

SECTION 13 Patrol Procedures

13.1 – 13.28 COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS

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		Instructions to Administrators
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Note to Administrators

In order for POST to review and approve your agency's *Field Training Guide*, you MUST submit the following electronic files:

- 1) The POST FTP Approval Checklist ([Form 2-230](#))
- 2) Your department's *Policy & Procedure Manual*
- 3) Your completed Guide (Volumes 1 & 2), including ALL competency requirements covered in Part 5, Sections 1–18.

LIST OF SUBTOPICS**13.1 POLICE PATROL TECHNIQUES**

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SECTION 13 PATROL PROCEDURESCHECK ONE ONLY: ☐ PHASE 1 ☐ PHASE 2 ☐ PHASE 3 ☐ PHASE 4 ☐ PHASE 5

Trainee

FTO

13.1 POLICE PATROL TECHNIQUES**13.1.01 Types of Police Patrol**

The trainee shall explain the principle types of police patrol (preventive, directed enforcement, etc.) and their respective impacts on community relations.

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.1.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A

13.1.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

The trainee will discuss with their FTO how the Antioch Police Department conducts preventative patrols and directed enforcement, especially in high crime areas of the city and how these patrols can impact community relations. Antioch has several locations in the city with high density and low income housing. Traditionally, some of those areas have generated high volumes of narcotics, prostitution, gang activity and violent crimes to include robberies, felony assaults and homicides.

Some of the techniques APD has traditionally used have been saturation type patrols where proactive crime suppression teams have been created to focus on specific areas and activities. Community beat projects also are utilized which follow the community oriented policing philosophy to work with the community to identify the root cause of a problems and work with other city resources and allied agencies toward a solution.

These efforts can make a positive impact on the community whereas citizens see the police department's presence in high crime areas and the actions that are taken and then are able read about the results in the media and social media networking afterward.

13.1.02 Preventive Patrol Methods

The trainee shall review and explain basic preventive patrol methods utilized by an officer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Frequent checks and contacts with business premises | D. Maintenance of visibility and personal contact |
| B. Frequent checks of suspicious persons | E. Daily individual patrol and community action plan |
| C. Fluctuating patrol patterns | |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.1.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.1.02 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

Preventative patrol strategies provide protection from criminal activity. It has been consistently demonstrated that a visible law enforcement presence can reduce criminal activity. To be an effective deterrent to crime, a law enforcement presence should be highly visible within the community, especially in areas that are high risk crime targets. Preventative patrol actions include maintaining a law enforcement presence and visibility within the community, conducting frequent security checks of high-risk targets and businesses, and conducting checks of persons who may be involved in suspicious activity.

There are fundamental objectives when conducting security checks. The objectives include helping the officer remain knowledgeable about the specific structure or area, such as layout, normal activity in and around the area, and the normal conditions of the structure, assisting the officer in discovering suspicious activity or evidence of criminal activity, and enhancing community relations by maintaining high visibility.

When working preventative patrol, officers should implement the following:

- Cover as much of their assigned area as possible, including secondary thoroughfares (alleys, walkways, parking areas, etc.), as well as primary streets.
- Pay extra attention to high risk crime areas.
- Vary patrol patterns and routines to prevent predictability.
- Employ appropriate investigative tactics and equipment (use spotlights, flashlights, alley lights, etc.).
- Implement additional patrol methods whenever possible (foot patrol, bicycle patrol, etc.).

In order to provide protection and service, officers must acquire knowledge of the beat they have been assigned to patrol. Such knowledge includes not just knowing the basic layout and makeup of the area, but also recognizing locations within the area that may require the officer's specific attention. Preparing a daily patrol and community action plan is an excellent technique for establishing a thorough and effective preventative patrol.

13.1.03 Foot Patrol and Bicycle Patrol

The trainee shall discuss the advantage(s) of foot patrol and bicycle patrol, including:

- A. Increased personal contact between police and citizens
 B. Increased observation ability
 C. Increased ability to gather information

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.1.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.1.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Foot patrol allows an officer to have more personal contact with the residents and business owners of their assigned beat. When on foot, an officer can have increased observation of persons. The officer can be closer to suspicious behaviors with less chance of alerting the suspicious persons in question. Being on foot breaks down the barriers between officers and citizens, thereby opening the lines of communication. These open lines of communication allow officers to gather more information from the citizens. Officers shall work in pairs when on foot patrol.

The Antioch Police Department does not utilize bicycle patrols.

13.1.04 Motorized Patrol

The trainee shall discuss the advantage(s) of motorized patrol, including:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Increased speed and mobility | D. Increased transportation capability |
| B. Increased visibility | E. Decreased response time |
| C. Availability of additional equipment | F. Communications |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play
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Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.1.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.1.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Motorized patrol allows for increased speed and mobility, thereby decreasing response time to emergencies and calls for service. In a patrol car, an officer can cover more area and make himself/herself more visible to citizens. The officer has more lines of communication available with the use of additional radios and access to the MDS and AVL. A patrol vehicle also allows the officer to carry additional safety equipment, weapons, and crime scene supplies. Patrol cars, when outfitted with the appropriate prisoner transportation safety equipment, allow an officer to transport a prisoner from the field without having to contact another unit, resulting in that unit going out of service to do the prisoner transport.

13.1.05 Positive Daily Contacts The trainee shall explain the importance of positive daily personal contact with citizens.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.1.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

13.1.05 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) The trainee shall understand that daily contact with citizens and business persons in his/her assigned beat has advantages to an officer's investigative capabilities. Personal contact in a casual and professional setting establishes a rapport that can pay off in future investigations. Citizens will be more likely to provide information to the police and keep them informed on what happens in the area.
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13.2 OBSERVATION SKILLS								
13.2.01 Perception Skills The trainee shall identify methods by which perception skills may be improved and demonstrate the ability to describe scene activity, persons, and vehicles with acceptable accuracy.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.2.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) <div style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>
13.2.01	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) The trainee will demonstrate to his/her FTO they are able to describe activity at a scene as well as the activity of persons and vehicles accurately on the radio given the opportunity to do so on a call for service or on-viewed activity.

13.3 PREVENTING AND DETECTING CRIME								
13.3.01 Crime Prevention Techniques The trainee shall explain and demonstrate techniques and procedures that improve a patrol officer's capabilities in preventing and detecting crime.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.3.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

13.3.01	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> The trainee will be shown areas of the city which would benefit most from an officer's patrolling efforts to prevent and detect crime such as businesses, parks, and neighborhoods that can be susceptible to crime at certain times of the day or night.

13.3.02 Becoming Familiar with the Community

The trainee shall identify factors to consider in becoming familiar with the community, including:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. General population information</p> <p>B. Appropriate geographic information</p> <p>C. Recent criminal activity</p> | <p>D. Specific factors that may influence patrol functions (e.g.. location of emergency hospitals, high-activity areas, community activities and events, etc.</p> |
|--|---|

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.3.02	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

13.3.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

The trainee shall know the general population and geography of the City of Antioch and where to find that information. The trainee shall also discuss with his/her FTO how to obtain recent criminal activity through community contacts, daily patrol briefings and crime bulletins, as well as by talking with other officer who work the same area of the city on different shifts. The trainee shall also keep their self informed of community activities and events happening in their patrol beat.

13.3.03 Preparing for a Patrol Shift The trainee shall explain and demonstrate how to prepare for a patrol shift, including:								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.3.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.3.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) The trainee shall discuss with his/her FTO how to obtain recent criminal activity through community contacts, daily patrol briefings and crime bulletins, as well as by talking with other officer who work the same area of the city on different shifts. The trainee shall also keep their self informed of community activities and events happening in their patrol beat. The trainee shall properly conduct a pre-shift vehicle inspection and ensure they have all necessary equipment and report forms that may be needed during the shift.

13.3.04 Frequent Checks

The trainee shall identify those locations and/or situations that exist in a “patrol area” that warrant frequent checks.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.3.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☒ N/A
13.3.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will be shown areas of the city which would benefit most from an officer's patrolling efforts to prevent and detect crime such as businesses, parks, and neighborhoods that can be susceptible to crime at certain times of the day or night.

13.3.05 Night Patrol

The trainee shall explain and demonstrate what an officer on nighttime patrol should be looking for, including:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. Broken glass | E. Persons on foot |
| B. Open doors and windows | F. Differences in normal lighting (on or off) |
| C. Pry marks | G. Unusual sounds |
| D. Suspicious vehicles | H. Access to rooftop or upper floors |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.3.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.3.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

While on night patrol, officers should be aware of sights and sounds that are indicative of criminal activity or are not typical during night hours. Some sights and sounds of which to be aware are:

- Broken glass.
- Open doors and windows.
- Pry marks.
- Suspicious vehicles.
- Persons on foot.
- Difference in normal lighting.
- Unusual sounds.
- Access to rooftop or upper floors.

13.3.06 Determining If a Parked Vehicle Has Been Recently Operated

The trainee shall identify ways to determine if a parked vehicle has been recently operated.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.3.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*
☒ N/A

13.3.06 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

There are a number of methods to determine if a parked vehicle has recently been operated. One is to feel the hood. The temperature of the hood will give officers an idea how recent a vehicle has been operated. Hot hoods indicate very recent operation and warm hoods indicate recent operation where some time has passed. Officers can also ask people who are around (citizens, neighbors, business owners) if they know when a particular vehicle was last occupied or operated. Checking beneath the vehicle for spider webs, weeds growing, or excessive dirt/dust can indicate a vehicle has not been moved for several days or weeks.

13.3.07 Conducting Surveillance

The trainee shall describe and/or demonstrate how to conduct surveillance, including:

- A. Invisible deployment
 B. Radio security
 C. Use of surveillance/vision devices

Reference(s):					Case # <i>(If applicable)</i>	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.3.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*
☒ N/A

13.3.07 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Conducting surveillance is a vital part of police work when working plainclothes assignments, particularly when working to apprehend individuals or to gain evidence for search or arrest warrants. Officers need to understand invisible deployment (the ability to blend in to one's surroundings so as not to be recognized or identified by either the target or passers-by), radio security (use an earpiece) and the use of surveillance and vision-enhancement devices (familiarize oneself with the equipment to be used prior to deployment).

13.3.08 Locating Vehicle Identification Numbers

The trainee shall be able to locate the vehicle identification number (VIN) of various vehicles (i.e. autos, trucks, trailers, motorcycles, recreation vehicles, and motor homes).

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.3.08 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*
☒ N/A

13.3.08 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Officers need to know where to locate vehicle identification numbers (VINs) on a variety of vehicles. Vehicle identification numbers are required for documentation purposes when a vehicle is missing a license plate and the officer must cite the driver or vehicle or when confirming recovery of a stolen vehicle.

- Automobiles & Passenger Trucks:

- o Driver's side dash or door jamb.
- o Front of the engine block under the hood.
- o Front end of the frame on older cars.

- Motorcycles:

- o Neck of the frame.
- o On the engine.
- o Under the seat.

- Semi Truck:

- o Driver's side door jamb.
- o Top of frame rail.
- o Driver's side under the hood.
- o Under a panel on the dash on the passenger side where the glove compartment would be.

- Trailers:

- o Stamped on the tongue or "A" frame of the unit.

- Recreation Vehicles/Motorhomes:

- o Class A:

- Driver's side dash.
- On a sticker to the left of the driver's side window on the wall.
- Below the driver's side window on the outside.
- Inside a cabinet.

- o Class B & C:

- Driver's side dash or door jamb.
- On the "B" pillar.
- Inside a cabinet.

13.4 ADDITIONAL PATROL SAFETY								
13.4.01 Plain Clothes Officers								
The trainee shall explain and/or demonstrate how to react when encountering plain-clothes officers in the field, including:								
A. Not displaying any recognition of the plain-clothes officer until he/she acknowledges his/her presence				B. In the absence of his/her self-acknowledgement, reaction to him/her should be identical to any other citizen				
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.4.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	☒ N/A
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13.4.01	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)	
<p>While on patrol or when off-duty, officers may encounter officers who are working as plainclothes/undercover officers. If such an encounter takes place, officers should take all necessary measures not to draw attention to the plainclothes/undercover officers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not show any recognition towards the plainclothes/undercover officer unless that officer initiates contact. To do so might inadvertently compromise an undercover operation or investigation. • If the plainclothes/undercover officer does not acknowledge the officer, the officer should treat the plainclothes/undercover officer as any other private person with whom the officer is not acquainted. • If an officer initiates an enforcement contact and then realizes a plainclothes/undercover officer is part of the group being contacted, the officer should treat the plainclothes/undercover officer the same as all the other individuals in the group (e.g., maintain cover and control positions, conduct a cursory search, etc.). 		

13.4.02 Plain-Clothes and Off-Duty Arrests The trainee shall explain and/or demonstrate how to respond to uniformed officers if the trainee makes a plain-clothes or off-duty arrest.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.4.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 336 (Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.4.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) If involvement is reasonably necessary the officer should attempt to call or have someone else call 9-1-1 to request immediate assistance. The dispatcher should be informed that an off-duty officer is on-scene and should be provided a description of the officer if possible. Whenever practicable, the officer should loudly and repeatedly identify him/herself as an Antioch Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

13.4.03 Hazards of Silhouetting The trainee shall explain and/or demonstrate ways to avoid the hazards of “silhouetting.”								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.4.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.4.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Being aware of artificial light while on patrol is critical to officer safety. If an officer assumes a position between a suspect and a source of back light, the officer's silhouette could cause the following:

- Make the officer a potential target.
- Provide the suspect with the exact location of the officer.
- Identify how many officers are present.
- Indicate what actions the officer is taking.
- Take away the element of surprise on the part of the officer.
- Allow the suspect to plan an alternate course of action.

The following identifies a number of actions an officer may take to avoid the potential problems associated with silhouetting while on patrol:

Within a Patrol Vehicle:

- Be aware of sources of backlighting when traversing open areas.
- Position the patrol vehicle away from street lights or other sources of backlighting.
- Disable interior patrol vehicle lighting that is activated when a door is opened.

On Foot Patrol:

- Avoid walking through a spotlight or head lamp beams when approaching pedestrians and/or vehicles.
- Do not stand in doorway or in front of windows.
- Do not peer openly through windows.

Using a Flashlight/Map Light:

- Hold the flashlight in such a way as not to illuminate oneself or other officers or units.
- Use red bulbs or diffuse the light source to minimize light intensity.
- Keep flashlight use to a minimum and only when necessary.

13.4.04 Telltale Noises

The trainee shall explain and/or demonstrate how to avoid making telltale “police noises” such as:

- A. Vehicle noises
B. Radio noises

- C. Keys and whistle noises

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.4.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.4.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Making a telltale noise can jeopardize officer safety while on patrol. The following table identifies a number of sounds that may indicate the presence of law enforcement officers and patrol vehicles and guidelines for avoiding them.

Vehicle Approach:

- Reduce vehicle noise prior to approach.
- Secure seat belt and doors quietly.
- Close doors quietly as opposed to slamming or letting them close from momentum.

Law Enforcement Radios:

- Reduce volume.
- Use ear piece if available.

Walking:

- Secure keys, handcuffs and any other loose or small items.
- Ensure baton does not bang against other equipment.
- Ensure leather gear and footwear are properly maintained to prevent squeaking.
- When possible, avoid stepping on leaves, twigs, rocks and gravel that could make noise when moving or that may compromise solid footing.

Electronic Devices:

- Cellular phones should be set to vibrate mode rather than audible mode.
- Alarms on wrist watches should be deactivated.

Communicating with Other Officers:

- Avoid unnecessary conversation.
- Use prearranged hand signals and code words when appropriate.

13.4.05 Keeping Subject's Hands in View

The trainee shall explain the importance of always keeping a subject's hands in view.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.4.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☒ N/A
13.4.05 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Failure to watch a suspect's hands by becoming distracted can be a fatal error. When officers are distracted, suspects have an opportunity to arm themselves and assault the officer. In the majority of cases involving law enforcement officers killed or assaulted in the line of duty, the suspects used their hands to arm themselves.

13.4.06 Initiating Foot Pursuits The trainee shall explain and/or demonstrate safe and effective tactics for initiating a foot pursuit of a fleeing suspect.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.4.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 307 (Foot Pursuits)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.4.06 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Foot pursuits are one of the most dangerous and unpredictable situations for officers. All foot pursuits must be considered high risk as they can be difficult to control and coordinate. There are a number of inherent dangers regarding foot pursuits listed below:

- The fleeing subject may be armed
- The fleeing suspect controls the route
- Officers may lose track of their own locations as well as that of the subject
- An officer may be separated from his or her partners
- Radio transmissions often become very difficult to understand
- Officers can drop and/or lose equipment
- Officers may be led into high risk areas and become vulnerable to an ambush situation involving additional suspects.

Officers must consider not only their own safety but the safety of fellow officers and the public before initiating a foot pursuit. The following identifies factors and safety considerations regarding foot pursuits.

Plan of Action: • Officers should discuss safety factors as well as possible plans for taking action in situations involving fleeing subjects • Plans may include, but are not limited to, actions they would take if a fellow officer is wounded and a subject flees on foot, coordination of who will transmit radio traffic, appropriate use and/or escalation of force.

Working with a Partner: • If partner officers stay together during a foot pursuit, there is a greater likelihood that a safe and successful outcome will occur • If partners become separated, officers should reevaluate the level of risk before continuing the pursuit.

Vehicle Pullovers: • If a foot pursuit begins with the subject fleeing from a vehicle that an officer has just stopped, officers should generally remain with the vehicle rather than pursue the subject on foot • The remaining vehicle may contain additional suspects, items that would identify the fleeing suspect, or other evidence of criminal activity.

Pursuits Around Blind Corners: • Officers should pursue subjects around blind corners as widely as possible in order to better see what they may be approaching (“slicing the pie”) • If conditions prevent such actions, officers may choose to use a hand-held mirror to see around the corner first, peer around the corner at a level lower than where a subject would expect to encounter the officer or call off the pursuit

Pursuits in Unfamiliar Areas: • If officers become disoriented or are in an unfamiliar area they should provide dispatch with house numbers, easily recognizable landmarks, building descriptions.

High Obstacles: • High obstacles may prevent officers from seeing a subject who is lying in wait, a vicious dog or other animal, dangerous drops or hazardous terrain/obstacles on the other side • Before pursuing a suspect over a high fence or wall, officers should stop, listen, attempt to peer through, over or around the obstacle near the point where the subject went over.

Drawn Firearms: • Whether or not officers should pursue a subject with their firearms drawn may depend on the seriousness of the offense, officers’ perception of the risk, potential for an accidental discharge, risk of creating a weapon retention problem.

Poor Visibility: • Officer safety hazards are greatly increased when a pursuit is initiated in bad weather, low light or nighttime conditions • Officers may be inhibited from keeping sight of the suspect, staying with a partner, identifying hazardous obstacles.

Pursuits into Buildings or Structures: • Officers should avoid continuing the pursuit if the subject flees into a building or other structure • Following the subject could lead to an ambush situation with “suspect-friendly” supporters, a possible hostage situation, the likelihood that the subject may have access to weapons within the building/structure • Under such conditions, officers should establish a perimeter around the building/structure, call for additional support or backup, if conditions allow, coordinate with other officers to conduct a systematic tactical search of the building/structure.

Losing Sight of the Suspect: • If officers should lose sight of the fleeing subject at any time during the pursuit, they should stop, look and listen for possible locations where the subject could be hiding or the direction the subject may be moving, consider establishing a perimeter in the area, call for additional support or backup, call for a K-9 (ensure the area is not contaminated), coordinate with other officers to conduct a systematic tactical search of the area.

13.4.07 Mutual Aid and Jurisdiction

The trainee shall review and explain department policies on mutual aid and jurisdiction, including:

- A. Use of official vehicles outside the agency's jurisdiction
 B. Responding to calls for assistance outside the agency's jurisdiction
 C. Assisting other agencies with arrests within agency jurisdiction

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.4.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

317 (Outside Agency Assistance), 323.7 (Mutual Aid)

13.4.07 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

13.5 PEDESTRIAN STOPS								
13.5.01 Consensual Encounters and Reasonable Suspicion The trainee shall explain the concepts of a consensual encounter and reasonable suspicion to stop and detain. The trainee will also explain, demonstrate, or otherwise give examples of how a consensual encounter or reasonable suspicion can be elevated to probable cause, allowing for an arrest to be made.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.5.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

13.5.01	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> In the course of patrolling, officers initiate various contacts with pedestrians observed within their area of assignment. When making such contacts, officers must be aware not only of their own safety but also of the rights of the individual. To protect an individual's constitutional rights, officers must have a clear understanding of a pedestrian contact considered to be a lawful consensual encounter versus one that would constitute a lawful detention.
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13.5.02 Lawful Pedestrian Stop

The trainee shall explain the circumstances of making a lawful pedestrian stop. This explanation shall minimally include:

- A. The existence of suspicious activity
- B. The time of day or night

- C. Reasonable suspicion to believe that the person being stopped may be involved in criminal activity

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.5.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.5.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

To be lawful, a detention must be based on reasonable suspicion that criminal – or suspicious – activity has taken place or is about to take place, and the person detained is connected to that activity.

Reasonable suspicion is the standard used to determine whether a detention is legal. Reasonable suspicion exists when a peace officer has facts and circumstances to make it reasonable for the officer to suspect that criminal activity may be occurring and the person detained is connected to that activity. Reasonable suspicion may be based on the following:

- Observation.
- Personal training and/or experience.
- Information from the eyewitnesses, victims and/or other officers.

Reasonable suspicion cannot be based on a hunch or instinct. If reasonable suspicion does not exist, the case against the defendant may be dismissed or any evidence seized may be excluded from trial.

A point to consider before making contact is the person's actions in order to establish the existence of suspicious activity. Is the person running away from an actual or possible crime scene, behaving in a manner indicating aggressive behavior or criminal conduct?

Another point to consider is the time of day or night the incident is occurring. Is it a very late hour or an unusual time for people to be in the area? Is it the time of day or night during which known criminal activity has previously taken place in the area?

13.5.03 Tactical Variables

The trainee shall identify and discuss tactical variables to consider when encountering a person on foot. The discussion shall minimally include determining:

- A. Whether or not to stop the person
 B. When and where to stop the person
 C. Methods to utilize in stopping the person (approach on foot vs. in the vehicle)

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.5.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.5.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Prior to stopping someone, the officer must determine if they have reasonable suspicion to stop that person. Is the person involved in criminal or suspicious activity that has taken place or is about to take place?

If an officer has decided to stop a person based on reasonable suspicion, the officer must consider when and where to stop that person. What is in the immediate surrounding area? Is it tactically safe to do so, or should the officer wait until the person has walked another block or is there a threat that lies ahead if the officer does not stop the person immediately? Are there routes of escape or groups of people that may interfere with the lawful stop?

Proper safety tactics demand that officers exit their patrol vehicles to conduct pedestrian contacts. Approaching and conducting the contact on foot allows officers to achieve the following:

- Devote complete concentration to observing the pedestrian rather than dividing attention between driving and observation.
- Better access to weapons and a clear line of fire if necessary.
- Better visibility of the pedestrian.
- Better mobility rather than being trapped in a vehicle.
- The ability to detain and search an individual if necessary.
- Greater advantage if a foot pursuit should occur.

13.5.04 Positions When Interviewing Suspicious Person(s)

The trainee shall describe and demonstrate positions that one or two officers can take while interviewing one or more suspicious persons to minimize the possibility of attack.

<i>Reference(s):</i>						Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date		
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	
Trainee:									
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>									

Additional Information:

<div data-bbox="109 162 1207 203">13.5.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i></div> <div data-bbox="1869 162 1963 203"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>
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13.5.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Officers must approach every contact, whether a consensual encounter or a lawful detention, with officer safety in mind. Complacency, overconfidence, poor planning or inappropriate positioning can leave officers vulnerable to attack. When making contact with individuals, officers should always employ the following:

- Use a field interview position including:
 - o Placement of weak foot forward.
 - o Keep firearm side away from the individual.
 - o Stand at a distance which is reasonably safe for the officer.
- Keep their gun hand free.
- Be mindful of their surroundings and not become distracted by the business of the stop.
- Be aware of the individual's hands, size and demeanor.

The Position of interview (POI) is a position that an officer assumes whenever addressing a person during questioning or during an exchange of information. It is usually a talking situation or an interview which may, or may not, result in a physical arrest. The officer's gun leg would be positioned to the rear. This makes the gun inaccessible to a quick grab. The feet are approximately shoulders distance apart with the officer's center line turned away from the subject in a bladed stance (do not lock the knees-keep them flexed). The officer should be approximately 8" to 10" outside of the subject's reaching/kicking range.

Position of Advantage: The POA may be approached using a shuffle pivot, progressive pivot, walking up behind the subject, or by asking the subject to turn around. It is also knowing your surroundings and positioning yourself out of danger. For example: stairs, curbs, traffic, loose gravel, etc.

- Foot Movement

- o Forward Shuffle: From the POI the officer pushes forward off of the rear leg, sliding the front leg forward, as the front leg plants, the rear leg steps up to the POI. The hand motion is similar to grabbing a rope and pulling forward.
- o Rear Shuffle: From the POI the officer pushes back off of the front leg, sliding the rear leg back, as the rear leg plants, the front leg steps back into the POI. The hand motion is like pushing off of a wall.
- o Right Shuffle: From the POI the officer's right leg takes a side step to the right and the left leg slides as the right leg plants. The officer should finish in a POI.
- o Left Shuffle: From the POI the officer's left leg takes a side step to the left and the right leg slides as the left leg plants. The officer should finish in a POI.
- o Shuffle Pivot: From the POI, the front leg steps forward and to the outside at a 45 degree angle, the front hand passes across the front of the face, from the off to the on side, the rear leg circles behind the front leg, moving the body to a POI facing 90 degrees from the original POI.

If two officers make contact with a single individual, officers should employ proper contact and cover officer tactics, including triangulation on the subject(s).

13.5.05 Field Interview Form

The trainee shall properly and legibly complete the field interview (FI) report form.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.5.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.5.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

The Trainee will become familiar with Antioch Police Department's Field Identification Card (F.I.)

When contacting persons in the field, it is often necessary for officers to record the information on a field interview (FI) card. A field interview is the temporary detention of a person for the purposes of investigating an unusual activity which reasonably infers criminal activity. A field interview occurs when an officer uses legal authority to either compel an individual to halt, to remain in a certain place, or to perform some act (such as walking to a nearby location where the contact officer can use a radio).

Since a field interview is typically based on suspicious activity that relates to a crime, officers should fill out a field interview card. Officers initiating a field interview should maintain a detailed record of the specific facts and circumstances that justify the stop. All facts, circumstances and observations should be recorded.

Officers shall carry and use FI cards when on patrol or conducting investigations. Anytime an officer conducts a consensual encounter or detains a suspect and an incident report is not required, an FI card should be filled out for each subject.

Officers will likely use FI cards as reference material in a report or to refresh their memory prior to beginning their patrol assignment. FI cards may be accessed by other officers for investigative purposes. For these reasons, it is important that officers write legibly and properly fill out FI cards.

13.5.06 Use of CLETS (California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System)

The trainee shall explain the role and use of the CLETS in determining a person's wanted status.

<i>Reference(s):</i>						Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date		
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Role Play			<input type="checkbox"/> Role Play	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Written Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Written Test	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>									

Additional Information:**13.5.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A**13.5.06 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)**

Determining if a person is wanted for outstanding warrants is one of the instances where usage of CLETS may be necessary. Information on wanted persons obtained from CLETS is sufficient for establishing probable cause once the validity and reliability of the information has been confirmed. However, confirmation with the originating agency must be made. Confirmation means checking with the originating agency to determine if the person or the property in question is the same as the person or property originally posted by that agency. Confirmation also establishes if the person or property is still wanted and is probably the same as the person or property being inquired about.

13.5.07 Approach and Disposition

Given a situation involving one or more suspicious persons on foot, the trainee shall, having assessed sufficient cause, safely and effectively approach, contact, interview the person(s), and complete a field interview (FI) report or make any other proper disposition.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
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Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.5.07	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.5.07	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>
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13.6 SEARCHING PERSONS								
13.6.01 Degrees of Searches of Persons The trainee shall identify and explain the basic degrees of searches of person(s). These shall minimally include: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> A. Visual/cursory search B. Pat-down search C. Field search (standing, kneeling, prone) </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> D. Strip search E. Body cavity search </div> </div>								
<i>Reference(s):</i>							Case # (If applicable)	Incident #
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.6.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

903 (Custodial Searches), 419 (Detention and Photographing Detainees)

13.6.01 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Person search techniques are designed to provide officers with a margin of safety while giving them an advantage over the subject. Person searches are usually done as part of a detention or arrest procedure.

A visual, or plain view, search is technically not a search. They do not require reasonable suspicion or probable cause. A visual search is part of an officer's general awareness, one of the basic principles of defensive tactics. A visual search includes looking at and being aware of the subject's clothing, the location of their hands, the proximity of the subject to obvious or potential weapons and additional subjects.

A cursory frisk or pat search of a legally detained person is to ensure the safety of the officer. A cursory search affords the officer the least amount of control when compared to other types of person searches. In order to lawfully conduct a cursory search, the officer must have lawfully detained the subject and have articulable facts which support a reasonable suspicion that the subject may be armed or dangerous. The scope of a cursory search is limited to searching for weapons only in the subject's outer clothing. While searching, once an officer realizes or decides an item is not a weapon, he or she must move on with the search. Any additional feeling, grabbing or manipulating of the item is outside the scope of such a search and will be considered an illegal search. This type of search is not a search for evidence or contraband.

Field searches (standing, kneeling and prone) are utilized based on the situation. A standing search will often be conducted on single arrestees or small groups of compliant arrestees as long as there are sufficient officers to provide cover and control. A kneeling search would be utilized on a group of known gang members or when the subjects significantly outnumber the deputies. Prone searches are conducted for violent or combative suspects suspected of a felony, such as a person with a gun.

13.6.02 Principles of Searches of Persons

The trainee shall explain the common principles of the search of an individual. These principles shall minimally include:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Constant alertness | C. Thoroughness of the search |
| B. Maintain control and position of advantage (contact and cover) | D. Safeguarding weapons |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.6.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.6.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Conducting a person search properly, efficiently and safely is one of the most important steps in a detention or arrest procedure. There are a number of techniques officers can choose with varying levels of control to use on a subject. No matter what technique is used, though, there are issues and principles common to all. Every search carries an element of danger to the officer as well as the potential for an escape by the subject. An officer's ability to apply the three principles of defensive tactics are critical.

- Awareness.
 - o Remain constantly alert.
 - o Be conscious of the subject's actions, no matter how slight.
 - o Maintain communication with the cover officer.
- Balance.
 - o Be in a balanced position of advantage (POA) while keeping the subject off balance and in a position of disadvantage.
- Control.
 - o Have control of the subject (search with one hand, control the subject with the other).
 - o Maintain control of their own weapons by keeping them out of the subject's reach.
 - o Have control of all weapons – including those removed from the subject.

An officer's first goal when conducting a person search is to maximize their own personal safety. By following a systematic approach and process while conducting a person search, officers are less likely to overlook a potentially dangerous weapon. A systematic approach should include the most likely areas where a weapon might be hidden. This includes, but is not limited to, the subject's front waistband, upper body (chest, front pockets, armpits, sleeves, sides, groin), back (rear waistband, buttocks), and lower body (legs, ankles).

13.6.03 Weapons and Contraband Concealment

The trainee shall identify those places on the person of both males and females where dangerous weapons or contraband may be concealed.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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Additional Information:**13.6.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.6.03 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

The below list has a number of possible sites that should be checked during a systematic person search for potential weapons or other items that might be found.

UPPER BODY:

- Hat or Scarf: Knives, Gun, Razors, Drugs.
- Hair: Hairpins, Knives.
- Mouth: Drugs, Contraband.
- Underarms: Guns, Knives, Razors, Throwing Stars.
- Back of Neck (between Shoulder Blades): Knives, Throwing Instruments.
- Brassiere: Knives, Guns, Contraband.

TORSO:

- Waistband: Guns, Knives.
- Front Pockets: Knives, Guns, Razors/Blades, Ammunition, Contraband.
- Small of Back: Guns, Knives, Stun Guns, Ammunition.
- Belt Buckle: Knives, Daggers, Guns.
- Groin and Buttocks: Contraband.
- Wallet or Purse: Guns, Knives, Razors.
- Jewelry (Designed for Weapon Use): Necklaces or Bracelets, Rings.

LOWER BODY:

- Inner Thighs: Guns in a holster, Knives in a sheath, Contraband.
- Ankles: Knives, Razor Blades, Guns.
- Shoes or Boots: Knives, Guns.
- Heel of Shoe: Contraband.

13.6.04 Legal Pat-Down Search

The trainee shall safely and effectively conduct a legal pat-down search of one or more suspect(s).

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
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Trainee:								
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Additional Information:**13.6.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A**13.6.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)**

13.6.05 Field Search The trainee shall safely and effectively conduct a field search (standing, kneeling, or prone) of one or more suspect(s).								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Additional Information:

13.6.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.6.05 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

13.6.06 Backup Officer Responsibilities

The trainee shall explain the responsibilities of the backup officer during the search of one or more persons. The responsibilities should minimally include:

- A. Protecting the searching officer from outside interference and from those subjects being searched
- B. Assisting in control of the person(s) being searched, as needed
- C. Continuous observation of the person(s) being searched

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Additional Information:

13.6.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.6.06 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

The cover officer, also referred to as the backup officer, is the officer responsible for surveillance and control of a suspect in order to free the contact officer to perform a thorough investigation. The cover officer is responsible for the following:

- Protecting the contact officer from possible interference from onlookers or associates of the suspect(s).
- Maintaining constant observation of the overall situation; being aware of possible dangers and potential interferences.
- Providing a command presence to discourage hostile acts, assaults or escapes by the suspect(s).
- Securing any weapons or contraband; this allows the contact officer to continue searches.
- Preventing destruction of evidence.
- Intervening with appropriate force to protect the contact officer if a suspect reacts violently.
- Communicating with the contact officer regarding force option selection, if necessary.

13.6.07 Serve as Backup Officer

The trainee shall safely and effectively serve as a backup officer while another officer conducts a search of one or more subjects.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Additional Information:

13.6.07	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.6.07	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>
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13.7 VEHICLE STOPS								
13.7.01 Types of Vehicle Stops The trainee shall explain the various types of vehicle stops to minimally include: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> A. Traffic violations B. Investigative </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> C. High-risk </div> </div>								
<i>Reference(s):</i>							Case # (If applicable)	Incident #
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	<small>When completed, print full name</small>	<small>Date</small>	<small>When completed, print full name</small>	<small>Date</small>		<small>When completed, print full name</small>	<small>Date</small>	
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Additional Information:

<div data-bbox="109 162 1207 203">13.7.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i></div> <div data-bbox="1869 162 1963 203"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>
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13.7.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Traffic stops can be generally divided into three basic categories based on the degree of risk anticipated.

- Traffic enforcement stops
- Investigative traffic stops
- High-risk traffic stops

The following identifies a number of general conditions for conducting each category of vehicle stop:

Traffic Enforcement:

- Reason to believe the driver has committed a traffic infraction.
- No objective reason to believe that the vehicle's occupants represent an unusual risk.
- An expectation the traffic stop would result in a citation.

Investigative:

- An expectation the traffic stop involves less risk than a "high-risk" traffic stop, but more than a traffic enforcement stop.
- Reason to believe that one or more of the vehicle's occupants has engaged, or is about to engage, in criminal activity.
- An expectation the traffic stop would develop into an investigation that might lead to a custodial arrest for a violation of the law.

High-Risk:

- Reason to believe that one or more of the occupants in the car may be armed, represent a serious threat to officers or have committed a felony.

13.7.02 Vehicle Stop Locations

The trainee shall identify and discuss the following elements to be considered when selecting the proper location for a vehicle stop.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Traffic hazards | D. Lighting conditions |
| B. Escape routes | E. Proper position of primary and backup units |
| C. Number of people present | |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Additional Information:

13.7.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.7.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Once an officer has a lawful justification for initiating a traffic stop, that officer should anticipate possible locations for the actual pullover to take place. The initiating patrol officer, not the driver of the target vehicle, should select the pullover site. If a suitable site is not immediately available, the officer may choose to defer initiating the stop until the officer is able to identify an appropriate location. The following is a number of factors for the patrol officer's consideration when selecting a traffic stop location.

Traffic: • Speed of passing vehicles. • Number of lanes available. • Availability of adequate shoulder so flow of traffic is not disrupted.

Visibility: • Visibility of the patrol vehicle to other motorists. • Amount and size of curves leading to the location of the stop. • Weather conditions.

Illumination: • Areas with too much or too little light. • Level of distraction the emergency lights will have on other motorists.

Public Safety: • Initiating a high-risk traffic stop in an area with a greater level of risk to the public.

Patrol officers need to also select a location that presents the safest tactical advantages to the officers.

Tactical issues that should be considered by the patrol officer include, but are not limited to, the following: • Possible escape routes for the occupants of the target vehicle. • Possible tactical retreat routes for the officers. • Availability of cover and concealment. • Avoidance of potentially hostile environments (angry crowd, unruly group) • Avoidance of other potential interference (pedestrian traffic, patrol vehicle security concerns)

13.7.03 Vehicle Information Prior to Stop

The trainee shall explain the advantages of recording the license number and description of the vehicle prior to the stop.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
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Additional Information:**13.7.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☒ N/A
13.7.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

13.7.04 Proper Distance and Position of Patrol Vehicle

The trainee shall demonstrate the proper distance to initiate the stop of another vehicle. The distance should be:

- A. Not so great as to encourage an escape attempt
 B. Not so close as to present a hazard
 C. Enough to create a safety corridor (patrol vehicle offset left or right) for the safety of the officer(s) and vehicle occupant(s)

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.7.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.7.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee shall demonstrate to his/her FTO they are able to properly position the patrol vehicle during vehicle stops.

13.7.05 Gaining Driver's Attention

The trainee shall identify techniques for gaining the attention of the driver when making a vehicle stop. Techniques shall minimally include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Use of emergency lights B. Use of siren C. Use of horn D. Use of headlights E. Use of hand signal F. Use of public address (PA) system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Proper use of spotlight to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not blinding the driver while vehicle is moving 2. Illuminating the interior of the stopped vehicle 3. Focusing on rear and side mirrors to blind the occupants of the officer's approach |
|--|--|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Additional Information:

13.7.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.7.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Once a suitable location has been identified and the patrol vehicle is in the proper position, the patrol officer can activate the warning lights on the patrol vehicle in an attempt to get the attention of the driver of the target vehicle.

If the driver fails to respond to the warning lights, it may be necessary for the patrol officer to utilize one or more of the following additional methods:

- Honk the horn.
- Alternate high and low beams.
- Pan the spotlight but avoid keeping it in one position as this may blind the driver of the target vehicle.
- o If using the patrol vehicle's spotlights during the traffic stop itself:
 - Focus one on the driver's mirror and one on the rearview mirror to prevent the occupants of the target vehicle from observing the officer's approach on foot and to illuminate the interior of the vehicle and the occupants.
- Use appropriate hand gestures such as waving the person to the side of the road.
- Use the patrol vehicle's PA system to direct the driver to pull over.
- Give a short blast of the siren.

13.7.06 Hazards of Vehicle Stops

The trainee shall identify the inherent hazards involved when an officer conducts a vehicle stop. These hazards shall minimally include:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Location of the stop | D. Position the officer takes |
| B. Reason for the stop | E. Contact with the violator |
| C. Officer's approach | F. Visibility |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.7.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.7.06 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Statistical analysis has shown that traffic stops are the third most dangerous law enforcement activity a patrol officer can encounter. Safety hazards that may be inherent with traffic stops include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Location of the stop (Road conditions – multiple lane traffic, narrow/no shoulders).
- Reason for the stop (Unknown identity of the violator – wanted felon for reason not associated with traffic stop).
- Officer's approach (Environmental conditions/ Road conditions).
- Position the officer takes (Driver side approach and other vehicular traffic on roadway).
- Contact with the violator (Unpredictable aggressive actions by the violator or bystanders).
- Visibility (Dangerous environmental conditions – fog, sunshine, glare).

Patrol officers who fail to recognize the inherent dangers of conducting a traffic stop may ignore the warning signs and fail to take appropriate precautions.

13.7.07 Observing Vehicle Occupants

The trainee shall identify the consequences of failing to closely watch the movements of the occupants of a vehicle prior to, during, and after the stop. These minimally include:

- A. Attack from suspects
 B. Destruction or concealment of evidence
 C. Escape of occupants

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.7.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.7.07 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

Patrol officers need to select a location that presents the safest tactical advantages to the officers that eliminates – or at least minimizes – possible escape routes for the occupant(s) of the target vehicle. Patrol officers must constantly assess and reassess the level of risk throughout the traffic stop process. Letting one's guard down or becoming complacent at any time could give the suspect(s) an opportunity to assault the officer conducting the traffic stop.

While the driver of the target vehicle is yielding to the patrol officer's signal to pull over, the officer should determine the number of occupants in the vehicle, carefully observe the occupant(s) actions, such as reaching under the seat or into compartments, or leaning over the front seat into the back, and consider requesting additional assistance/backup if the officer perceives a high level of potential risk.

The patrol officer's observation of the target vehicle begins at the inception of the traffic stop and continues until the stop is complete. As the officer approaches a target vehicle on foot, that officer has the advantage of time and location to visually check the interior of the target vehicle more carefully. Such plain view checks may provide the officer with probable cause for further investigation and more complete lawful searches of the vehicle's interior; therefore, it is vital that patrol officers closely watch the occupant(s) of the target vehicle so that they cannot destroy or conceal evidence or attempt to assault the officer.

Another method of preventing assaults, escapes and destruction/concealment of evidence is to use the target vehicle's mirrors to observe the occupant(s) nonverbal cues. If individuals display signs of fear, panic or over interest, the patrol officer may wish to take additional safety precautions during the approach. The officer should be aware of the position of the driver's and passengers' hands. If hands are not visible, officers may wish to halt their approach and direct the driver and passengers to place their hands in plain view. Failure to watch the driver's or passengers' hands can cause the officer to not see someone inside the target vehicle reaching for a firearm or other deadly weapon or not noticing someone disposing of evidence.

13.7.08 Directing Occupants During a Stop The trainee shall explain the advantages, disadvantages, and legal aspects of directing the occupants to remain in or to exit the vehicle during a stop.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Additional Information:

13.7.08 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.7.08 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

In some situations, it may be to the officer's advantage to allow the driver or occupants to exit the vehicle. When electing to use this strategy, the officer should remain at the patrol vehicle in a position of safety. Remaining seated in the patrol vehicle could place the officer in a tactical disadvantage. The following describes advantages and disadvantages of this method.

Advantages: If the driver exits the vehicle immediately, the officer may choose to remain behind the cover/concealment of the patrol vehicle • May allow the officer to direct the driver out of the vehicle to the curb while the officer maintains a position of safety • Violator's actions can be constantly monitored, especially hand movements • During the contact, the occupants remain in the officer's field of vision • Violator is positioned between the officer and the target vehicle, helping prevent interference by violator/occupants during the traffic stop • If the vehicle has tinted windows, the officer avoids any visibility issues.

Disadvantages: • Exposes the violator to the hazards of passing traffic • Officer loses containment of occupants • Increases the potential for assault on the officer • Hinders the officer's ability to observe the interior of the vehicle upon approach.

It is recommended that the officer not allow any of the occupants, except the driver, to exit the target vehicle. The following situations may require the officer to direct the driver and occupants out of the vehicle:

- When the safety of the driver/occupants is at risk from passing traffic
- Verifying identification
- Conducting a sobriety check of a driver who may be DUI
- Continuing an investigation
- Searching the vehicle
- When an arrest is imminent

There may be situations when the driver and/or occupants of the target vehicle spontaneously exit the vehicle without being requested to do so by the patrol officer. Although this may be an innocent action, it may be a deliberate attempt to prevent the officer from approaching and observing contraband or weapons contained in the vehicle.

The officer conducting the traffic stop is responsible for the violator's safety. If there is a traffic collision involving a passing vehicle that collides with the patrol vehicle and/or the target vehicle that causes injury to the violator, the officer could be held liable. When multiple persons are moving, it is difficult for the officer to watch the actions of all persons. As a result, an occupant of a target vehicle who voluntarily exits with the driver may be tossing contraband to the side of the roadway. The officer then has no nexus to connect the contraband to the occupants of the vehicle since the patrol officer did not witness the occupant tossing the contraband.

13.7.09 Approaching Vehicles Other than Automobiles

The trainee shall explain and/or safely demonstrate how to safely stop and approach vehicles other than automobiles such as:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Motorcycles and bicycles | D. Trucks |
| B. Campers and vans | E. Tractor/Trailers |
| C. Buses | |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.7.09 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.7.09 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Motorcycles and Bicycles: When initiating the traffic stop, the patrol officer must be careful not to follow too closely while directing the operator to a safe location for the stop. Once the motorcycle or bicycle is stopped, the officer should take the following steps:

- Pull in behind the motorcycle or bicycle just as with any other vehicle
- Have the operator shut off the engine, if applicable
- Remove the key from the ignition, if applicable
- Have the operator and rider take off helmets to verify ID, if applicable
- Step off the motorcycle or bicycle
- Move away from the motorcycle or bicycle to prevent the person(s) from having access to weapons and ensure the operator does not try to flee

Campers and Vans: There are a number of officer safety considerations when conducting a vehicle stop involving vans and campers because of their size and visibility limitations.

- Position of the patrol vehicle related to the target vehicle, pullover locations, use of lights, etc. may need to be modified
- Offsetting the patrol vehicle may obscure the officer's view of the passenger's side door of the target vehicle
- Officer is at greater vulnerability when approaching the vehicle
- Driver and occupant(s) may be concealed from the officer
- Vehicle may have curtains or tinted windows
- Vehicle may have side door(s) and/or rear door from which occupants could attempt to escape
- Stop the patrol vehicle back far enough – within reason – to afford the officer a better view of all potential exits
- Base the manner of approach to the vehicle and whether or not to remove the driver and occupant(s) from the vehicle on the specific circumstances of the stop

Buses, Trucks, Tractor-Trailers: The selection of an appropriate location for the traffic stop becomes a significant issue when a stop involves a large vehicle. The officer must direct the vehicle to a location that not only allows for a safe and tactical approach by the officer, but also to a location where the passengers will be safe if they have to exit the vehicle, particularly with the stop of a bus. When a truck or tractor-trailer is pulled over, it should not be stopped on a grade; it may be difficult for the driver to restart the rig. The officer should be cognizant of the following when pulling over a bus, truck or tractor-trailer:

- Basic tactical considerations regarding positioning of the patrol vehicle to the target vehicle and use of emergency lights and siren to get the driver's attention remain the same as with other traffic enforcement stops
- The driver may have the advantage over the officer due to the size of the vehicle
- When a traffic stop involves a bus, the officer should have the driver exit and approach the officer
- When a traffic stop involves a truck or tractor-trailer, the officer should take these additional steps:
 - Not require the driver to turn off the ignition due to potential engine damage
 - Instruct the driver to leave the vehicle rather than attempt to climb up on the tractor
 - Question the driver regarding additional occupants who may be in the target vehicle

13.7.10 Dealing with Violator Reactions

The trainee shall identify common violator reactions and shall discuss techniques for appropriately dealing with those reactions, which may include:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| A. Embarrassment | D. Rationalization or excuse for violation |
| B. Anger | E. Refusal to sign citation |
| C. Fear | |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.7.10 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.7.10 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Some violators may feel embarrassed, angry or afraid because of the citation they are receiving. They may also try to rationalize the reason for their violation or even refuse to sign the citation (refer to Section 13.7.14: Signature is a Promise to Appear). As such, the attitude of the officer can affect the reaction of the driver and the outcome of the traffic stop. Officers should maintain their composure and approach in a businesslike manner while employing effective verbal communication techniques. Flexibility and courtesy are important in making contact with the vehicle occupants.

13.7.11 Do Not Argue with Violator The trainee shall explain why an officer should not argue with a violator.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.7.11 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.7.11 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) A major goal of law enforcement is to generate voluntary compliance without resorting to physical force. Tactical communication skills are essential when interacting with irate individuals. Arguing with people, regardless of the situation, is not courteous behavior, is unprofessional and takes away from an officer's command presence. Arguing can raise the intensity level of the violator and put the officer's safety at risk. If the violator should choose to file a complaint against the officer at a later time, the officer can find himself or herself in violation of department policy and facing possible discipline.

13.7.12 Discretion during Traffic Stops The trainee shall explain discretion during a car stop by giving examples of traffic situations where a warning may be more beneficial.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.7.12	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i> Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 500.3.1 (Traffic Function and Responsibility - Warnings)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.7.12	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> In the course of a traffic stop, the officer will have to decide the appropriate course of action such as issuing a warning, issuing a citation, or making an arrest. Nearly all traffic stops require a citation with the officer having the option of issuing a warning instead. Some situations where a warning may be beneficial are when a husband is rushing his pregnant wife to the hospital or a new driver, who is with a driving instructor, fails to come to a complete stop on a low traffic thoroughfare. Should the officer decide to issue a warning, then APD Policy 500.3.1 (above) shall be followed.
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13.7.13 Procedure Advantages

The trainee shall explain the advantages of the following procedures:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Obtaining the violator's driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance as soon as possible after making the stop</p> <p>B. Not accepting the violator's wallet in response to a request for a driver's license</p> | <p>C. Checking the signature of the violator on the citation</p> <p>D. Issuing the proper copy of the citation to the violator</p> |
|---|--|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.7.13 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.7.13 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Obtaining the driver's license, registration and proof of insurance as soon as possible after the traffic stop allows for the officer to complete the tasks of the traffic stop sooner, rather than drawing out the stop. The officer should never take the wallet of the violator, as the violator can later claim the officer stole money or other valuable information from the violator's wallet. The officer should ensure the violator does indeed sign the citation because the violator's signature is a promise to appear in court. The officer should also ensure that the proper citation copy is issued to the violator.

13.7.14 Signature Is a Promise to Appear The trainee shall recognize that the required signature of the violator on a citation is not an admission of guilt, but a promise to appear (PTA).								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.7.14 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.7.14 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) Signing a citation is required by law but does not admit guilt. It is only a promise to appear in court for the violator to present his/her case. If the violator refuses to sign, he/she may be subject to arrest.
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13.7.15 Promoting a Positive Image

Given an incident involving a traffic violation, the trainee shall safely and effectively conduct a traffic stop and assess whether to issue a citation or warning in a manner that promotes a positive image of law enforcement.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.7.15 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.7.15 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

During a traffic stop, officers are to be professional and maintain an image that positively promotes the Antioch Police Department, using good judgment as to whether to issue a citation or a warning.

13.8 FELONY/HIGH-RISK VEHICLE STOPS**13.8.01 Important Considerations**

The trainee shall identify and discuss the important considerations taken when about to make a felony/high-risk vehicle stop. These elements shall minimally include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Seriousness of the crime(s) B. Availability of Backup C. Where to make the stop (location) D. Tactics to be used after making the stop E. Number of suspects involved F. Placement of subsequent units at the stop itself | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Placement of additional units away from the stop to control traffic and/or to provide additional safety for the stop H. Use of public address (PA) system I. Use of additional resources (K-9 units, air support, etc.) |
|---|--|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.8.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A

13.8.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

High-risk traffic stops are conducted in any situation where officers perceive a greater level of risk. Such perceptions may be based on the officer's observations, information received through communications with dispatch, other officers or other reliable means. High-risk traffic stops are generally made when officers have reason to believe that one or more of the occupants of the target vehicle may be armed, represent a serious threat to the officer or have committed a felony. The following considerations must be taken when making felony or high-risk traffic stops:

- Seriousness of the crime(s) – Injury/death to person(s) and/or known address of suspect(s)
- Availability of back-up
- Location to make the stop
- Tactics to be used after making stop
- Number of suspects involved
- Placement of additional units at the stop and away from the stop for traffic control/safety
- Use of the PA system
- Additional resources (K-9, etc.)

13.8.02 Vehicle Positioning

The trainee shall discuss the proper positioning of the police vehicle for a felony/high-risk vehicle stop.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:

13.8.02	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

13.8.02	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> The trainee shall receive training in high risk vehicle stops during the administrative training week.
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13.8.03 Ordering Suspect(s) from the Vehicle The trainee shall discuss the advantages of verbally ordering the suspect(s) from the vehicle prior to approaching on foot.									
<i>Reference(s):</i>						Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date		
						<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> y									

Additional Information:

13.8.03	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

A felony or high-risk traffic stop is inherently dangerous. By taking physical control of the suspect(s), officer safety is increased when making the approach to the target vehicle.

A. Keep hands in sight at all times

B. Exit the vehicle (in accordance with agency policy)

C. Assume position of disadvantage outside of the vehicle

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Additional Information:**13.8.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.8.04 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

When removing suspect(s) from the target vehicle, the officer should use clear, audible and direct commands, identifying the agency they are with (“Antioch Police Department”). The commands should be concise and easy to understand, ordering the suspect(s) to keep hands in sight at all times and not to move unless instructed to do so. The instructions to the driver should be as specific as possible, ordering him or her to turn off the vehicle’s engine, remove the keys from the ignition, toss the keys out of the vehicle with their right hand, and return their hands to a position where they can be clearly seen. When ordering the suspect(s) out of the vehicle, they should be ordered out one at a time, to move slowly with their hands in the air, and to turn away from the officers. The suspect should be ordered to walk backwards towards the voice of the officer. Once the suspect is at the desired location, the suspect should be placed into a position of disadvantage so that an officer can search, handcuff, and take control of the suspect.

13.8.05 Waiting for Backup

The trainee shall discuss the advantages of waiting for additional backup before approaching the vehicle or the occupants.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.8.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.8.05 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

Felony and high-risk vehicle stops have an elevated level of potential danger and the responses of the vehicle's occupants are unpredictable. Felony and high-risk stops also require additional resources and equipment. Backup units can also control onlookers or people attempting to interfere. As such, it is advantageous to the contact officer making the initial stop to wait for backup units. The wait for additional units will likely give the officers a psychological advantage over the vehicle's occupants.

13.8.06 Roles of Primary and Backup Officer(s)

The trainee shall explain the roles of both the primary and backup officer(s) before, during, and after the stop. This discussion shall minimally include which officer:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Has radio responsibilities | C. Communicates to the occupants |
| B. Assumes shotgun responsibilities (if applicable) | D. Searches the occupants and/or vehicle |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.8.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.8.06 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

In order to prepare for felony and high-risk traffic stops and preventing officers from compromising officer safety, officers should take time to dialogue the following amongst themselves:

- Dialogue hypothetical situations with their partners ahead of time.
- Have a plan of action prior to initiating the traffic stop.
- Obtain appropriate ongoing training in advance to maintain skills.

The contact officer normally conducts the business of the traffic stop such as communicating with dispatch about the location of the stop, vehicle license plate and description, and occupant information. The contact officer will also communicate with the suspect(s) giving them the directions regarding exiting the vehicle. The contact officer will search the vehicle.

The cover officer will handle any radio communication with dispatch once the business of the felony or high-risk traffic stop has begun, such as updating suspect(s) information or changing conditions. The cover officer will assume the shotgun responsibilities and search the suspect(s) as they are ordered by the contact officer.

13.8.07 Demonstrating a Felony/High-Risk Stop

Given an incident involving a felony/high-risk vehicle stop, the trainee shall safely stop the suspect vehicle, remove the occupant(s), and place the occupant(s) in a position of disadvantage without the officer(s) being placed in an inherently dangerous position.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.8.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.8.07 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee shall receive training in high risk vehicle stops during the administrative training week. Refer to Section 18.1.12.

13.9 SEARCHING VEHICLES**13.9.01 Safe and Effective Vehicle Search**

The trainee shall identify and explain principles of a safe and effective vehicle search. These principles shall minimally include:

A. Proper control and removal of occupants

B. A systematic method of conducting a search

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.9.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

308 (Search and Seizure), 504.5.1 (Vehicle Searches)

13.9.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

There are a number of fundamental principles that apply to vehicle searches that officers may be called upon to conduct. The below information identifies such principles.

Use Assistance/Backup • Officers must maintain control of the situation at all times • The use of backup officers is strongly recommended • Additional officers may be required to properly remove occupant(s) from the target vehicle, maintain control of the occupant(s) while the contact officer is conducting the search, and prevent interference by other persons

Never “Relax” • Officers must never let down their guard while conducting the search • If the suspect perceives that the officer is distracted or has relaxed, that person may attempt to take action, such as fleeing or attempting to take the officer’s weapon.

Maintain Integrity of Evidence • Any evidence that is located within the target vehicle during the search must be properly collected, preserved, secured and documented.

Vehicle searches should be conducted in a systematic manner. The following identifies a number of general guidelines for conducting a systematic search of a vehicle:

Plan the Search • Nature of the area to be searched • Type and size of objects being sought • Specific circumstances of the traffic stop • Time limitations • Legal restrictions based on the type of search being conducted

Search Systematically • Cover the area in a systematic manner in order to prevent missing any possible locations where items could be located. • Possible systematic patterns may include starting at the top of a vehicle and working down, searching from the front of the target vehicle to the rear, searching the interior first then the exterior, or starting from the front passenger seat and working clockwise.

Search Each Area Thoroughly • Search all areas that could reasonably contain the item that is the target of the search.

13.9.02 Demonstrating Vehicle Search Given an incident, the trainee shall safely and effectively conduct a vehicle search.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.9.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.9.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

13.10 SEARCHING BUILDINGS/AREAS**13.10.01 Principles of a Safe and Effective Building Search**

The trainee shall identify and explain the principles of a safe and effective search of a building that may contain a suspect. These principles shall minimally include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Containment of the building | D. Safe searching techniques |
| B. Containment of area(s) already searched | E. Appropriate use of specialized assistance (K-9, air support, etc.) |
| C. Utilization of a systematic method | |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.10.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.10.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

It is the responsibility of the primary officer to initiate the coordination of the security and containment of a crime scene or building or area to be searched. This can be done by establishing a perimeter that completely surrounds the area involved. The establishment of a secure perimeter may be essential to safely resolve a crime in progress. Establishing a perimeter will contain and isolate the scene, prevent any suspect(s) from escaping the area, prevent unauthorized entry into the area and aid in apprehending the suspect(s).

When the search involves the possibility of encountering an armed and dangerous suspect, it becomes one of the most dangerous tasks required in the law enforcement profession. High risk searches of buildings or open areas must be carefully planned and executed. A strategic plan of operation should be flexible and include sufficient personnel to make adjustments and modifications as the situation unfolds.

Throughout the search, communication between the searching officers and officers on the perimeter is critical. All communication should be clear and explicit. Directions and descriptions should be concisely given to convey all needs and observations.

All available resources should be considered when planning a search operation, including K-9 units. All involved officers, from those assigned to a perimeter position to those actually conducting the search, must be aware of the plan of operation and work together as a single unit.

Making an entry into a building, rooms or enclosed sections within the building can be extremely dangerous. Only tactically sound techniques should be used. Approach the building with weapons in a ready position, stopping and listening before making entry. Only one point of entry should be used, and enter quickly getting out of the doorway as quickly as possible.

When conducting the search, officers should use a systematic method of visually clearing or physically searching one area at a time before moving on to the next area.

13.10.02 Demonstrating Safe and Effective Building Searches Given an incident, the trainee shall safely and effectively conduct a building/area search.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	Date	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
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FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.10.02	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

13.10.02	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

13.11 HANDLING CRIMES IN PROGRESS**13.11.01 Responding to Crimes in Progress**

The trainee shall explain agency policy and factors to consider when responding to crimes in progress. These may include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Proceeding directly to the scene as quickly and silently as possible | H. Traffic and environmental conditions |
| B. Proceeding directly to the scene utilizing emergency lights and/or siren | I. Concern for possible lookouts and/or accomplices |
| C. Proceeding to the location most likely to intercept fleeing suspects | J. Watching for fleeing suspects |
| D. Proceeding to the scene and coordinating arrival and/or deployment with other units | K. Parking and securing vehicle |
| E. Distance to location | L. Apprehension of suspect(s) |
| F. Availability of assisting units | M. Broadcasting additional information |
| G. Nature of crime | N. Securing the scene |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.11.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

402 (Officer Response To Calls)

13.11.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Before arriving at the scene, learning as much information as possible to assess the nature of the crime and the proper level of response by law enforcement is critical to officer safety. Officers should seek as much additional information from dispatch to ascertain the following:

- Identification and location of reporting person
- Number of suspects and descriptions
- Type of weapons involved
- Number of injured persons
- Actions showing suspects' propensity towards violence
- Other emergency vehicles enroute to the scene
- Suspect vehicle description
- Hostage descriptions
- Off-duty officer descriptions

Determine if additional law enforcement resources are needed. The more you know about the nature of the call you are responding to, the more your chances for a safe outcome will increase. It is not uncommon, however, to respond armed with only minimal information.

It may or may not be necessary or advisable for all responding units to proceed to the scene using their lights and siren. The decision to do so should be based on the following factors:

- Nature of the crime – need to halt ongoing physical assault or need for element of surprise
- Distance from the scene – need to cover large distance in short period of time
- Amount of traffic in the area
- Amount of time that has elapsed since the actual crime occurred
- Existence of other units also responding

Responding units should communicate their direction of travel and arrival with other responding units. This will:

- Prevent units from unnecessarily taking the same route
- Provide coverage of possible escape routes and fleeing suspects
- Allow coordination of an outer perimeter of the area
- Prevent units from impeding other emergency vehicles who are attempting to get to the scene

A cautious and quiet approach, if applicable, to the immediate area will provide the greatest tactical advantage when officers are seeking the element of surprise. Approaching the scene quietly and with a “black-out” appearance (turn off all lights) increases the responding officers chances of finding look-outs, get-away drivers, accomplices and fleeing suspects. Park and secure the patrol vehicle a safe distance away from the scene and continue the approach undetected on foot. Listen for barking dogs and noises out of place. Look for footprints if applicable. Check the hoods of parked vehicles and determine if the vehicle has been recently operated. If the hood is warm, the engine was recently operated and may belong to the suspect(s)

13.11.02 Responding to Prowler Calls

The trainee shall explain agency policy and procedures to be followed when responding to a prowler call. These may include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Coordination of responding units B. Using a quiet and/or “blacked-out” approach C. Containment of the area D. Parking and securing the vehicle E. Locating “warm” vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Advantages and disadvantages of immediately contacting the reporting party (RP) G. Controlled search of the area or location H. Looking for telltale signs, footprints, barking dogs, etc. |
|---|---|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.11.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

402 (Officer Response To Calls)

13.11.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Refer to 13.11.01 Part B.

13.12 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**13.12.01 Legal Issues and Officer Duties**

The trainee shall explain the legal issues and a law enforcement officer's duties in response to a domestic violence situation to minimally include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Difference between domestic violence and domestic dispute B. Impact of domestic violence on victims, children, and suspects C. Essential elements of Penal Code Sections 13700 and 13519 D. Duty to provide maximum protection to the victim from abuse (emergency protective order) E. Provide safety to other persons and property F. Verification and enforcement of active restraining orders and stay-away orders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Responsibility and authority with tenancy issues related to domestic violence H. Determine if a crime has been committed and if arrest is mandatory I. Completion of appropriate documentation and required reports J. Making appropriate victim's assistance information referrals for medical aid, personal safety, community resources, legal options, and the District Attorney's Office K. Taking temporary custody of firearms |
|--|---|

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.12.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

601 (Domestic Violence), 320 (Victim and Witness Assistance)

13.12.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Trainee will become familiar with Marsy's Cards and Contra Costa County Victim/Witness Program Cards.

13519 PC: Law enforcement shall participate in training to learn how to recognize and address domestic violence situations.

13700 PC: Domestic violence means abuse committed against an adult or a minor involved in one of the following relationships:

- Spouse/former spouse.
- Cohabitant/former cohabitant.
- Dating relationship/former dating relationship.
- Engagement/former engagement.
- Person with whom the respondent has had a child.

13.12.02 Inherent Dangers

The trainee shall recognize the inherent dangers to officers who enter the residence of parties involved in a dispute.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.12.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*
☒ N/A

13.12.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Domestic violence calls create a dangerous situation that must be handled with great caution and attention to safety. Historically, domestic violence calls result in more injuries and death to peace officers than any other call for service. Because of the potential for danger, officers must protect the safety of all parties at the scene, including themselves.

The guidelines below are ones that officers should follow as a precaution before entering the premises. In all cases, when responding to a call, officers should proceed to the scene in a safe and expeditious manner. Before entering, officers should consider the following guidelines:

- Coordinate units and plan of approach.
- Request additional officers if necessary.
- Confirm the address
- Attempt to obtain a history of calls to the location
- Attempt to obtain a history of the parties, including mental health flags
- Make a tactical and undetected approach to the scene
- Observe the surroundings
- Stand to the side of the door and listen
- Attempt to determine how many people are involved
- Try to determine the nature of the dispute
- Try to determine the level of aggression
- Knock and identify themselves as police officers

Upon entering the premises, officers should do the following:

- Locate and identify all parties in the residence.
- Make a protective sweep of the location.
- Scan and take control of any weapons.
- Take control of the scene.
- Determine if medical assistance is required.
- Request additional officers as necessary.

13.12.03 Separating Parties

The trainee shall discuss the advantages and disadvantages of separating parties in a domestic dispute and gathering information from them individually.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.12.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☒ N/A**13.12.03 Part B - Agency Training Details** *(field will expand automatically)*

It is essential that officers maintain control over the situation at all times. The below information provides guidelines to help officers establish control. Separating parties can either help officers gain and maintain control or increase the tension to levels where maintaining control becomes difficult. The aggressor may feel that if he or she is not with his or her partner, his or her continued freedom is at risk because he or she is not in a position to influence or intimidate his or her partner. Officers must be cognizant of the tension level between parties and call for additional officers when the situation dictates, preferably before it is too late.

Before questioning:

Separate all parties: Prevents responses from one party influencing the statement of the other party.

Keep a watch on all parties: Ensures officer safety.

Prevent eye contact between all parties: Prevents victim intimidation.

Position yourself within eye contact of your partner: Maintains officer safety.

13.12.04 Differences between Criminal Law and Civil Law

The trainee shall explain the differences between criminal and civil law that apply during domestic dispute situations.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.12.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

601 (Domestic Violence)

13.12.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Domestic disputes are not the same as domestic violence. Domestic disputes are disagreements between family or household members that do not involve violence, threats of violence, or court order violations. Officers need to be aware of this distinction because a different response is generally required. In domestic dispute situations where both parties are legally entitled to occupy the residence, the officer's role is generally to keep the peace and assist in conflict resolution. As such, officers may find themselves dealing with civil law issues as opposed to criminal law issues. Civil law violations are not criminal and therefore do not merit arrest; rather, civil law issues are handled through the civil courts and disputants should be so advised.

13.12.05 Mandatory Custody Arrest The trainee shall discuss the mandatory custody arrest requirements related to domestic disputes and domestic violence situations.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments:								
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.12.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):	
601 (Domestic Violence)	

13.12.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Officers shall arrest suspects in Domestic Violence incidents when there is reasonable cause to believe that a felony has been committed. Penal Code Section 243(e)(1) will be charged on all misdemeanors of Domestic Violence. Misdemeanor Domestic Violence arrests may be made whether or not they were committed in the presence of a police officer if there is probable cause to believe an assault has occurred and the arrest is made when probable cause arises. Penal Code Section 836[d]).

When an officer has reasonable cause to believe that a misdemeanor battery has been committed (including violations of court orders), the suspect shall be arrested.

Officers will make every attempt to find and arrest suspects in all domestic violence incidents.

13.12.06 Enforcement of Protective Orders

The trainee shall review and explain the law and procedures relating to enforcement of active restraining orders, stay-away orders, and emergency protective orders.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.12.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

601 (Domestic Violence)

13.12.06 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Given the opportunity, the trainee shall demonstrate to his/her FTO they can properly enforce restraining orders, stay-away orders, and obtain an Emergency Protective Order (EPO).

13.12.07 Handling Domestic Violence Incident

Given a domestic dispute or domestic violence incident, the trainee shall be able to assess and handle the situation safely and effectively.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test		
Trainee:							
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>							

Additional Information:**13.12.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

601 (Domestic Violence), 320 (Victim and Witness Assistance)

13.12.07 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

13.13.01 Notification of Victim Assistance

A. Who is eligible for such aid ([GC 13955-13956](#))

B. The time limitations upon the victim in filing a claim ([GC 13952](#))

C. Whom to contact ([GC 13953](#) and [13957.7](#))

Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO: Trainee:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date		
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Comments (field will expand automatically)									

13.13.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☐ N/A

320 (Victim and Witness Assistance)

The trainee shall explain to his/ her FTO APD's policy for victim and witness assistance.

13.13.02 Crimes Against Children

The trainee shall explain the proper handling of cases of child abuse, neglect, or sexual exploitation of children, including:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. Initial receipt and evaluation of information</p> <p>B. Preliminary investigation procedures</p> <p>C. Reporting laws</p> | <p>D. Follow-up investigative procedures</p> <p>E. Referral to additional support agencies (Child Protective Services, Social Services, etc.)</p> |
|---|---|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.13.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

606 (Child Abuse Reporting)

13.13.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee shall explain to his/ her FTO APD's policy for child abuse reporting.

13.13.03 Crimes Against the Elderly

The trainee shall explain the proper handling of cases of elder abuse, neglect, or sexual or fiduciary exploitation, including:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Initial receipt and evaluation of information</p> <p>B. Preliminary investigation procedures</p> <p>C. Reporting laws</p> | <p>D. Follow-up investigative procedures</p> <p>E. Referral to additional support agencies (Adult Protective Services, Public Guardian, etc)</p> |
|---|--|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.13.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

605 (Adult Abuse)

13.13.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee shall explain to his/ her FTO APD's policy for elder and adult abuse

13.13.04 Confiscating Weapons

The trainee shall identify and discuss the legal authorities and procedures for the confiscation and holding of firearms or other dangerous weapons, including:

- A. Recognizing prohibited weapons subject to confiscation
- B. Temporary custody of weapons at domestic violence incidents
- C. Temporary custody of weapons owned, possessed, or controlled by subjects detained for examination of mental condition ([WIC 5150 WIC](#))
- D. Issuance of receipt for confiscated weapons
- E. Holding time, and other laws related to confiscation of weapons

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.13.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

601 (Domestic Violence), 415.7 (Mental Illness Commitments)

13.13.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

- 16590 PC: Prohibited weapons subject to confiscation.
- 18010(a)-(c) PC: Prohibited weapons subject to confiscation.
- 18250 PC: Temporary custody of weapons at domestic violence incidents.
- 18255 PC: Issuance of receipt for confiscated weapons.
- 18265 PC: Holding time and other laws related to confiscation of weapons.
- 8102 WIC: Temporary custody of weapons owned, possessed or controlled by subjects detained for examination of mental condition.

13.14 HATE CRIMES**13.14.01 Hate Crime Indicators**

The trainee shall recognize indicators of hate-related crimes including:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Anti-religious slurs and symbols | E. Hate-group symbols |
| B. Slurs regarding gender and/or biological sex | F. Slurs regarding lesbian/gay/bi-sexual/transgender (LGBT) community members |
| C. Racist symbols | |
| D. Racial and ethnic slurs | |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test		<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:							
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>							

Additional Information:**13.14.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

603 (Hate Crimes)

13.14.01 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Physical indicators can lead investigating officers to determine that a criminal act is based on bigotry and could be considered a hate crime. The below information identifies a number of these indicators.

Targets of Criminal Act: When the criminal act involves specific:

- Individuals • Residences • Places of worship • Religious or ethnic organizations • Businesses • Disabled persons access points.

Acts of Vandalism: When there is an absence of other motives and vandalism has occurred to a facility of a(n):

- Religious group • Ethnic organization • Religious organization • Gay or lesbian organization • Disability access center or support organization.

Presence of Graffiti: When the specific circumstances involve graffiti that is:

- Racial • Ethnic • Religious • Homophobic • Anti-disabled.

Threatening Telephone Calls: When the incident involves obscene or threatening calls which contain

- Racial slurs • Ethnic slurs • Religious slurs • Homophobic slurs.

13.14.02 Consequences of Hate Crimes

The trainee shall identify and discuss the possible consequences of hate crimes including:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Psychological effect on victim | C. Community divisiveness |
| B. Denial of basic constitutional rights | D. Potential escalation of violence |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.14.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

603 (Hate Crimes)

13.14.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Victims of crime may experience reactions that are outside the range of their general experience. Such a trauma can often produce impacts that last days, weeks, or even years after the initial event. In some cases, these impacts are compounded by tangible or concrete effects such as a physical injury or economic loss. The below information identifies a number of reactions that are common to victims of hate crimes.

Bitterness – Perception that law enforcement will not respond adequately.

Helplessness/Frustration – Inability to affect the circumstances that led to their victimization • Feeling that they may not be able to report their victimization because they do not want to reveal such information as immigration status, sexual orientation, etc.

Anger – Outrage at the unfairness of being victimized because of one's race, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, etc. • Desire for retaliation.

Fear – Regarding possible future incidents, continued intimidation, the safety of their children and other family members.

Prolonged Emotional Trauma – Recurrent and intrusive memories of the crime • Intense discomfort with events that are reminders of the crime.

Besides the effects hate crimes have on individual victims, they also cause distrust between groups, disharmony among communities, tension between communities and law enforcement agencies when incidents are not handled appropriately, thoroughly, or in a timely manner.

An officer's ability to work with, and effectively communicate with, the victims and witnesses of a crime can dramatically affect the outcome of an investigation. For this reason, it is critical that an officer recognize and treat all victims of a crime with respect and compassion.

13.14.03 Enforcement Requirements

The trainee shall identify and explain the legislative mandates and agency policy and procedures related to the enforcement of hate crimes.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments *(field will expand automatically)*

Additional Information:**13.14.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

603 (Hate Crimes)

13.14.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Legal rights and remedies are afforded to victims of hate crimes under federal and state laws. These statutes provide both criminal and civil causes of action for hate crime victims. A number of federal criminal statutes are intended to guarantee individual federally protected rights. The United States Justice Department becomes involved actively in a case after state and local authorities have concluded prosecuting the particular crime or in the absence of state or local prosecution.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL STATUTES: 18 USC Section 241 – Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights – Prohibits conspiracies to injure citizens exercising rights protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States • 18 USC Section 245 – Forcible interference with civil rights – Prohibits intentional interference by force or threat of force with certain specified rights; enacted in 1968 in response to violent attacks on civil rights workers in the South; gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability were added in 2000 • 18 USC Section 242 – Forcible interference with civil rights under color of authority – Prohibits willful deprivation of civil rights by those acting under color of law; frequently used to prosecute violent misconduct by law enforcement officials • 42 USC Section 3631 – Hate/Bias Crimes Willful interference with civil rights under the Fair Housing Act – Prohibits forcible interference with any person’s right to sell, purchase, rent, etc. any dwelling.

FEDERAL CIVIL STATUTES: 42 USC Sections 1981 & 1982 – Hate/Bias Crimes Civil actions under the Civil Rights Act of 1866 – Section 1981 provides that all citizens shall have the same legal rights enjoyed by white citizens; Section 1982 provides that all citizens shall have the same property rights enjoyed by white citizens; both sections were enacted by Congress shortly after ratification of the 13th Amendment prohibiting slavery • 42 USC Section 1985(3) – Hate/Bias Crimes Conspiracy to deprive any person or class of persons of equal protection of the laws – Imposes civil liability on those who conspire to deprive others of the protection of the law; enacted to provide redress for victims of the Klan during Reconstruction • 42 USC Section 3617 – Hate/Bias Crimes Interference, coercion or intimidation in violation of the Fair Housing Act – Provides a civil cause of action for anyone whose rights under the Fair Housing Act were violated.

CALIFORNIA CIVIL STATUTES: 51.7 Civil Code – Hate/Bias Crimes Ralph Civil Rights Act – Prohibits violence or intimidation by threat of violence against persons or their property because of their real or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, natural origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, position in a labor dispute, any other arbitrary class-based distinction • 52.1 Civil Code – Hate/Bias Crimes Bane Civil Rights Act – Forbids interference by threats, intimidation or coercions with an individual’s constitutional and statutory rights; Examples of the rights protected include, but are not limited to, association, assembly, due process, education, employment, equal protection, expression, formation and enforcement of contracts, holding of public office, housing, privacy, speech, travel, use of public facilities, voting, worship.

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department Policy 603 (Hate Crimes).

13.14.04 Handling Hate Crimes The trainee shall recognize and be able to effectively deal with hate crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, religion, biological sex, or sexual orientation.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.14.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 603 (Hate Crimes)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.14.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Physical indicators can lead investigating officers to determine that a criminal act is based on bigotry and could be considered a hate crime. The below information identifies a number of these indicators.

Targets of Criminal Act – When the criminal act involves specific: • Individuals • Residences • Places of worship • Religious or ethnic organizations • Businesses • Disabled persons access points.

Acts of Vandalism – When there is an absence of other motives and vandalism has occurred to a facility of a(n): • Religious group • Ethnic organization • Religious organization • Gay or lesbian organization • Disability access center or support organization.

Presence of Graffiti – When the specific circumstances involve graffiti that is: • Racial • Ethnic • Religious • Homophobic • Anti-disabled.

Threatening Telephone Calls – When the incident involves obscene or threatening calls which contain: • Racial slurs • Ethnic slurs • Religious slurs • Homophobic slurs.

Legal rights and remedies are afforded to victims of hate crimes under federal and state laws. These statutes provide both criminal and civil causes of action for hate crime victims. A number of federal criminal statutes are intended to guarantee individual federally protected rights. The United States Justice Department becomes involved actively in a case after state and local authorities have concluded prosecuting the particular crime or in the absence of state or local prosecution.

13.15 GANG AWARENESS**13.15.01 Characteristics and Recognizing Gangs**

The trainee shall discuss the characteristics of gangs and the importance of recognizing gangs in terms of officer safety and the investigation of criminal activity.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.15.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☒ N/A

13.15.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Gang members have little or no regard for authority and often brazenly confront or attack peace officers. They may challenge a peace officer's authority to receive recognition from other gang members. In some cases peace officers are targets of deliberate assaults and murders. Being a gang member is not illegal in itself and is a constitutionally protected right. Street tactics used by gang members have become sophisticated. Gang surveillance techniques can be used to track law enforcement activity. The information they collect can be used to draw officers away from gang activity or lure them into ambush situations, prompting a pursuit and leading officers into gang-controlled areas. Gang members often wear personal body armor and practice defensive tactics to counter law enforcement arrest and control measures, such as takedowns and gun retention holds.

All members of criminal gangs, no matter the gender, age or size, should be considered dangerous. Officers should be mindful of the following:

- Always ask if the subject has anything dangerous on their person; if so, remove it
- Perform a cursory search if there are particular facts to support a suspicion that the gang member may be armed
- Attempt to learn about gang feuds or rivalries
- Recognize that gang recruitment practices sometimes require drive-by shootings or other felonious activity in order to be accepted into the gang
- Be aware that female and juvenile gang members are now more involved in violent crimes

As new gang members or associates are identified, they will be placed in the gang membership file, which will also indicate the gang they are affiliated with. Only gang officers can make the determination of who is identified as a gang member for the file and only gang officers can access those files. If a juvenile is to be placed in the gang file, the parent must be notified as they have the opportunity to appeal. Beginning in 2018, adults who are in the gang file will have the right to appeal also. Subjects will be placed in the gang membership file based on a pattern of behavior and only if they meet TWO or more of the following criteria:

- Admits gang membership
- Has tattoos, wears or possess clothing and/or paraphernalia that is only associated with a specified gang
- Individual is arrested participating in a gang related delinquent/criminal activity with a known gang member
- Documentation shows the individual has associated himself with a known gang member of the same gang
- Identified as a gang member by a C.R.I.
- Identified as a gang member by a rival gang member
- Identified as a gang member by a member of his own gang
- Named as a gang member through graffiti, drawings, letters, photographs, etc
- Identified as a gang member in court, law enforcement or debriefing documents

The trainee shall attend a four hour class on Gangs during their Probation Orientation Program (POP). Refer to Section 18.1.22 for specific training details

13.15.02 Types of Gangs

The trainee shall identify types of gangs which represent concerns for law enforcement, including:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Street gangs | C. Prison gangs |
| B. Motorcycle gangs | D. Cult/ritualistic gangs |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
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Additional Information:

13.15.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.15.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Criminal street gangs in California vary by ethnicity and geographical area. They include, but are not limited to, Hispanic, Black, Asian, and White street gangs. In addition to their race, they can be identified by clothing styles, color choices, and types of criminal activity.

Members of organized crime groups may not be directly involved in street gang activities, but they have extensive criminal operations and often use street gangs to commit crimes for them.

Motorcycle enthusiasts, looking for excitement and camaraderie, began to form loosely associated groups in Southern California in the 1940's after World War II. The criminal element floated to the surface and today, motorcycle gangs engage in illegal activities and pose a serious threat to the public and to law enforcement.

Prison gangs have organized in the California Department of Corrections prison system, are directing illegal activity from prison and have direct ties with criminal street gangs in order to facilitate their illegal activities.

13.15.03 Reasons for Gang Membership

The trainee shall discuss the various reasons for gang membership, including:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| A. Peer pressure | C. Protection/Safety |
| B. Common interests | D. Familial and/or generational influence |

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.15.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.15.03 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

Parents today are facing challenges from many directions in an effort to keep their children away from the gang life. Some children are born into it – their father is in prison for committing gang-related crimes, or their older sibling is a member of a local gang. There are also socio-economic issues where neither parent can be around, so the local gang members are the biggest influence some children have. As these children get older, they feel pressure to join other neighborhood children and decide to join a gang. Perhaps they are being bullied by someone at school, and they seek protection from the bigger kids in their neighborhood. Another reason for gang membership is shared interests.

13.15.04 Common Characteristics of Gangs

The trainee shall discuss characteristics that are common to most gangs, including:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A. Cohesiveness | C. Rivalries |
| B. Code of silence | D. Revenge |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.15.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.15.04 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

A criminal street gang is a group of three or more persons who have a common name, identifying sign or symbol, have members who individually or collectively engage in a pattern of criminal gang activity, and have committed a specific criminal act. Criminal street gangs commonly claim a turf or territory or neighborhood. Their criminal activities in certain neighborhoods often contribute to the deterioration of the community. The bonds that grow amongst the gang members establish a cohesive group. The gang has a code of silence where talking to law enforcement or non-gang members about certain activities is not permitted. Claiming areas establishes rivalries with other gangs and often results in revenge when one of their own is attacked or killed by a rival gang.

13.15.05 Methods Gangs Use to Distinguish Themselves

The trainee shall identify methods that gangs use to distinguish their members from members of other gangs, including:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Tattoos | C. Use of monikers |
| B. Attire and accessories | D. Use of hand signs |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.15.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.15.05 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

There are a number of ways that an individual may outwardly demonstrate an association with a particular gang. The below information identifies some of these methods.

Tattoos: Permanent gang specific body markings • May be located on arms, hands, fingers, shoulders, back.

Clothing: Specific clothing styles, colors and brands such as sports teams, bandanas, hats, head coverings, jackets, vests, pants, shoes.

Symbols: Personal accessories such as jewelry, patches, hair styles

Motor vehicles: Specific makes and models, license plate frames, stickers on the vehicle.

Monikers: Nickname or street name of a gang member.

Hand Signs: Gang signs made by using sign language or placing the fingers in a certain manner.

13.15.06 Gang Graffiti

The trainee shall identify gang graffiti factors significant to law enforcement, including:

- A. Identifying individuals and/or a specific gang
 B. Identifying gang boundaries
 C. Indications of pending and/or past gang conflicts

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.15.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

13.15.06 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

Graffiti is often scrawled on walls, busses, and other surfaces that can be seen and read by the public. It is used to communicate boundaries claimed by gang members, locations where gangs hang out, identify active members in the gang, list new members or members in order of importance, make threats or challenges toward a specific person or other gang(s), and identify past or pending gang conflicts.

13.15.07 Criminal Activities by Gangs

The trainee shall discuss types of criminal activities commonly engaged in by gangs, including:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Sale and use of narcotics | C. Auto thefts and vehicle burglaries |
| B. Crimes involving physical violence | D. Other theft-related crimes |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #			
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training	How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test		
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date				When completed, print full name	Date
Trainee:									
Comments (field will expand automatically)									

Additional Information:

13.15.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.15.07 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

An important part of an officer's responsibilities is to determine whether a crime being investigated is gang-related. California Penal Code §186.22(f) states that any ongoing organized group of three or more individuals that has committed one or more of the following specified criminal acts is considered a criminal street gang. These crimes include the following:

- Crimes against Persons: Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to cause great bodily injury o Unlawful homicide or manslaughter o Rape o Kidnapping o Mayhem o Aggravated mayhem o Torture o Felony extortion o Robbery o Carjacking o Terrorist threats.
- Crimes against Property: Burglary o Arson o Grand theft > \$10,000 o Grand theft of any vehicle, trailer or vessel o Looting o Felony vandalism.
- Crimes against the Justice System: Intimidation of witnesses and victims o Money laundering.
- Crimes Involving Controlled Substances: Sales, possession for sales, manufacturing or transportation of controlled substances.
- Weapons Violations: Shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle o Discharging or permitting the discharge of a firearm from a motor vehicle. Sale, delivery or transfer of a firearm o Possession of a pistol, revolver or firearm capable of being concealed upon a person.
- Other Crimes (Crimes often associated with organized gangs): Home-invasion robbery o Counterfeiting o Fraud, including credit card fraud.

13.15.08 Reducing Gang Activity

The trainee shall explain law enforcement methods used to reduce gang activity, including:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Identifying gang activity</p> <p>B. Coordination with allied agencies</p> <p>C. Reduction of the opportunity for criminal activities</p> | <p>D. When gang members are arrested, requesting the district attorney seek sentence enhancements under the Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (PC 186.22)</p> |
|--|---|

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.15.08 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.15.08 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Dealing with gangs can require equal measures of strong enforcement and creative solutions to the problems kids face that make gangs attractive to them. There are two approaches to gangs and it is important not to confuse the two. One is the preventative public health approach in which the officer helps guide young potential members into healthy alternatives. The second is the criminal justice approach in which the officer arrests gang members for violations of the law, and assists in their prosecution.

Rapid identification, arrest, and successful prosecution of suspects involved in violent gang-related crimes is critical to successful suppression of gang activity.

- Identification of known or suspected gang activity: Gang-related calls for service. An officer's personal knowledge of their assigned areas. Field contacts and interviews. Information from informants. Crime trends within assigned jurisdictions.
- Identification of gang boundaries: Graffiti of Hang-outs and gathering locations.
- Identification of individual gang members: Self-identification. Previous gang identification. Arrest records. Witness statements. Other gang members. Interceptions of gang-related communications.

Sharing information among members of the same law enforcement organization and between other agencies, such as with Adult Probation, is also key to reducing gang-related criminal activity. Non-confidential information may also be obtained from and shared with school officials, community groups, and social welfare agencies to aid in a total effort to combat gang influences and criminal activity within a community.

The below information identifies a number of additional federal, state, and local laws officers may utilize when attempting to reduce gang-related activity.

Federal: Federal statutes related to racketeering, carjacking and weapons violations.

State: 186.22 PC: Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (STEP Act) provides penalty enhancements for crimes identified as gang-related • 12022.53 PC provides penalty enhancements for gang members who use or discharge firearms • Asset forfeiture laws • Application of hate crime laws when gang-related crimes are directed at specific groups • Automated gang tracking and information systems and networks.

13.16 MISSING PERSONS								
13.16.01 Requirements for Handling Missing Persons The trainee shall review and explain state law (including statutory reporting requirements) and the agency's policies and procedures for handling missing persons, adult and juvenile.								
Reference(s): Penal Codes 784.5 , 14205(a)–(c) , 14206 , and 14207(a)–(c)						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.16.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 600 (Missing Persons)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.16.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Relevant California Penal Codes

- 784.5: The jurisdiction of a criminal action for violation of §§277, 278 or 278.5 shall be where the victimized person resides at the time of the taking; the territory in which the minor child was taken, detained or concealed; or the territory in which the child is found.
- 14205(a)-(c): Sets parameters for online missing persons registry
- 14206(a)(1): Establishes the Missing and Exploited Children's Recovery Network within the DOJ
- 14207(a)-(c): DOJ shall establish and maintain a publicly accessible online directory of persons for whom an arrest warrant has been issued pursuant to an alleged violation of any offense defined as a violent felony in §667.5(c) PC; at-risk missing persons; and unsolved homicides and unidentified persons all at the discretion of the Attorney General based on confidentiality.

Officers should be familiar with Antioch Police Department policy 600- Missing Persons

13.16.02 Search Procedures

The trainee shall explain the agency's policy regarding search procedures for missing persons.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	
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<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>							

Additional Information:**13.16.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

600 (Missing Persons)

13.16.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The situation and circumstances will dictate if a formal organized search will be initiated immediately. If a doubt exists, the patrol sergeant and/or Watch Commander will make this determination and take appropriate action. If the missing person/runaway are at risk, the Investigations Unit may be advised and respond to coordinate the search and conduct necessary follow-up. After hours, if the Watch Commander determines the need for off-duty Investigations personnel, the Supervising Sergeant or the Commanding Lieutenant will contact the Investigations to request a call-out.

Officers should be familiar with Antioch Police Department policy 600 – Missing Persons

13.16.03 Thorough Search of a Missing Child's Home and Nearby Area

The trainee shall explain the reasons for making a thorough search of a "missing" child's home and nearby area at the outset of the investigation.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.16.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.16.03 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

Officers should not assume that a search done by a parent, guardian, care giver, etc. was sufficient. Officers should conduct their own thorough investigation. Officers should conduct a thorough and systematic search of the surrounding areas, even if that child was last seen or reported missing from a different location. Home searches allow the officer to determine the following:

- If other individuals may have overlooked an area where the child could be hiding, playing or fell asleep
- If the missing child has returned home without the reporting party's knowledge
- If after being reported as missing the missing child returned home to obtain personal possessions
- If there is any evidence left by the missing child that could indicate their present location
- If the child reported missing is actually being concealed by a parent, guardian, care giver, etc.
- If there are signs of suspicious circumstances or criminal acts

Officers must be extra diligent when searching for a missing child in any area. Children can often access small areas or be enticed to areas where adults would not normally be able to fit in. Small children may become trapped or fall asleep, totally unaware that they have been reported missing.

Children tend to have a "safety zone" that they seldom stray from on their own; if they do leave their "safety zone," it usually is not by choice. Officers should consider areas where the child would feel safe, based on the child's age and maturity. Inquisitive children may be drawn to unusual areas to play or create their own "hide outs."

If the child is not located during the initial search, a second search of the same area may be undertaken by different officers.

13.16.04 Amber Alert

The trainee shall review and explain the criteria and initiation process for an Amber Alert.

Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?	
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	Date		
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	
Trainee:									
Comments:									

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.16.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

323 (Public Alerts)

13.16.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

AMBER Alert stands for “America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response” and is a statewide innovative program that partners California’s law enforcement community, media broadcasting agencies and the public in locating abducted children. The goal of AMBER Alert is to provide the public with immediate and up-to-date information about a child abduction via widespread media broadcasts and to solicit help from the public in the safe and swift return of the child.

Child Abduction Criteria: • A confirmed abduction has occurred. • The victim is 17 years of age or younger, or of proven mental or physical disability • The victim is reasonably believed by local law enforcement to be in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death • There is information available that, if disseminated to the general public, could assist in the safe recovery of the victim

Officers should be familiar with Antioch Police Department policy 323 – Public Alerts as it pertains to the procedure for issuing and AMBER Alert.

13.16.05 Handling a Missing Person Incident

Given an incident involving a missing person, the trainee shall follow any statutory requirements and properly apply the agency’s policies and procedures in reporting the situation and, if necessary, initiating search procedures.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.16.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

600 (Missing Persons), 323 (Public Alerts).

13.16.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)***13.17 FIRES****13.17.01 Types of Fires**

The trainee shall identify the following types of fires and the best methods to deal with each:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Dry combustibles | C. Electrical |
| B. Flammable liquids | D. Combustible metals |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments *(field will expand automatically)*

Additional Information:**13.17.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*

☒ N/A

13.17.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

To properly and effectively extinguish a fire, responding officers must first determine the class of fire. The below information identifies the four classes of fires:

Class A - Fuel Type: Common Combustibles • Examples: Wood, paper, cloth, fibers, and some plastics • Extinguisher: Pressurized Water, All-Purpose

Class B - Fuel Type: Flammable Liquids, Petroleum Based Materials • Examples: Gasoline, oil/grease, solvents, flammable gasses, cooking oils, vinyls, and some plastics • Extinguisher: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, All-Purpose

Class C - Fuel Type: Energized Electrical Equipment • Examples: Generators, appliances, wiring, energized (“hot”) electrical panels • Extinguisher: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, All-Purpose

Class D - Combustible Metals • Examples: Aluminum, magnesium, titanium, phosphorus, potassium • Extinguisher: Call for fire department, requires specialized extinguishing agents

13.17.02 Initial Steps at a Building Fire

The trainee shall identify and discuss the initial steps to be taken when confronted with a fire in a building. These steps shall minimally include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Request for the fire department | D. Isolation of the immediate area |
| B. Request for additional law enforcement assistance if needed | E. Establishment of a perimeter for crowd control |
| C. Immediate evacuation of any occupants | |

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.17.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.17.02 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

Members of the Antioch Police Department will report all fires they observe and, when necessary, provide traffic and crowd control when the incident occurs within the jurisdiction of the City of Antioch.

The first officer at the scene shall evaluate the extent of the fire and notify the Dispatch if additional police personnel are needed and where.

- In the event of a large fire or a multiple alarm fire, a supervisor will respond to the Fire Department Incident Command Post to coordinate police efforts with the ranking Fire Department Officer on scene. The ranking Fire Department Officer is in command of the fire scene.
- The Antioch Police Department's role is to assure that the fire scene is protected with adequate traffic and crowd control. In the event that traffic control will be needed for an extended period of time, a supervisor will consider calling-out APD Volunteers (VIPS) to supplement or replace patrol officers in order to free up officers to return to patrol duties.

13.17.03 Search for Victims

The trainee shall identify and discuss the best methods of conducting a safe and effective search for victims in a burning building.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.17.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.17.03 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

In the course of their duties, officers may be confronted with a fire condition where people are trapped. Entering a burning structure without proper equipment and training could not only jeopardize officer safety but also add to the problem or complicate the situation for others. Officers should make every attempt to alert potential occupants without entering the building themselves.

If an officer has determined that the situation demands entry, the officer must take all necessary precautions. When moving within a burning structure, the officer(s) should do the following:

- Work in pairs, if possible
- Have an escape plan
- Remain calm and work as quickly as possible
- Listen for sounds of crying, coughing, or moaning
- Stay low and feel the way to minimize exposure to smoke, toxic gases, and fumes
- Feel closed doors prior to opening
- Never open any door that feels hot

13.17.04 Building Unsafe to Enter The trainee shall recognize signs that indicate a burning building is unsafe to enter.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.17.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.17.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Prior to any attempt to enter a burning structure or perform a rescue, officers must consider the risks versus the benefit/gain. The information below identifies a number of factors to consider.

The structure itself: • General structural integrity of the building • Location of safest ingress/egress points along with possible escape routes

• Type of occupancy/content of the building

The trapped individuals: • Number, age, capabilities of trapped individuals • Location of the trapped individuals within the structure

• Likelihood of the officers being able to reach trapped individuals without jeopardizing their safety

Nature of the fire: • Location of the fire within the structure • Evidence of placards, signs, or other evidence indicating toxic, combustible, or explosive materials • Hazardous conditions associated with the fire

Other factors: • ETA of fire personnel

Fire conditions can change rapidly and must constantly be observed for indications of danger. Officers should report any significant information to dispatch for relay to responding fire personnel. The information below identifies some observations that should be considered when evaluating whether or not to enter a burning structure:

Type of fire: • Structure • Vegetation • Vehicle

Smoke color: • Light gray: vegetation • Mid-gray: wood, cloth, paper • Yellow: chemical • Heavy dark smoke: petroleum

Smoke and flame: • Puffing smoke, air being drawn inward, little or no visible flame • Hot rolling smoke and flame coming from openings around the building

Flame color: • Orange flames are less hot than a white flame • The whiter the flame, the hotter the fire, • Some chemicals burn without a visible flame

Weather conditions: • Wind • Humidity • Temperature

13.17.05 Handling a Fire Incident Given a scenario or an actual incident involving fire, the trainee shall perform all the necessary steps to safely and effectively manage the incident.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.17.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.17.05 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) Officers do not have the same expertise, equipment, or training as do firefighters. Because of this, actions an officer may undertake at the scene of a fire emergency will generally be limited. Officer safety must always be paramount in determining what actions can reasonably be taken. An officer's ability to enter a burning structure or attempt to aid persons who are trapped may be hindered by the lack of protective clothing, breathing apparatus, specialized equipment and technical training. Fire conditions can change rapidly and must constantly be observed for indications of danger. Officers should report any significant information to dispatch for relay to responding fire personnel

13.18 HAZARDOUS OCCURRENCES/MAJOR DISASTERS								
13.18.01 Responsibilities and Actions Required The trainee shall review and explain the responsibilities and actions required of an agency whose jurisdiction is the scene of a hazardous material incident, disaster, potential disaster, or chemical spill – including the Incident Command System (ICS) and Office of Emergency Services (OES).								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.18.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i> Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 309 (Major Incident Notification), 317 (Outside Agency Requests), 405 (Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity), 409 (Hazardous Materials Response)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.18.01	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policies on 309-Major Incident Notification, 317-Outside Agency Request, 405-Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity, and 409-Hazardous Materials Response.
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13.18.02 Hazardous Materials Policy and Procedures

The trainee shall review and explain the agency's policy and procedures on hazardous materials, substances, or chemical spills/leaks (HAZMAT).

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.18.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☐ N/A
13.18.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 409- Hazardous Materials Response.

13.18.03 First Responders Responsibilities

The trainee shall explain the responsibilities and considerations of first responders to a hazardous materials incident, including:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Recognition | C. Notification of proper authorities |
| B. Safety/Isolation/Area containment | D. Basic first responder limitations |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.18.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

405 (Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity), 409 (Hazardous Materials Response)

13.18.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

It is essential that officers understand that their primary mission is to respond to hazardous materials incidents in a safe and competent manner within the limits of their training, capabilities, and resources. When called to a known or suspected hazardous materials incident, the officer should consider requesting the following types of information from dispatch:

- Size and location of the incident
- Occupancy type
- Descriptions of vehicles involved
- Weather conditions such as wind direction
- Victims
- Information or warning signs on containers (placards, manufacturer information, etc.)
- Where to meet the reporting party
- Safe avenue of approach

The efficiency and effectiveness of any hazardous material response depends on the officer's ability to recognize and adhere to established response priorities and protocols. The priorities of the officer when arriving at the scene of a hazardous incident are:

Safety: The officer's primary consideration at a hazardous materials incident is always safety. Safety for the officer shall include a safe approach and distance from the incident. When approaching a scene of a known or suspected hazardous materials incident, officers should, whenever possible, approach upwind, upgrade, and/or upstream. Officers should consider positioning themselves upwind versus uphill and select the safest approach, or do not approach and remain at a safe distance.

Isolation: Isolation involves establishing a perimeter at a hazardous materials incident to ensure the safety of all responders and the public.

Notification: Notifications are key in a hazardous materials incident so that the appropriate personnel can be requested and so that a safe and effective response to the incident can continue. Notifications must be made to dispatch, the administering agency (fire department, Department of Public Health, etc.), and the Office of Emergency Services. Any school located within a ½ mile of the incident shall be notified.

13.18.04 Major Accident/Disaster Scene

The trainee shall identify and explain the initial responsibilities of the first unit to arrive at a major vehicle accident or other disaster scene. These responsibilities shall minimally include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Requesting needed assistance and equipment B. Providing for emergency medical aid C. Undertaking immediate coordination with appropriate outside agencies D. Establishing a secure perimeter E. Establishing safe ingress and egress corridors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Advising additional units of potential hazards (e.g., large roadway spills, wind direction of fumes/ gases, etc.) G. Identifying and admitting only authorized personnel H. Dealing with the media |
|---|---|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.18.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

309 (Major Incident Notification)

13.18.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Response to a major accident or disaster scene may require many agencies, each with its own mission. The law enforcement mission during such an event generally involves the following:

- Establishing and maintaining law and order
- Identifying necessary resources
- Enforcing emergency rules and regulations
- Providing emergency care for the sick and injured

The first unit to arrive at the scene must take the leadership responsibility to gather as much information regarding the current status of the situation as possible. The initial responding officer should make a quick and safe assessment of the situation in order to achieve the following:

- Verify the nature of the emergency
- Confirm the exact location of the incident
- Determine the extent of the area affected
- Determine what resources will be needed to control the identified hazard(s)
- Assume the role of incident commander
- Provide emergency aid as needed

Upon establishing the incident command post, the following actions can be taken:

- Initiate appropriate notifications
- Establish a perimeter with ingress and egress points
- Isolate the hazard or accident
- Advise of a safe avenue of approach for responding units
- Admit only authorized personnel/establish crime scene log if necessary
- Continually gather and communicate developing information
- Implement a plan of action
- Reassess and evaluate the effectiveness of the operation and make modifications as necessary
- Establish a location for the media to gather in order to be addressed by the PIOs from the participating agencies

13.18.05 Unusual Occurrences

The trainee shall discuss procedures to be used when confronted with other unusual or hazardous occurrences. These occurrences shall minimally include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Downed electrical wires | F. Chemical spills |
| B. Malfunctioning traffic signals | G. Conditions caused by inclement weather such as fog, snow, ice, flooding, and mud slides |
| C. Roadway hazards | H. Military incidents requiring police intervention |
| D. Damaged fire hydrants | I. Wilderness-Urban Interface fires |
| E. Gas leaks | |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:

13.18.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.18.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Occasionally, one unusual occurrence will spawn additional emergencies requiring communication and cooperation between agencies. Officers must always make an attempt to preserve life if feasible. No matter what the incident may involve, there are a number of common principles that should guide the actions of the initial responding officer. The information below provides a review of these actions that can be applied to the occurrences listed in the box above:

Conduct an Initial Assessment: • Attempt to locate survivors • Verify the nature of the incident • Determine the extent of the affected area

Ensure Safety: • Maintain a safe position in relation to the hazard • Follow all safety guidelines specific to the hazard

Secure the Area: • Establish and maintain a perimeter • Establish an inner perimeter to further isolate the hazards(s) • Control ingress/egress of the controlled area to only authorized personnel • Call for additional units to assist in traffic/crowd control

Assume Command until relieved by a supervisor or Watch Commander: • Identify resources required to manage the scene • Insure the proper notifications are made • Direct assisting units to the scene by the safest route • Establish a preliminary command post • Maintain command until relieved or the incident is resolved

13.18.06 Handling of Hazardous Occurrence/Major Disaster

Given a simulated or actual hazardous occurrence, chemical spill, major disaster, or potential disaster, the trainee shall assess and perform all necessary responsibilities and actions in a safe and effective manner.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test		
Trainee:							
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>							

Additional Information:**13.18.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

409 (Hazardous Material Response)

13.18.06 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)**13.19 BOMBS/EXPLOSIVE DEVICES****13.19.01 Agency Policy and Procedures**

The trainee shall review and explain the agency's policy and procedures for handling explosives.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.19.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

811.3.3 (Explosives) 408 (Response to Bomb Calls)

13.19.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Response to a major accident or disaster scene will require many agencies, each with its own mission. The law enforcement mission during such an event generally involves the following: • Establishing and maintaining law and order • Identifying necessary resources • Enforcing emergency rules and regulations • Providing emergency care for the sick and injured. The first unit to arrive at the scene must take the leadership responsibility to gather as much information regarding the current status of the situation as possible. The initial responding officer should make a quick and safe assessment of the situation in order to achieve the following: • Verify the nature of the emergency • Confirm the exact location of the incident • Determine the extent of the area affected • Determine what resources will be needed to control the identified hazard(s) • Assume the role of incident commander until relieved by a supervisor or Watch Commander • Provide emergency aid as needed. Upon establishing the incident command post, the following actions can be taken: • Initiate appropriate notifications • Establish a perimeter with ingress and egress points • Isolate the hazard or accident • Advise of a safe avenue of approach for responding units • Admit only authorized personnel/establish crime scene log if necessary • Continually gather and communicate developing information • Implement a plan of action • Reassess and evaluate the effectiveness of the operation and make modifications as necessary • Establish a location for the media to gather in order to be addressed by the PIOs from the participating agencies. Often, one unusual occurrence will spawn additional emergencies requiring communication and cooperation between agencies. Officers must always make an attempt to preserve life if feasible. No matter what the incident may involve, there are a number of common principles that should guide the actions of the initial responding officer. The information below provides a review of these actions that can be applied to the occurrences listed in the box above: Conduct an Initial Assessment: • Attempt to locate survivors • Verify the nature of the incident • Determine the extent of the affected area. Ensure Safety: • Maintain a safe position in relation to the hazard • Follow all safety guidelines specific to the hazard. Secure the Area: • Establish and maintain a perimeter • Establish an inner perimeter to further isolate the hazards(s) • Control ingress/egress of the controlled area to only authorized personnel • Call for additional units to assist in traffic/crowd control. Assume Command: • Identify resources required to manage the scene • Insure the proper notifications are made • Direct assisting units to the scene by the safest route • Establish a preliminary command post • Maintain command until relieved or the incident is resolved. It is essential that officers understand that their primary mission is to respond to hazardous materials incidents in a safe and competent manner within the limits of their training, capabilities, and resources. When called to a known or suspected hazardous materials incident, the officer should consider requesting the following types of information from dispatch: • Size and location of the incident • Occupancy type • Descriptions of vehicles involved • Weather conditions such as wind direction • Victims • Information or warning signs on containers (placards, manufacturer information, etc.) • Where to meet the reporting party • Safe avenue of approach. The efficiency and effectiveness of any hazardous material response depends on the officer's ability to recognize and adhere to established response priorities and protocols. The priorities of the officer when arriving at the scene of a hazardous incident are: Safety: The officer's primary consideration at a hazardous materials incident is always safety. Safety for the officer shall include a safe approach and distance from the incident. When approaching a scene of a known or suspected hazardous materials incident, officers should, whenever possible, approach upwind, upgrade, and/or upstream. Officers should consider positioning themselves upwind versus uphill and select the safest approach, or do not approach and remain at a safe distance. Isolation: Isolation involves establishing a perimeter at a hazardous materials incident to ensure the safety of all responders and the public. Notification: Notifications are key in a hazardous materials incident so that the appropriate personnel can be requested and so that a safe and effective response to the incident can continue. Notifications must be made to dispatch, the administering agency (fire department, Department of Public Health, etc.), and the Office of Emergency Services. Any school located within a ½ mile of the incident shall be notified.

13.19.02 Tactical Considerations

The trainee shall explain tactical considerations upon arrival at the scene of a suspected or actual explosive device. These considerations shall minimally include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Hazards of using the police radio and/or cellular phone | D. Evacuation of civilian personnel |
| B. Request for technician or Explosive Ordnance Disposal (E.O.D) | E. Possibility that more than one explosive device |
| C. Isolation of the device and the area | |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.19.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

811.3.3 (Explosives) 408 (Response to Bomb Calls)

13.19.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Preservation of human life is of paramount concern to all those involved in securing the area and safely disposing of any bomb/explosive hazards located at a scene. Human life should never be jeopardized to secure or preserve evidence or property. Officers should also consider the possibility that more than one bomb or explosive device has been placed. The information below identifies general guidelines for securing the scene where a suspected bomb/explosive device has been located:

Ensure Safety: DO NOT: • Touch or handle any suspicious device • Touch any switches or wires associated with the device • Permit any radio, cellular, or computer transmissions as those may trigger the bomb or explosive device

Secure the Area: • Establish and maintain a perimeter • Evacuate all personnel within the designated area to a safe location • Control ingress/egress of the controlled area to only authorized personnel

Assume Command until relieved by a supervisor or Watch Commander: • Notify the appropriate Bomb Squad or Military EOD Unit using landline telephone communications only • Request that paramedics, fire and other resources be available • Direct responding units to the scene by the safest avenue of approach • Establish a preliminary command post outside the perimeter • Maintain command until relieved by EOD

Gather Additional Information: • Attempt to identify and/or locate witnesses and the reporting party before they leave the scene

Document the Incident: • Take necessary steps to document the details of the incident

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policies 408- Response to Bomb Calls, and 811.3.3- Explosives.

13.19.03 Handling of Bomb Scene

Given a simulated or actual bomb scene, the trainee shall assess and perform all necessary responsibilities and actions in a safe and effective manner.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test		
Trainee:							
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>							

Additional Information:**13.19.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

811.3.3 (Explosives) 408 (Response to Bomb Calls)

13.19.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)**13.20 AIRCRAFT CRASHES****13.20.01 Agency Policy**

The trainee shall review and explain the agency's policy on aircraft crashes.

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.20.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

309 (Major Incident Notification)

13.20.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 309- Major Incident Notification.

13.20.02 Tactical Considerations

The trainee shall discuss factors associated with the handling of an aircraft crash, including:

A. Civil Aviation/Non-Military Aircraft

1. Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) and/or National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) will investigate

B. Military Aircraft

1. Military authorities are in charge
2. There may be dangerous weapons issues
3. There may be classified materials present
4. Police cannot authorize news media to enter

Reference(s):					Case # <i>(If applicable)</i>	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training	How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.20.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

309 (Major Incident Notification)

13.20.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

When managing the scene of an aircraft crash, officers must be aware of the agency that has investigative authority.

Civilian and Commercial Aircraft: National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) - Determines the actual causal factors for the accident

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): Determines whether or not there have been any violations of FAA laws and regulations

Military Aircraft: The branch of the armed forces to which the aircraft belongs. Complete authority over security, scene management, and determining the causal factors for the accident

An increasing number of commercial airline crashes have occurred worldwide as a result of terrorist-placed explosive devices. Because of this, when a commercial aircraft is involved, the initial responding officer should take extra precautions to consider the possibility of the presence of explosives and secondary devices, secure and protect the area as a potential crime scene, and manage the news media and bystanders to prevent scene contamination and destruction of potential evidence. Conversely, the military has complete authority over the management of any crash scene involving military aircraft and has the legal authority to order law enforcement and nonmilitary personnel to leave the crash site. Law enforcement may be asked to provide a limited role in logistical support and perimeter control. In a military crash site, there may be dangerous weapons on board the aircraft or classified materials may be on site. Law enforcement does not have the authority to authorize news media access to the site.

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 309- Major Incident Notification

13.21 FIRST AID								
13.21.01 Knowledge and Skills								
The trainee shall possess the knowledge and skills needed to administer necessary first aid during emergency situations.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.21.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):	
410 (Medical Aid and Response)	

13.21.01 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)
Trainees will attend an administrative week of training prior to assignment to an FTO on patrol. During the administrative week, trainees will receive 8 hours of training in First Aid/CPR, 4 hours of online First Aid/ CPR training in practical demonstration, 2 hours of Bloodborne Pathogens training online and instruction in the use and deployment of Antioch Police Department AEDs. This training will be conducted by department approved instructors. Refer to Sections 18.1.06, 18.1.07, 18.1.08.

13.21.02 Agency Policy The trainee shall review and explain the agency's policy on administering first aid.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.21.02	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i> Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 410 (Medical AID and Response)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.21.02	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 410- Medical Aid and Response
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13.21.03 Proficiency Requirements								
The trainee shall discuss why a law enforcement officer is morally, ethically, and legally required to maintain proficiency in first aid techniques.								
Reference(s): Health & Safety Code 1797.183 and Penal Code 13518						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.21.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.21.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

In addition to receiving regular update training as required by law (13518 PC), officers have a moral, ethical, and legal obligation to maintain proficiency in first aid techniques and CPR/AED training. The responsibilities of the professional rescuer – police officers – include the following:

- Ensure safety of self and others
- Gain access to the victim
- Identify life-threatening conditions
- Summon more advanced medical personnel when necessary
- Provide care
- Assist more advanced medical personnel

The California Legislature has declared that emergency rescue personnel qualify for immunity from liability from civil damages for any injury caused by an action taken when providing emergency medical services under certain specified conditions (1799.102 H&S). To be protected from liability for civil damages, emergency rescue personnel must act within the scope of their employment, act in good faith, and provide a standard of care that is within the scope of their training and agency policy.

13.21.04 Potential Consequences of Improper Application

The trainee shall explain why the improper application of first aid techniques could conceivably result in civil action against the officer and the agency.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # <i>(If applicable)</i>	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.21.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A**13.21.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)**

If an officer attempts to provide emergency medical services beyond the scope of their training or if they act in a grossly negligent manner, they can be held liable for any injuries they may cause. Failure to provide care, even though the officer has had the appropriate level of training to do so, may also lead to the officer being liable for any injuries caused because of lack of care.

13.21.05 Handling a First Aid Emergency

Given any emergency situation in which some form of first aid becomes necessary, the trainee shall properly administer the necessary first aid technique(s) following the summoning of professional emergency assistance.

Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play		
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test		

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.21.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A

13.21.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)***13.21.06 Occupational Exposure to Blood and Airborne Pathogens**

The trainee shall explain the agency's plan for the management of occupational exposure to blood and airborne pathogens [e.g., Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis, Tuberculosis (TB)].

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.21.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

329 (Occupational Disease and Work Related Injury Reporting)

13.21.06 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

13.22 SICK, INJURED, OR DECEASED PERSONS								
13.22.01 Providing Aid and Transportation								
The trainee shall review and explain agency policies concerning providing aid and transportation to sick or injured persons.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.22.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 604 (Death Investigation)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
13.22.01	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)	

13.22.02 Death Investigations Handled by the Medical Examiner

The trainee shall review and explain California law and agency procedures concerning death investigations that must be handled by medical examiner, including:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. Apparent homicide, suicide, or occurring under suspicious circumstances</p> <p>B. Resulting from the use of dangerous or narcotic drugs</p> <p>C. The death of any person who is incarcerated in any jail, correctional facility, or who is in police custody</p> <p>D. Apparently accidental or following an injury</p> | <p>E. By disease, injury, or toxic agent during or arising from employment</p> <p>F. While not under the care of a physician during the period immediately prior to death</p> <p>G. Death related to disease that might constitute a threat to public health</p> |
|--|--|

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.22.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

604 (Death Investigation), 305 (Officer-Involved Critical Incidents)

13.22.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Under California law, whenever a death appears to be sudden, unexplained, unnatural, or suspicious, the medical examiner/coroner has the authority to investigate the circumstances and determine the cause of death.

Jurisdiction over the deceased and the investigation falls with the medical examiner/coroner of the county in which the deceased is found, not the county where the cause of death occurred.

Coordination between investigating officers and the medical examiner/coroner is essential in the collection of evidence used to determine the cause, manner, mode of death, and identification of possible suspects.

13.22.03 Removing Human Body from Death Scene

The trainee shall review and explain the legal requirements concerning removal of a human body from a death scene, including:

A. Limits to which an officer may search a dead person

B. Legalities involved in transporting an obviously dead person in an ambulance

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.22.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*

☒ N/A

13.22.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

27491.3 Government Code: A medical examiner/coroner may take charge of personal property of a deceased person that is on the person and hold the property for safekeeping or evidence and deliver to a peace officer. A peace officer may search a deceased person in a traffic accident for a driver's license or identification card to determine if the individual is an anatomical donor; if so, the peace officer shall notify the coroner having jurisdiction immediately.

Title 13 California Code of Regulations 1100.2(f): Emergency service also includes the transportation of a patient, regardless of a presumption of death of the patient, or transportation of a body for the purpose of making an anatomical gift.

13.23 LOST, FOUND, AND RECOVERED PROPERTY**13.23.01 Disposition of Property Other than Evidence**

The trainee shall review and explain California law and agency policies and procedures concerning the disposition of property other than evidence, including:

- A. Property recovered by officer
- B. Property found by citizen
- C. Property (real or personal) of injured, ill, or deceased persons
- D. How Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS) can assist in determining property status.

Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date		
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	
Trainee:									
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>									

Additional Information:**13.23.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

811 (Property and Evidence)

13.23.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

If an item is found within the police facility and its status cannot be determined (evidence, lost, etc.) then the item will be turned in to the property/evidence room as found property.

13.24 CROWD CONTROL**13.24.01 First Amendment Rights**

The trainee shall explain the guaranteed First Amendment rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and will understand the responsibility of law enforcement to protect and uphold an individual's right to free speech and assembly, while also protecting the lives and property of all people.

Reference(s):

Case # *(If applicable)*

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments *(field will expand automatically)*

Additional Information:**13.24.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

In the United States all people have the right of free speech and free assembly. Officers must recognize these rights and actively protect persons who are lawfully exercising them. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution states: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Article I, Section 3 of the California Constitution states: "The people have the right to instruct their representatives, petition government for redress of grievances, and assemble freely to consult for the common good."

Both the United States and California Constitutions guarantee all forms of lawful informational and demonstration activities (e.g., rallies, marches, picketing, leafletting, etc.). The protections regarding the freedom of speech under both Constitutions also apply to conduct used to communicate ideas (e.g., skits, dance, pantomime, etc.). The government cannot prohibit these lawful activities or regulate them in any way that will prevent meaningful and effective communication other than to impose reasonable restrictions on time, location and manner of such activities.

The scope of governmental restrictions related to the peoples' right to free speech and assembly increases as the conduct of those exercising their rights goes beyond speech itself. For example, there may be few regulations restricting a person who is passing out leaflets in a public area and who is not impeding the normal flow of pedestrians. The government may impose greater restrictions on an activity that involves trespassing on private property, blocking free passage on a public sidewalk, a public highway, or attempting to prevent others from doing their job.

The rights all people have to march, demonstrate, protest, or to perform any other First Amendment activity comes with the responsibility to not abuse or violate the civil and property rights of others. Under no condition does the right to free speech and assembly include a right to cause injury to others or damage property.

It is the responsibility of all law enforcement officers to protect and uphold each individual's right to free speech and assembly while also protecting the lives and property of all people. Decisions regarding enforcement action are usually decided by higher ranking officers. Such decisions strike a balance between protecting constitutional rights and enforcing statutes and local laws. When dealing with crowds, the role of law enforcement includes the following:

- protection of individual constitutional rights
- fair and impartial enforcement of the law
- protection of life and property
- protection of vital facilities
- prosecution of violators
- safety of the public and officers
- prevention of disruption to commerce and community affairs

13.24.02 Agency Philosophy and Law Enforcement Objective

The trainee will explain and discuss the agency philosophy and law enforcement objective for controlling a crowd where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence. The discussion will minimally include the concept that law enforcement's objective is to control the situation and prevent violations of law, without infringing on an individual or group's First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.24.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.24.02 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

In addition to protecting life and property, the protection of First Amendment rights is the first and foremost responsibility of law enforcement in a crowd setting where individuals are demonstrating, protesting, or otherwise expressing their views. If the actions of a group pass from lawful activities to unlawful activities, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to control those actions lawfully, efficiently and with minimal impact upon the community. If the use of force becomes necessary, only that force which is reasonable may be used to arrest and/or disperse violators and restore order. Civil disobedience is an unlawful event involving planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group or groups of people. Not all crowd situations involve civil disobedience. Law enforcement's responsibility is to objectively discern at what juncture a demonstration leaves the realm of legal protest and becomes an abridgement of the rights of others. There are various types of behaviors associated with crowds. These behaviors can range from a peaceful assembly at a sporting event to an emotional demonstration that becomes a riot. The ability of officers to maintain and restore order may be highly dependent upon an understanding of the factors that make up crowd behavior. The different types of crowds are as follows:

- Casual - Group of people who happen to be in the same place at the same time - Because there is no common bond, it would take substantial provocation to move this type of crowd toward a defiant act - Shoppers, tourists.
- Cohesive - Group of people who are drawn to an area for a specific purpose - Spectators at sporting event, guests at a party/social event, participants at a community celebration.

As crowds form, people within the crowd begin to lose individual characteristics and develop a group identity. The following list identifies these behaviors associated with group behavior phenomena:

- Group identity - Quickly established - Established informally or formally - Can be intense due to emotions generated by crowd - Can be short lived - Frequently an emotional bond rather than intellectual bond.
- Group cohesiveness - Development of a stronger identity ("us" vs. "them") - Strong/intense emotional bonding as individuals identify with goals of group - Highly protective of members against "outside" influence or attacks - Tendency for groups to act as one.
- Group-induced anonymity - Loss of personal/individual identity - Sense of protection in large number of "faceless individuals" - Individuals may act out in a manner not consistent with their normal behavior outside the group.
- Group potentiality for violence - Potential for violence increases as size of group increases - Violence is often spontaneous - Emotional responses of large groups often become heated and result in violence - Violence can be undirected, unfocused or random.
- Group violence - Violence becomes contagious - Violence may be precipitated by rumor, stimulated by individuals intent on causing violence or law enforcement actions. A crowd does not suddenly and spontaneously turn into a riot. Crowds develop in phases as people begin to gather. At each phase, the crowd may act differently and law enforcement actions and responses may have to be adjusted. The following list identifies the phases of crowd development and the associated actions:
- Grouping - Individuals come together - Initial mingling takes place.
- Interaction - Individuals begin to identify with group and solidify - Mass yelling begins to take place.
- Volume - Mass of individuals becomes a crowd - Noise volume increases - (includes drums, bullhorns, music) - No unlawful acts have taken place.
- Overt act - Point when unlawful/disruptive acts begin to take place - Event may be minor and committed by single individual.
- Mimicking - Other members of crowd copy the first offense if no law enforcement action was taken - Onlookers may start to take a more aggressive role - If allowed to go unchecked, a riot can begin - Inappropriate overt actions by officers may lead to panic and riot.

13.24.03 Maintaining Objectivity The trainee will understand and be able to explain the fact that peace officers must not allow personal or political opinions, attitudes, or religious views to influence their responsibility to protect an individual's rights to free speech and assembly.								
Reference(s): I						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.24.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 412 (First Amendment Assemblies)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.24.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) <p>Officers are reminded that an otherwise peaceful crowd can become enraged by inappropriate officer conduct such as engaging in verbal disputes with members of the crowd or by officers showing contempt for the crowd or its beliefs. Officers must always remain impartial and professional. It is the role of the officer to protect the rights of the group while enforcing the law. Each officer must be aware of and comply with the established rules of conduct as they apply to officer actions, actions of the participants in the event and members of the media who may be covering the event.</p> <p>Officers must not allow personal or political opinions, attitudes or religious views to affect their responsibility to protect an individual's right to free speech and assembly. Officers must not be affected by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • content of the opinions being expressed • race, gender, sexual orientation • ethnic makeup • physical disabilities • appearances • affiliations 	
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13.24.04 Restoring Order

The trainee will explain the concept of restoring order, with an understanding that if the actions of a group turn from lawful to unlawful activities, law enforcement officers (following the law and agency policy) have a responsibility to control those actions efficiently and with minimal impact to the community.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.24.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)

☒ N/A

13.24.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

If the actions of a group pass from lawful activities to unlawful activities, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to control those actions lawfully, efficiently and with minimal impact upon the community. If the use of force becomes necessary, only that force which is reasonable may be used to arrest and/or disperse violators and restore order.

California Penal Code 409:

Every person remaining present at the place of any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully warned to disperse, except public officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

California Penal Code 416:

(a) If two or more persons assemble for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, or committing any unlawful act, and do not disperse on being desired or commanded so to do by a public officer, the persons so offending are severally guilty of a misdemeanor.

13.24.05 Crowd Management Incidents

The trainee will understand and be able to explain that “crowd management” deals with law enforcement response to a known event, activity, or occurrence where a large number of people may gather. Law enforcement response to crowd management situations will include incident planning and crowd containment strategies.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.24.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☒ N/A

13.24.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

A public assembly, even when lawful, may require the response of law enforcement. This response can range from observation to the application of crowd control strategies. Crowd management refers to the techniques used by officers in response to a known event, activity or occurrence. In situations involving crowd management, law enforcement agencies have the ability to assist in the planning, coordination and management of the event.

Crowd management incidents are typically employed in situations that are not expected to turn violent or have high emotional content, such as community or cultural events, civil celebrations, sports events, concerts, religious gatherings, and parades. Officers are assigned to provide crowd management at these events and are in a position to interact with the participants by providing assistance, answering questions, and performing law enforcement duties to protect life and property. This is different from crowd control and riot situations where law enforcement does not speak to crowd participants, protects First Amendment rights, and controls the crowd in an effort to prevent violations of the law.

The main objective of crowd management is to ensure that the event remains lawful while providing for the protection of the First Amendment rights of all people. Numerous crowd management strategies may be employed in order to meet the law enforcement objective. The two primary principles involved in crowd management are incident planning and crowd containment.

In most situations, once the group has been established, it is easier to contain them in a given area than it is to move them. A perimeter should be established to contain the crowd when possible. This perimeter must be both controllable and flexible. Officers should control both ingress and egress of the crowd within the perimeter.

In a crowd management situation, law enforcement presence is a preventative measure and should remain low profile. The presence of uniformed officers who display a command presence is often an adequate deterrent to any unlawful activities. It is preferable for the crowd to remain focused on the event itself rather than on officer actions at the event.

Officers are reminded that an otherwise peaceful crowd can become enraged by inappropriate officer conduct such as engaging in verbal disputes with members of the crowd or by officers showing contempt for the crowd or its beliefs. Officers must always remain impartial and professional. It is the role of the officer to protect the rights of the group while enforcing the law. Each officer must be aware of and comply with the established rules of conduct as they apply to officer actions, actions of the participants in the event and members of the media who may be covering the event.

13.24.06 Agency Philosophy and Policies for CROWD MANAGEMENT Situations

The trainee will identify and explain the agency's philosophy and policies for response to crowd management situations. A discussion of agency philosophy and policies will minimally include:

- A. Crowd Management at large planned/organized gatherings
 - 1. Protests/Demonstrations/First Amendment activities
 - 2. Labor disputes
 - 3. Concerts
 - 4. Sporting events/celebrations
 - 5. Holiday celebrations
 - 6. Cultural programs
 - 7. Religious gatherings
 - 8. Community activities
- B. Incident Planning
 - 1. Establishing a command post
 - 2. Coordination of resources
 - 3. Planning, preparation, and coordination with event promoters
 - 4. Deploying sufficient personnel with proper equipment
 - 5. Establishing a unified chain of command
- 6. Establishing rules of conduct for the crowd, law enforcement, media, etc.
- 7. Preparing to handle multiple arrests
- 8. Planning and coordinating the response of medical personnel or additional resources, if needed.
- 9. Making contingency plans for response if a riot situation ensues
- 10. The construction of written plans for the Incident Command System, State Emergency Management System, and National Incident Management System
- 11. Authorized/designated law enforcement personnel interacting with the media
- C. Containment
 - 1. Establishing a flexible and controllable perimeter for the crowd, whenever possible
 - 2. Using officers to control the entry and exit of the crowd within the perimeter

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.24.06 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.06 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 412-First Amendment Assemblies.

13.24.07 Crowd Control Incidents

The trainee will understand and be able to explain that a “crowd control” situation is one in which law enforcement must respond to a preplanned or spontaneous event, activity, or occurrence where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence associated with a large gathering of people. In such situations, only the level(s) of force necessary (force which is reasonable under the law and agency policy) may be used to arrest or disperse violators and restore order.

Reference(s): I					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.24.07 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.24.07 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

There are countless reasons why people gather in groups. They may gather in small spontaneous groups out of curiosity or in large crowds that form at predetermined location out of a common cause. Either type of gathering can be passive, or hostile, or a mixture of both.

Crowd control refers to the techniques used by officers in response to a preplanned or spontaneous event, activity or occurrence where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence. The constitutional rights of the individuals within the crowd must be weighed against the rights of the public to carry on business.

The law enforcement objective for controlling a crowd where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence is to control the situation and prevent violations of the law without infringing on the groups' First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.

Certain types of events, even though preplanned, have a higher potential for violence or violations of the law. Often groups will gather to protest real or perceived infringements on the rights of that group. The emotions and reactions of the crowd must be carefully monitored during such events to provide as much lead time as possible for an appropriate law enforcement response. Events with a higher level of potential violence may include demonstrations involving labor disputes, prolife/prochoice protests, and environmental issues or highly charged political, social or economic issues. There are a number of types of events which draw large crowds and are normally peaceful but which also have the potential for problems, such as holiday celebrations, sporting events and large civic celebrations.

Officer actions are based on the group's First Amendment rights weighed against the rights and safety of the entire community and the protection of property. If possible, the same basic tactics used in crowd management situations should be applied in a situation involving crowd control. Any plan of action should be flexible and adjusted according to the situation. Additional control tactics may apply for the need to isolate and contain the crowd, establish a law enforcement presence and make selective arrests

13.24.08 Agency Philosophy and Policies for CROWD CONTROL Situations

The trainee will identify and explain the agency's philosophy and policies for response to crowd control situations.

A discussion of agency philosophy and policies will minimally include the following:

A. Isolation and containment

1. Establishment of a perimeter around the crowd
2. Consideration of barricades and placement of additional personnel to maintain the perimeter
3. Maintaining the integrity of squads and platoons and avoiding becoming isolated in the crowd

B. Law enforcement presence

1. Coordination of resources
2. Communication
3. Deploying sufficient personnel with proper equipment
4. The announcement of dispersal orders (prepared announcement/amplified sound, multiple announcements in appropriate language)
5. Use of force options
6. Law enforcement documentation of its own response (video/audio)
7. Making selective arrests (arrest teams/ communication)
8. Establishing a unified chain of command
9. Preparing to handle multiple arrests
10. Planning and coordinating the response of medical personnel or additional resources, if needed
11. Authorized/designated law enforcement personnel interacting with media

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.24.08 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum) ☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.08 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 412-First Amendment Assemblies.

13.24.09 Crowd Dispersal

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss law enforcement actions immediately following crowd dispersal orders. The trainee will understand that if the only unlawful act at a crowd control situation is the forming of an unlawful assembly, the crowd should be given an opportunity to disperse voluntarily prior to law enforcement initiating any arrests.

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.24.09 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum) ☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.09 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

California Penal Code Section 726 establishes the authority to issue a dispersal order “in the name of the people of the state.” The intent of the dispersal order is to permanently disperse a crowd, not merely relocate the problem. When a dispersal order is given, it should be made clear that the crowd is expected to immediately leave the area.

The dispersal order must be given in a manner so that it can be heard and understood by the intended audience. Based upon the circumstances, law enforcement command may need to do the following:

- Issue multiple announcements from various locations
- Use amplified sound
- Issue the orders in languages that are appropriate for the audience
- Position officers to the rear of the crowd to confirm and document that the order could be heard
- Use video or audio for documentation purposes

Throughout the dispersal process, officers must remain patient, observant, alert, and cautious. The information below identifies officers actions when dispersing crowd:

Provide Instructions:

- Provide clear, simple directions and instructions to avoid confusion
- Provide appropriate time for the size of the crowd to comply with instructions

Control Dispersal Routes:

- Identify routes for exiting
- Larger crowds may be divided into sections and one section cleared at a time to maintain control
- Do not “box in” or “press” or “force” a crowd to move too fast to prevent panic or violent resistance
- Immediately cut off any attempt to evade the inner perimeter or to escape via an unauthorized route

Shrink Inner Perimeter:

- As the crowd disperses, the size of the inner perimeter can be reduced
- Following the clearing of a section, it must be patrolled by sufficient personnel to prevent any return of rioters and the resumption of unlawful activity

DISPERSAL ORDER:

"I am (Officer's name and rank) a police officer for the City of Antioch. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and, in the name of the people of the State of California, command all those assembled at (Give specific location) to immediately disperse, which means to break up this assembly. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other police action. Other police action may include the use of less lethal munitions, which could cause significant risk of serious injury to those who remain. Section 409 of the Penal Code prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly. If you remain in the area, which was just described, regardless of your purpose in remaining, you will be in violation of Section 409. The following routes of dispersal are available: (Give the most convenient route(s) of dispersal.) You have (Provide a reasonable amount of time) to disperse."

13.24.10 Clarity of Purpose, Objective, Mission, and Policy

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss the importance of all law enforcement personnel at a crowd situation being aware of their purpose and agency policies. If any peace officer at a crowd management or crowd control incident is not absolutely clear on the law enforcement objective, mission, or agency policies relating to the incident, it is that officer's responsibility to immediately contact a supervisor to obtain clarification.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	
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Trainee:							
Comments (field will expand automatically)							

Additional Information:**13.24.10 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.10 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

As in all contacts with the public, the conduct of each law enforcement officer in a crowd management situation must be professional and legal. Individuals within the group may view law enforcement presence as an infringement or threat. Officers must remain calm and unbiased while at the same time remaining firm.

13.24.11 Riot Control Incidents

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss the term “riot control” as it refers to the techniques used by peace officers in response to an escalation of crowd violence where reasonable force may be necessary to prevent additional violence, injuries, death, or the destruction of property.

Although law enforcement does not necessarily plan on riots erupting in all crowd situations, riot control is generally a contingency of a well-prepared crowd management plan. A discussion of riot control techniques will minimally include the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Specific operational tactics and basic formations | E. Dispersal orders |
| B. Additional resources, equipment, and personnel that may be required for a response | F. Clarity on agency policies and guidelines for the use of less-lethal force (i.e. chemical agents, baton, beanbag rounds, taser, etc.) |
| C. Assignment of specific tasks | G. Clarity on the agency policy for the use of deadly force |
| D. Agency policies and procedures for mounting a quick, effective response to violence or violations of the law | |

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.24.11 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☒ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.11 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

During the administrative training week prior to being assigned to an FTO on patrol, the trainee will attend arrest and control training taught by POST approved in-house instructors.

13.24.12 Agency Philosophy and Policies for RIOT CONTROL Situations

The trainee will identify and be able to discuss the agency philosophy and policies dealing with the principles of riot control. The discussion will minimally include the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Containment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flexible outer perimeter controlling ingress and egress of the crowd 2. Denying access and preventing others from joining the existing crowd <p>B. Isolation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing an inner perimeter so officers can focus on gaining control and rioters may be more likely to disperse <p>C. Dispersal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispersal can commence once the inner and outer perimeters have been established and control forces are in place to help support crowd movement, ingress, and egress | <p>D. Restoration of order</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical aid 2. Detention, arrest, cite and release, transportation of arrestees 3. Criminal investigation 4. Authorized/designated law enforcement personnel interacting with the media |
|---|--|

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?
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Trainee:							
Comments (field will expand automatically)							

Additional Information:**13.24.12 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(s):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.12 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee shall attend regularly scheduled in-house riot control training as a member of the patrol bureau.

13.24.13 Law Enforcement Conduct

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss the importance of proper law enforcement conduct in response to crowd and riot situations. All law enforcement personnel responding to such situations must conduct themselves legally and professionally, and in a calm and unbiased manner. Officers shall respond safely and professionally, and all law enforcement personnel shall follow the law and agency policies.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.24.13 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(s):

412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.13 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

An otherwise peaceful group can become enraged by inappropriate officer conduct such as individual officers engaging in verbal disputes with members of the crowd or by officers showing contempt for the crowd or its beliefs. Officers must always remain impartial and professional. It is their role to protect the rights of the group while enforcing the law. Each officer must be aware of and comply with established rules of conduct as they apply to officer actions, actions of the participants in the event, and members of the media who may be covering the event.

13.24.14 Use of Force in Response to Incidents Involving Crowds

The trainee shall explain the agency policy regarding the use of lethal and less lethal force when an officer is involved in any crowd management or crowd control situation. The trainee will understand and be able to articulate the agency's use of force policies, and will explain the level(s) of force that may be necessary to control unlawful actions, arrest or disperse violators, and restore order. The trainee will understand that any level of force used in a crowd situation must be reasonable, lawful, and within agency policy.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.24.14 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

300 (Use of Force), 412 (First Amendment Assemblies)

13.24.14 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will review and explain the above Antioch Police Department policies.

13.24.15 Agency-Issued Riot Equipment The trainee will explain the appropriate use and maintenance of all agency-issued/approved riot equipment (e.g., helmets, shields, flex cuffs, and other equipment).								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.24.15	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i> Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 700 (Department Owned and Personal Property), 702 (Vehicle Use), 703 (Vehicle Maintenance)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.24.15	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> Antioch Police Department employees are responsible for the proper care of APD property, equipment assigned to them, and any evidence or property in their control or custody. Damaged or lost property may subject the responsible individual to reimbursement charges and appropriate disciplinary action. APD employees shall immediately report to their supervisor and/or watch commander any loss of or damage to APD property assigned to or used by them. The immediate supervisor will be notified of any defects or hazardous conditions existing in any APD equipment or property.
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13.25 NEWS MEDIA RELATIONS								
13.25.01 Common Practices for Release of Information The trainee shall discuss the most common law enforcement practices as to who may release information to the news media and the notification procedures utilized.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee:								
Comments <i>(field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:

13.25.01	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable <i>(600 characters maximum)</i> Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 324 (Media Relations)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
13.25.01	Part B - Agency Training Details <i>(field will expand automatically)</i> The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 324-Media Relations.	

13.25.02 Press Credentials

The trainee shall recognize press credentials most commonly honored by law enforcement agencies.

Reference(s): .					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.25.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**
☒ N/A
13.25.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

A press pass is a credential that allows the media to pass through law enforcement and fire lines for the purpose of gathering news. It does not allow the holder access to crime scenes or other restricted areas. Only persons employed by news-gathering media who are required to cover breaking news and to pass through law enforcement and fire lines qualify for a press pass. The holder of the press pass is required to keep it up-to-date. Law enforcement will only recognize current press passes that are held by authorized media. The Antioch Police Department's Media Line (925) 779-6874 is for all media questions relating to press releases. Press releases will be sent out by supervisors to the press via email at publicpressreleases@ci.antioch.ca.us

13.25.03 Media Access to Areas Closed to the Public

The trainee shall identify the provisions of California law pertaining to the authorization of news media representatives to enter areas otherwise closed to the public.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training	How Remediated?	
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name		Date
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Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.25.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

324 (Media Relations)

13.25.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

California Penal Code §§409.5(d) and 409.6(d) provide access for “a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television network [to enter] areas closed pursuant to [these] section[s].” These sections allow media access “whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity including flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, avalanche, or other disaster.”

13.25.04 Sensitive Information

The trainee shall discuss types of information that could negatively affect the rights of an individual and/or place the investigation at risk if furnished to the news media, including:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Statements as to the character or reputation of a victim, an accused person, or prospective witness</p> <p>B. Admissions, confessions, or alibis attributed to an accused person</p> <p>C. Performance or results of a test taken by a victim, suspect, or witness</p> <p>D. Refusal of a victim, suspect, or witness to take any test(s)</p> <p>E. The presumed credibility of an accused person or witness</p> | <p>F. The probability of an accused person entering a guilty plea</p> <p>G. The opinioned value of evidence against an accused person</p> <p>H. Information prohibited by agency policy</p> <p>I. Information that would be detrimental to the investigation of the case</p> <p>J. Information that may jeopardize the rights of the individual</p> |
|--|---|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.25.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

324 (Media Relations)

13.25.04 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Officers have access to information that, if released to the news media or public, could negatively affect the rights of an individual and/or place an investigation at risk. Officers need to be aware of the following instances which can negatively impact an investigation or rights of an individual:

- Statements as to the character or reputation of a victim, an accused person or prospective witness
- Admissions, confessions or alibis attributed to an accused person
- Performance or results of a test taken by a victim, suspect or witness
- Refusal of a victim, suspect or witness to take any test(s)
- Presumed credibility of an accused person or witness
- Probability of an accused person entering a guilty plea
- Opinioned value of evidence against an accused person
- Information prohibited by agency policy
- Information that would be detrimental to the investigation of the case
- Information that may jeopardize the rights of the individual.

Any telephonic media request for information or access to a law enforcement situation shall be referred to the media access line. Prior to releasing any information to the media, employees shall consider the following:

- a. At no time shall any employee of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the designated department media representative;
- b. In situations involving multiple law enforcement agencies, every reasonable effort should be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this department;
- c. Under no circumstance should any member of this department make any comment(s) to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police.

Press releases originating from Field Services must be approved through a Lieutenant before they are released. If a Lieutenant is not on duty the completed press release should be forwarded via email to PD Admin. In many cases involving an Investigations call out, a formal press release will be completed and/or approved by Investigations personnel.

Releasing accurate information to the media is essential and should be done as soon as feasible, regardless of media deadlines. The following incidents in no particular order of importance, shall be considered for press releases: a. Homicides and or attempted homicides. b. Incidents (fires, floods, hazardous materials, MCI's) causing significant public safety concern. c. Fatal or serious injury accidents. d. School violence or violent crimes occurring near schools. e. Any incident deemed by the Chief of Police, Division Commander or Bureau Commander as being worthy of a press release.

13.26 HOSTAGE SITUATIONS AND BARRICADED SUSPECTS**13.26.01 Tactical Considerations**

The trainee shall explain and/or demonstrate tactical considerations in dealing with hostage situations and/or barricaded suspects, including:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Safe approach | D. Evacuation |
| B. Containment of the scene | E. Communication/negotiation with the suspect |
| C. Requesting appropriate assistance [e.g., hostage negotiator, specialized unit(s), etc.] | |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.26.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

310 (SWAT and Hostage Negotiation)

13.26.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

When Officers respond to a crime in progress call, there is always the possibility that the crime will escalate into a barricaded suspect or hostage situation. The responding officer's primary objective in these situations remains reverence for human life. Responding officers should apply the following sound tactics when approaching the scene: • Notify dispatch upon arrival at the scene • Approaching in a quiet and safe manner • Maintaining cover and concealment • Evaluating the circumstances • Providing information to dispatch, responding officers, supervisors

In high risk situations involving barricaded suspects or hostages, information is critical. The primary unit should attempt to identify and verify the exact location and number of suspects and hostages. Responding officers may be able to obtain additional information from the following sources: • Interviews with individuals associated with the crime scene (building owner, responsible party, employees, witnesses) • Floor plans • Maps, charts • Other documents. If available, officers may request specialized units and resources as soon as it has been determined that a hostage situation exists or that the suspect(s) has taken a barricaded position. The Antioch Police Department may choose to deploy the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team and the Hostage Negotiation Team (HNT).

Once the location is verified and notifications made, all efforts should be taken to safely contain the scene. Containment must involve preventing escape of the suspects and keeping unwanted foot and vehicular traffic away from the area. Proper containment includes identifying and coordinating inner and outer perimeters, assigning officers to perimeter positions, and selecting a location for the command post. The safety of officers and uninvolved individuals must be the principle concern to officers who respond to high risk situations involving barricaded suspects or hostages. Depending on the specific circumstances, the primary officer may elect to do the following: • Systematically evacuate all uninvolved individuals from the area • Relocate them to a safe location • Determine the identification of each • Debrief those individuals who could provide additional information relevant to the situation

Communication with the suspect(s) by the negotiator can be key to the safe resolution of the barricaded suspect/hostage situation. The following information identifies general guidelines for communication with the suspect(s): Focus on the goal: • Remember, the goal is to resolve the incident safely without injury or loss of life. Do not rush: • Once the perimeter has been established and evacuation has been completed, time is on the side of the officers • All involved officers should be prepared for long extended periods to allow the situation to be resolved through negotiation. Communicate in an appropriate manner: • All communication with the suspect(s) should be as nonthreatening as possible • Do not escalate the situation by issuing ultimatums or making the suspect(s) feel trapped or pressured. Obtain information: • Assess the suspect's stability and physical state • Attempt to identify the type and number of weapons and the number, condition and identification of the hostages • Determine the suspect's demands. Keep the suspect's attention: • Do not mention the hostages when communicating with the suspect(s) • Keep the focus on possible resolutions of the situation

The primary officer should be prepared with contingency plans for the resolution of the situation. Such preparation may include the following: • Establishing an arrest team of officers to immediately take control of the suspect(s) • Having appropriate medical or fire personnel staged nearby • Using specially skilled officers if circumstances dictate

13.27 SNIPER ATTACK**13.27.01 Initial Response to Attack**

The trainee shall explain the steps which should be immediately taken when confronted with a “set-up”, ambush, or sniper attack, including:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Seeking cover and/or concealment | C. Isolating and clearing the area(s) |
| B. Calling for assistance | D. Determining possible location(s) of assailant(s) |

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.27.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☒ N/A

13.27.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Officers responding to a crime in progress or other high risk situations may come under attack by sniper fire or ambush (including deadly force). Under such conditions, an officer's reactions are critical to survival. The circumstances particular to the situation will determine the sequence of events that may take place. The information below identifies general guidelines officers under attack (sniper, firebombed vehicle, ambush) should take:

Identify the threat: Attempt to locate and identify: • Ambusher's position • Weapon used

Continue to assess the situation: • Notify dispatch and other units of the situation • Request additional resources if needed • Advise units of the safe avenue of approach

Isolate and contain the area: • Clear the area and warn uninvolved parties • Deploy responding units to establish a perimeter

Respond with force: • Respond with the force reasonable to stop the threat

13.27.02 Tactical Actions by Driver under Attack

The trainee shall discuss tactical actions that may be taken by the driver of a vehicle that comes under sniper attack, including:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Accelerating/reversing out of the "kill zone" | C. Abandoning the target vehicle |
| B. Turning into nearest available cover | D. Awareness of possible secondary attack/ambush |

<i>Reference(s):</i>					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
<i>Comments (field will expand automatically)</i>								

Additional Information:**13.27.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum)☒ N/A**13.27.02 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

If an officer comes under a sniper attack, he/she should employ the following tactical actions:

Exit the “kill zone”:

If on foot: • Return fire, if practical • Seek cover/concealment in the immediate area

If in a patrol vehicle: • And the vehicle is in motion, use evasive driving techniques • Abandon the target vehicle if better cover/concealment is available • Exit the vehicle on the opposite side of the ambusher, if possible • Remove shotgun or rifle while exiting • Return fire, if practical

13.27.03 Firebombed Vehicle

The trainee shall discuss tactics that should be used when an occupied police vehicle has been hit with a firebomb, including:

A. Accelerating out of the danger zone if vehicle is still operable

B. Abandon the vehicle

1. After initial flame burst
2. If bomb enters vehicle
3. If vehicle is incapacitated

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)		Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
Trainee:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:**13.27.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** *(600 characters maximum)*☒ N/A**13.27.03 Part B - Agency Training Details** *(field will expand automatically)*

If an officer's vehicle is firebombed while he/she is inside it, he/she should take the following actions:

Exit the danger zone: • Accelerate out of the danger zone • If the vehicle is in motion, use evasive driving techniques to isolate the vehicle from bystanders, structures and other vehicles • Abandon the target vehicle as soon as practical after the initial flame burst, if the bomb enters the vehicle and/or if the vehicle is incapacitated

13.28 ANIMAL CONTROL**13.28.01 Agency Policy and Procedures**

The trainee shall explain the agency's policy and procedures when confronted with different types of animal control situations. These types of situations shall minimally include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. Animals that are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dead 2. Injured 3. Noisy 4. Rabid 5. Strays 6. Wild/feral | <p>B. Nuisances created by unsanitary keeping of animals</p> <p>C. Protective custody of animals</p> <p>D. Animal bites</p> |
|---|---|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.28.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**

☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

812 (Animal Control)

13.28.01 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 812-Animal Control

13.28.02 Destroying of Vicious, Dangerous, or Injured Animal

The trainee shall explain the agency's policy and procedures when it is determined that a vicious, dangerous, or injured animal must be killed/destroyed. The explanation shall minimally include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. Whom to notify prior to shooting the animal</p> <p>B. Who may shoot the animal</p> <p>C. Proper and most humane method for shooting the animal</p> | <p>D. What report(s) must be completed following the shooting of the animal</p> <p>E. Proper disposal of the dead animal</p> |
|--|--|

Reference(s):

Case # (If applicable)

Incident #

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								

Comments (field will expand automatically)

Additional Information:**13.28.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)**☐ N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

304.5 (Firearms - Destruction of Animals)

13.28.02 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 812-Animal Control

13.28.03 Handling an Animal Control Situation Given an incident, the trainee shall effectively assess and handle an animal control situation.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	When completed, print full name	Date	When completed, print full name	Date		When completed, print full name	Date	
FTO:					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Trainee:								
Comments (field will expand automatically)								

Additional Information:

13.28.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 812 (Animal Control)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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13.28.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)
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See next page for Attestation

Part 5 – Section 13: Patrol Procedures

ATTESTATION FOR SECTION 13

TO ENTER YOUR ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE:

- Click on the 'X' in the signature line to activate the signature field > Right click and select "Sign" from the menu.
- Click on "Select Image" > Locate your signature file > Click "Open" to place your signature (date appears automatically).
- Enter your full name next to your signature.

YOUR ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES VERIFY that the Field Training Officer (FTO) and Trainee attest to the following:

1. The FTO(s) provided all instruction, training, and related feedback/comments to the Trainee in accordance with the agency's training requirements for this portion of the Field Training Program.
2. The Trainee demonstrated all competencies required for this portion of the Field Training Program.
3. If remedial training was performed, the results were reviewed by the appropriate FTO(s) and accepted by the Trainee.
4. The final evaluation of the Trainee's performance for this portion of the Field Training Program were approved by the FTO(s) and accepted by the Trainee.

Primary Field Training Officer: X Print Full Name: _____

Trainee: X Print Full Name: _____

IMPORTANT: After signing the Attestation, the file will be “locked” and **CANNOT BE MODIFIED**. If you need to make changes, both signatures must be removed and re-entered after the final revisions have been made.

To remove the electronic signature: Right click on the signature line > Select “Remove” from the menu.

See the following pages for Instructions to Administrators and FTOs

How to Complete Part 5 (Sections 1–18)

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMINISTRATORS

VOLUME 2 OF THE FIELD TRAINING GUIDE CONSISTS OF 18 SECTIONS WHICH MAKE UP PART 5. Each section is provided as a separate file on the POST website (<https://www.post.ca.gov/field-training--police-training.aspx>). Prior to submitting your FTP Guide to POST for review, you must complete all 18 sections and include them as part of your Guide.

1. **Set up:** Keep an unchanged copy of each section file as a master for reference. Make a copy of the file to use for your agency-specific entries.
2. **Front cover (optional):** To keep a hard copy of Volume 2 for internal use, you can add your agency name and date to the front cover.
3. **For each section (1–18):**
 - Open the applicable file and add your agency name and date to the header on page 1. (DO NOT change any other headers or footers or alter any other sections of the file.)
 - Below each table:
 - *Part A:* Enter applicable references from your agency’s Policies & Procedure Manual.
 - *Part B:* Enter your agency’s training details.
4. **After completing ALL sections (1–18),** you MUST submit the following materials via flash drive, CD, or DVD to POST for review and approval (do not send printed copies):
 - 1) **Your completed FTP Guide**
 - 2) **FTP Approval Checklist** ([POST Form 2-230](#))
NOTE: Guides submitted without this form will NOT be reviewed.
 - 3) **Your Department’s Policy & Procedure Manual**
5. MAIL YOUR ELECTRONIC MEDIA TO:
Commission on POST
860 Stillwater Road, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95605
Attn: Phil Caporale – BTB
6. You will receive status notification within 90 days from the date received.

See next page for Instructions to Field Training Officers

How to Complete Part 5 (Sections 1–18)

INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD TRAINING OFFICERS (FTOs)

VOLUME 2 OF THE FIELD TRAINING GUIDE CONSISTS OF 18 SECTIONS WHICH MAKE UP PART 5. Each section has been customized by your agency administrator(s) to include references to policies and procedures and training details to meet your agency's Field Training Program requirements. Each file is provided as a separate file. For each section (1–18), complete all tables for each topic.

1. **Set up:** Keep an unchanged copy of each section file as a master for reference. Make a copy of the file to use for your training sessions.
2. **Tracking your training sessions:**
 - Upon completing each competency, enter the FTO and trainee names and dates, and how the competency was demonstrated, into the applicable tables.
 - Enter any note-worthy comments related to the trainee's performance.
3. **If trainee requires remedial training:**
 - Enter the FTO and trainee names and dates, and how the competency was remediated, to show that each competency was completed.
 - Enter any additional note-worthy comments related to the trainee's performance.
4. **Attestation:** After all competencies have been performed, including any remedial training, the primary FTO and Trainee **MUST** enter their electronic signatures on the Attestation page (see instructions) to verify that the Trainee has completed this portion of the Field Training Program.

End Section