway Patrol on an approved form (CHP 187A), as mandated by Section 14602.1 of the California Vehicle Code. Each pursuit shall be evaluated for compliance with all codes and policies and appropriate action initiated.

## COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

## MOTORCYCLE UNITS

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

## UNMARKED UNITS

- ④ Unmarked units, without emergency equipment, shall not join in a pursuit.
- ④ Officers in unmarked vehicles may become involved in emergency activities involving serious crimes or life endangering situations. In those instances, it may be necessary to follow a suspect vehicle while summoning assistance from a marked vehicle with emergency equipment.
- ④ When officers in an unmarked vehicle become aware that a marked unit has arrived, the unmarked unit will disengage

## AIRCRAFT ASSISTANCE

- ④ Units involved in pursuits should request air support assistance.
- ④ Aircraft can provide valuable information to ground units concerning upcoming traffic congestion, hazards, or other factors which might endanger the safety of the officer(s) or the public.
- ④ Once a law enforcement aircraft overtakes the pursued vehicle, the aircraft becomes an assisting unit responsible for broadcasting on-going radio updates on the route of travel.
- ④ Once the aircraft is in position, the supervisor, in the interest of safety, shall evaluate the tactical involvement of ground units in the pursuit. In some cases, it may be prudent to discontinue the ground pursuit and track the suspect vehicle with law enforcement aircraft until the vehicle goes stationary. Once the suspect vehicle has discontinued fleeing, the law enforcement air crew can direct ground units into positions to establish a perimeter and assist with apprehension of outstanding suspects on foot.

## PURSUIITS APPROACHING OR ENTERING NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

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

## PURSUIITS APPROACHING OR ENTERING NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

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

## PURSUIITS APPROACHING THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER

- ④ Under no circumstances will pursuing units cross the International Border.
- ④ Pursuit units should not be any closer than fifty (50) feet of the International Border gates.
- ④ Due to traffic conditions and physical barriers that exist between traffic lanes near the San Ysidro Port of Entry, pursuits where the fleeing vehicle is wanted for minor, non-violent violations should be discontinued a minimum of one mile prior to the International Border, at supervisory discretion.
- ④ In those pursuits where the fleeing vehicle is wanted for violent and/or atrocious felonies, involved agencies shall use mutually agreed upon tactics as a basis for apprehension when the pursued vehicle reaches the international border.

## PURSUIITS APPROACHING THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER

- ④ In order to give warning to Mexican authorities and to provide them an increased degree of safety, US Customs and the San Diego Police Department will be advised by the involved agency of any pursuit heading southbound south of Interstate 8. They in turn, will advise the Mexican authorities. This shall occur whether or not the pursuit is discontinued. Every effort should be made to update Customs and the San Diego Police Department when a pursuit is terminated prior to the International Border.
- ④ In the event the pursuit is terminated prior to the International Border, Mexican authorities shall be advised by US Customs and San Diego Police Department.

## USE OF FIREARMS

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

## FORCIBLE STOPS (LEGAL INTERVENTION)

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

### Communications

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

### Procedures

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

## INTER-AGENCY PURSUITS

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

## Military Police Pursuits On/Off Military Installations

Pursuits onto Military Installations: It is the current policy of Navy and Marine Corps installations in San Diego County to allow marked local, county, state and/or federal law enforcement vehicles to continue pursuits of any suspect that flees onto a military installation. Once on a military installation the Military Police units will assume the primary pursuit positions and take control of the pursuit.

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

## Military Police Pursuits On/Off Military Installations

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

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

## Military Police Pursuits On/Off Military Installations

### Military Police Pursuits off of an Installation:

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

## Transfer of a Pursuit

- ④ There is no legal requirement for an agency to assume a pursuit. A supervisor may determine it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the agency to refuse acceptance. Once responsibility is assumed, the pursuit may be discontinued by the assuming agency at any time.
- ④ The supervisor of the assuming agency should notify the initiating agency in the most expedient fashion that control has been assumed.
- ④ Responsibility for a pursuit transfers when:
  - a) the pursuing agency requests the transfer, and
  - b) a supervisor of the assuming agency agrees to accept the pursuit, and
  - c) a unit of the assuming agency becomes the Primary Pursuit Unit.
- ④ An agency accepting transfer and assuming the Primary Pursuit Unit position should have sufficient resources to control the pursuit.

## End of Pursuit

### Responsibilities of the stopping agency:

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

## End of Pursuit

### Responsibilities of Other Involved Agencies

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

## Prisoner Processing

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

## Traffic Collision Investigation

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

## Crime Report Responsibility

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

## PURSUIT REPORT REQUIREMENTS

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

# OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## 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: 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> 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



**HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT SECTION  
OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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**CONFUSED YET?**

- The categories within Human Trafficking are staggering
- Domestic vs International 
- CSET Child Sexual Exploitation
- International Human Smuggling 
- Trafficking for labor/ domestic servitude
- Traditional pimping/pandering 

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**FOCUS ON DOMESTIC PROSTITUTION**

- **WHY**
  - Child Prostitution is the principle threat to the safety and innocence of the teenage girls in the communities that we serve throughout San Diego County
  - This type of Human Trafficking is not a trackable publicly reported crime, like auto theft or burglary. Police must actively search for victims and suspect
  - Only after contacting potential victims will you know what you have uncovered...

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**SOCIAL INTEGRATION**  
MTV Pimp my Ride  
Pretty Woman  
Snoop Dogg/ Gangster Rap Culture  
Academy Award  
"It's hard out here for a pimp"

- Sex work is glamorized
- Social Acceptance
- pop culture is a massive draw
- Kids from wide variety of backgrounds think its cool to be a thug or a pimp

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**SOCIALIZATION EXAMPLES**  
ACCEPTANCE AND DESENSITIZATION OF SOCIETY

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**PIMP MY RIDE**  
ALVIN NATHANIEL JOINER - AKA "EXHIBIT" RAPPER AND HOST OF MTV'S SYNDICATED TV SHOW "PIMP MY RIDE"



Most popular cable TV show on 2004-2007 averaged 3 million viewers per 30 minute episode

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**PRETTY WOMAN**  
**RICHARD GERE & JULIA ROBERTS**



Golden Globe Award  
Best Actress

Academy Award Nomination  
Best Actress

Golden Globe Nominations  
Best Motion Picture  
Best Actor  
Best Supporting Actor

Heart warming story of a kind hearted prostitute  
who falls for a customer  
**World wide gross \$463,406,268**

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**IT'S HARD OUT THERE FOR A PIMP**  
THREE 6 MAFIA

**WORLD WIDE GROSS \$10 MILLION DOLLARS**

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**2006 ACADEMY AWARD BEST ORIGINAL SONG**  
**"IT'S HARD OUT THERE FOR A PIMP"**  
THREE 6 MAFIA

- Movie Hustle & Flow
- Over 1 million albums sold
- Song Lyrics (excerpt)




- Wait I got a snow bunny, and a black girl too  
You pay the right price and they'll both do you
- That's the way the game goes,  
gotta keep it strictly pimpin'  
Gotta keep my hustle tight, makin'  
change off these women, yeah

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**CRIMINAL STREET GANG INVOLVEMENT**

**MORE LUCRATIVE THAN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING**

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**GANGS AND PROSTITUTION**

- First documented street gangs were founded with prostitution as one of many street crimes under their control and influence
- All Mighty Vice Lord Nation (1958)
  - (Chicago)
- Gangster Disciples (1960)
  - (Chicago origin, but chapters in most major US cities, including Oceanside)
- Black P Stones (1959)
  - (LA, Chicago)




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**SAN DIEGO GANGS INVOLVED IN PIMPING MINOR AND ADULTS**

- West Coast Crips
  - Lincoln Park
  - Skyline Piru
- Oceanside Gangs
  - Insane Crip Gang
  - Crook Mob
  - Gangster Crips
  - Deep Valley Crips
  - Deep Valley Bloods




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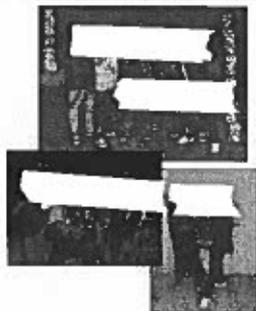
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### SAN DIEGO HYBRID GANGS INVOLVED IN PIMPING MINORS AND ADULTS

- Over 350 identified pimps working in San Diego
- 122 documented in a criminal street gang
- 93 claim gang hybrid
- 24/93 claim hybrid and are currently documented in another criminal street gang



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### WHY PIMPING?

- Street Gangs operate on the basis of fear and intimidation over the community to prevent reporting of their criminal activity
- All crimes are for profit and to increase criminal stature
- Pimping is more profitable than small and mid level narcotics trafficking



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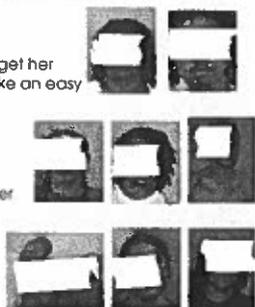
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### WHAT THE PIMPS HAVE TOLD ME

- Recruitment
  - "Manipulation and Persuasion"
  - "Its easy to manipulate a minor, get her drunk, give her some weed, its like an easy robbery"
- Business Plan
  - Marketing and Promotion
  - Use of internet to reach a broader customer base
  - Use girls to recruit other girls



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**VICTIMS**  
AVERAGE AGE OF RECRUITMENT IS 13

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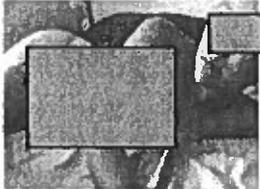
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**PROFIT MOTIVE -VICTIMS**

- The clash between the profit and the age of the victims
- Due to the perverse logic that sex with a child is more exclusive, more money can be charged for the same acts with an older prostitute



- Cassandra was recruited at age 13, made \$1000-\$3000 per night, every night for 3 years

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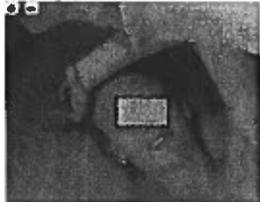
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**RECRUITING**

- Victims are often from drug influenced families or broken homes.
- Often in and out of CPS foster system, group homes
- Easily drawn in by smooth talk and affections of older men, naive to their evil intentions



- Photo taken from child pornography video recovered from suspect during a search warrant

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**HOW DO THEY GO FROM INNOCENT TO PROSTITUTE THAT FAST?**

- Pimps use the emotional connection and loyalty built by being physically and emotionally available for the victims use that emotional hook to spin the victims against their own logic and morality



- Pimps then separate them geographically from their family and any support and isolate them to prevent them from running back to their family



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**NATURE OF PROSTITUTION HAS CHANGED**

- Track or blade is an area that prostitutes walk and troll for customers these areas have been the basis of community complaints for dozens of years
- Victim centered approach that focuses on identification and arrest of the pimp (trafficker) not on punishing the victim
- Victim services - North County Lifeline
  - Counseling
  - Medical and other basic needs
  - Temporary shelters and transitional housing

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**TECHNOLOGY HAS CHANGED SEX TRAFFICKING**

ONLINE AND DIGITAL REVOLUTION

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### COMPUTER AND CELL PHONE FORENSICS

- Forensic Analysis of phones, laptops and other digital evidence requires specific expertise
- Additional tools and training required to obtain exploit the information
- Assistance of the Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory is vital to working these cases



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### MULTI JURISDICTIONAL CRIME - NEEDS THE SAME INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH

- Most victims have traveled throughout SD and to multiple counties, many have been to other states or traveled across the country. VICE GRIP II trafficking map for Oceanside Juvenile Victims



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### SUCCESS THROUGH COMBINED EFFORT

JOINT INVESTIGATIONS

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**MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEM  
REQUIRES SAME APPROACH FOR ENFORCEMENT**

- Innocence Lost Task Force

MOU 5 Local Police Departments

- SDPD
- OPD
- EPD
- CPD
- SDSO

Access to analytical and personnel  
resources and advanced equipment



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**NORTH COUNTY REGIONAL PROSTITUTION AND  
HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE  
(NCRPHTF)**

- Accomplishments 2009 - 2012:

- Operations Conducted: 104
- Arrests total: 264
- Victims Identified: 70 (43 received victim services)
- Search Warrants (State & Federal) - 49
- 8 HT Training courses - 1108 students



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